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BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA;

OR,

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL MEMOIRS

OF THE

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE

MOST EMINENT MEDICAL CHARACTERS

THAT HAVE EXISTED

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF TIME TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

WITH A

CATALOGUE OF THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

By BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON,

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

"Jam autem quamcunque demum adhibere diligentiam conati ſimus; non "negamus multa eſſe prætermiſſa, ac minime ſperamus, fore ut tam vaſti argu- "menti opus hoc perfectum evaſerit: in id etenim neceſſarium fuiſſet, ut omnium "Europæ Scholarum Medicarum Hiſtoria, ſubinde renovata, nobis fuiſſet ſuppe- "ditata." Mangeti Bibliothec. Med. Scriptor.

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BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.

JACOBÆUS (Oliger)

A Profeſſor of Phyſic and Philoſophy at Copenhagen,

WAS born in July 1650, at Arhuſen, in the peninſula of Jutland, whereof his father was biſhop, and who took all poſſible care of his ſon's education; but dying in 1671, he was ſent by his mother, the famous Jaſper Bartholin's daughter, to the univerſity of Copenhagen, where he took the uſual degrees, and then travelled to the principal courts in Europe. In this tour he paſſed through France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands. His view was to improve himſelf in his profeſſion, and he omitted no opportunity that offered. Upon his return home in 1679, he received letters from his prince, appointing him profeſſor of phyſic and philoſophy in the capital of his kingdom. He entered upon the diſcharge of this poſt in 1680, and performed the functions of it with the higheſt reputation; ſo that beſide the honour conferred upon him by the univerſity, Chriſtian Vth, king of Denmark, committed to him the charge of augmenting and putting into order that celebrated cabinet of curioſities, which his predeceſſors had begun; and Frederic IV, in 1698, made him a counſellor in his court of juſtice.

Thus loaded with honours, as well as beloved and reſpected by his compatriots, he paſſed his days in

tranquillity, till an unforeſeen ſtroke deprived him for ever of his happineſs. This was the loſs of his wife, Anne Marguerite, daughter of Thomas Bartholin, who, after ſeventeen years of marriage, died in 1698, leaving him father of ſix boys. The loſs threw him into a melancholy, which at length proved fatal. In vain he ſought for a remedy, by the advice of his friends, in a ſecond marriage with Anne Fiſtorph; this proved ineffectual, his melancholy increaſed; and after languiſhing under it near three years, he died at the age of 51. His works are as follow:

1. "De Ranis Diſſertatio," Romæ, 1676.

2. "Bartholomæi Scalæ, Equitis Florentini, Hiſtoria Florentinorum, &c." Romæ, 1677; the famous Magliabecchi furniſhed him with this MS. from the Medicean library.

3. "Oratio in Obitum Tho. Bartholini," 1681.

4. "Compendium Inſtitutionum Medicarum," Hafniæ, 1684, 8vo.

5. "De Ranis & Lacertis Diſſertatio," 1686.

6. "Franciſci Arioſti de Oleo Montis Zibinii, ſeu Petroleo Agri Mutinenſis, &c." 1690.

7. "Panegyricus Chriſtiano Vto dictus," 1691.

8. "Gaudia Arctoi Orbis ob Thalamos Auguſtos Frederici & Ludovicæ," 1691.

9. "Muſeum regium, ſive Catalogus Rerum, &c. quæ in baſilicâ Bibliothecâ Chriſtiani Quinti Hafniæ aſſervantur," 1796.

He had a great talent for poetry, and compoſed ſeveral excellent poems upon various ſubjects, ſome of which have been publiſhed. He left the character of a good huſband, a good maſter, a good neighbour, and a good friend.

JAMES (Dr. Robert)*

An Engliſh Phyſician of great Eminence, and particularly diſtinguiſhed by the Preparation of an excellent Fever Powder,

Was born at Kinverſton, in Staffordſhire, A.D. 1703. His father was a major in the army; his mother, a ſiſter of Sir Robert Clarke. He was of St. John's college in Oxford, where he took the degree of A.B. and afterwards practiſed phyſic at Sheffield, Litchfield, and Birmingham, ſucceſſively. Then he removed to London, and became a licentiate in the college of phyſicians; but in what years we cannot ſay. At London, he applied himſelf to writing as well as practiſing phyſic; and in 1743, publiſhed a "Medicinal Dictionary," 3 vols. folio. Soon after he publiſhed an Engliſh tranſlation, with a ſupplement by himſelf, of "Ramazzini de Morbis Artificum;" to which he alſo prefixed a piece of Frederick Hoffmann, upon "Endemial Diſtempers," 8vo; in 1746, "The Practice of Phyſic," 2 vols. 8vo; in 1760, "On Canine Madneſs," 8vo; in 1764, "A Diſpenſary," 8vo.

June 25, 1755, when the king was at Cambridge, James was admitted by a mandamus to the doctorſhip of phyſic. In 1778 were publiſhed, "A Diſſertation upon Fevers," and "A Vindication of the Fever Powder," 8vo, with "A ſhort Treatiſe on the Diſorders of Children," and a very good print of Dr. James. This was the 8th edition of the "Diſſertation," of which the firſt was printed in 1751; and the purpoſe of it was, to ſet forth the ſucceſs of this

* The Life of Dr. James is copied into the Biographical Dictionary, and thence into this collection, from Dr. Ralph Heathcote's "Sylva," 2d. edit.

powder, as well as to deſcribe more particularly the manner of adminiſtering it. The "Vindication" was poſthumous and unfiniſhed, for he died March 23, 1776, while he was employed upon it. The editor informs us, that "it is only a part of a much larger "tract, which included a defence of his own charac- "ter and conduct in his profeſſion; and was oc- "caſioned," he ſays, "by the violent and calumnious "attacks of his brethren of the faculty."

"Quonam fato fieri:" by what unaccountable perverſeneſs in our frame does it happen, that we ſet ourſelves ſo zealouſly againſt any thing new? The fever powder grew into repute about the year 1750; and it was no ſooner in repute, than the phyſicians began to perſecute, as ſome time after the chemiſts began to counterfeit it. Two ſets of men might therefore be conſidered as inimical to it; the phyſicians by their invectives, the chemiſts by their adulterations; and the latter would diſgrace it more effectually than the former, by occaſioning numbers to periſh, whom the genuine powder would have cured. It was, it ſeems, ſo natural to expect the perſecution of ſuch a powder, that one of the profeſſion may almoſt be thought to have actually foretold it. "Can any one," ſays he, "be- "hold without ſcorn ſuch drones of phyſicians, that "after the ſpace of ſo many hundred years expe- "rience and practice of their predeceſſors, not one "ſingle medicine hath yet been detected by them, "that hath the leaſt force directly and *per ſe* to oppoſe, "reſiſt, and expel a continual fever. Should any by "a more ſedulous obſervation pretend, or make the "leaſt ſtep towards the diſcovery of ſuch remedies, "their hatred and envy would ſwell againſt him, as a "legion of devils againſt virtue; whole ſocieties would "dart their malice at him, and torture him with all

"the

" the calumnies imaginable, without ſticking at any " thing that ſhould deſtroy him root and branch; for he " who profeſſes a reformation of the art of phyſic, muſt " reſolve to run the hazard of the martyrdom of his " reputation, life, and eſtate." Dr. Morton, who has ſaved millions of lives, as JAMES obſerves, by pointing out the uſe of the bark, complains of the oppoſition made to that medicine. " It is an undoubted " truth," ſays he, " that there were many villainous " ſlanderers every where, eſpecially in London, who " wickedly and artfully conſpired to ſuppreſs the riſing " reputation of this febrifuge; leſt by this ſhort me- " thod of curing fevers, they ſhould loſe the oppor- " tunity of picking the pockets of their patients."

It ſhould ſeem as if an inventor was in a ſimilar ſituation with the citizen of old, who could not propound a law, without a halter about his neck. Nay, indeed in a worſe ſituation, as having a more certain fiery ordeal to go through; for the law might paſs, and the propounder eſcape hanging; but the noveliſt, or innovator, as they call him, is ſure to be perſecuted. The efficacy of JAMES's Powder is, we preſume, as well eſtabliſhed by matter of fact, as the efficacy of any medicine that ever was hit on; but alas! what is matter of fact againſt prejudices and paſſions? and eſpecially when theſe prejudices and paſſions are inflamed and heightened by intereſted and ſelfiſh motives. There was once a violent diſſenſion between Peripatetics and Galeniſts, about the origin of the nerves; the former deducing them from the heart, the latter from the brain. A Galenical anatomiſt of Venice happened to be performing at a lecture upon the ſubject, when a noble Peripatetic, his antagoniſt, was preſent; and he proceeded with more than ordinary care, becauſe he had the conviction of this Peripatetic particularly in

view. He diſſected with accuracy each minute part; and laying open the root out of which the nerves grew, publicly exhibited its ſituation in the brain. Upon which turning to his antagoniſt, he aſked, "if he were "at length convinced, that the nerves ſprung from the "brain, and not from the heart;" who after ſome pauſe, "allowed indeed the fact to be ſo very plain "and obvious, that he could not but have aſſented to "it, if Ariſtotle had not declared to the contrary."

* But what are the objections to this juſtly famous powder? Why ſome (it is ſaid) refuſe to give it, becauſe they know not what it is; and indeed, once in my hearing, an old country apothecary (than whom, exiſteth not in general a more ſelf-ſufficient creature) declared himſelf with much conſcientious formality to this purpoſe, "He did not know," forſooth, "of "what it was compounded." He had better have ſaid, that he was afraid it might hurt the ſale of his drugs; and then, though he would have ſaid nothing more than what every body knew, he would at leaſt have ſpoken ſenſe. For, did the dotard know the conſtituent parts, or of what any thing was compounded? ſuppoſing integrity and philanthropy to be any way concerned, his buſineſs was, not to diſpute captiouſly about principia, or primogenial particles, but to ſearch anxiouſly and curiouſly into facts, or effects; and if the powder was found to operate as repreſented, to give it at all adventures, let it be compounded of what it would. I could not ſubmit to engage upon this occaſion, elſe I might have referred this apothecary, as I would ſome of his betters, to Hippocrates the father of them all; who, far from diſdaining, and ſcornfully rejecting without examination, adviſes practition-

* The words of Dr. Heathcote.

ers

ers to examine every thing, and "to inquire of all, "phyſicians or not, if in any caſe they know of any "thing uſeful." And ſurely with good reaſon, ſince, as a late phyſician obſerved, "even ignorant people, "not knowing the theories of the learned, nor there-"fore miſled by them, have ſometimes followed, what "is not unfrequently a better guide, traditional expe-"rience."

Another objection to this powder is, that it is empirical. If by empirical they mean a medicine that has been tried or experienced, as the word according to its Grecian origin imports, ſo it ought to be, elſe it may be good for nothing, or even hurtful, for any thing that is known. But they do not mean this, they mean, that it is not agreeable to the Pharmac. Londinenſ.; that it is below the dignity of liberal practice; and that in ſhort, it is not an orthodox medicine. For there is an orthodoxy in phyſic as well as in divinity; and a man may be a heretic with the profeſſors of either, if he ſhall offend againſt their reſpective eſtabliſhments, by advancing any thing new or inconſiſtent with them. Let, however, what will become of orthodoxy, truth in all caſes ought to prevail; and eſpecially as in the preſent, where the ſafety and lives of men are at ſtake; for as JAMES himſelf writes, "if "the dignity of phyſic, like that of Moloch, is to be "ſupported by human ſacrifices, it is the duty of every "civil ſociety, to treat both the art and its profeſſors "like the knights-templars, who, for their tranſcen-"dent villainies, were extirpated from the face of the "earth."

Another circumſtance which hath been urged to diſgrace the powder is, that "it hath no ſpecific effi-"cacy in the cure of fevers, and that other medicines "will do as well." We verily believe, and our faith

is grounded on matter of fact; that it hath ſpecific qualities; that it will cure fevers more effectually and more ſpeedily than any other medicine; but were this not ſo, and were it only of equal efficacy with others, there is ſurely ſomething very ungenerous and malign in the cavil; for, what does it amount to? why it amounts to this, viz. that Dr. JAMES is a buſy, forward, preſumptuous fellow, for labouring to diſtinguiſh himſelf by being uſeful in his profeſſion, and ought particularly to be diſcouraged, hated, and perſecuted, for aſpiring after a ſpecific, which none of his fraternity had been able to diſcover. Thus we recollect an Athenian voter, a notable wiſeacre doubtleſs, who, when aſked why he thought Ariſtides deſerving of baniſhment, replied, that "for his part he knew nothing "of Ariſtides, but that he had no notion of his pre-"tending to be *juſt* above others:" "ſe ignorare "Ariſtidem, ſed ſibi non placere, quod tam cupide "elaboraſſet, ut præter cæteros *juſtus* appellare-"tur."

To conclude; if JAMES did not live to ſee his powder received, and its uſe adopted *univerſally*, he only experienced what all advancers of new things experienced before him; unleſs we may except Harvey, the diſcoverer of the circulation of the blood, who is ſaid by Hobbes to have been "the only one that conquered "envy in his life-time, and ſaw his new doctrine every "where eſtabliſhed." "Harveius ſolus, quod ſciam, "doctrinam novam, ſuperatâ invidiâ, vivens ſtabi-"livit." Dr. JAMES married, and left ſons and daughters.

JAQUES (FRERE)

A celebrated French Lithotomiſt, who flouriſhed about the end of the laſt Century,

Frequently performed the operation of lithotomy in a peculiar manner, and was at that time the ſubject of every one's converſation. About the year 1697, this man, who was an obſcure monk, went to Paris from ſome of the extreme parts of France, in a very miſerable condition, being both deſtitute of money, food, and clothes, but of an open and free temper; his ſimplicity of mind was judged commendable by ſome of the French writers. Here he produced, and ſhewed almoſt to every one, the many teſtimonies of patients, who had been happily cut and cured by his ſafe and eaſy method, in the ſeveral provinces of France. And though his mode was yet unknown to any of the ſurgeons, he made no ſecret of it: as for the reward of his labours, he required nothing more than would pay for the mending of his ſhoes and his inſtruments. At length he addreſſed himſelf to the chief ſurgeons and phyſicians of the French king at Paris, deſiring that he might have the liberty of cutting and curing ſuch patients, as were afflicted with the ſtone in that city, and in the great hoſpitals, by his new and yet unheard-of method: at the ſame time ſtrenuouſly aſſerting, that his chief deſign in viſiting Paris was to teach them a better method of cutting for the ſtone. Hereupon the ſurgeons, and particularly the lithotomiſts, were highly diſpleaſed, that JAQUES ſhould put himſelf upon a par with themſelves; but being induced through motives of curioſity, they permitted him to perform an operation firſt upon a dead ſubject, that had a ſtone conveyed into the bladder.

THE dead ſubject being made ready, and many ſurgeons and phyſicians preſent, JAQUES began his operation in the following manner: firſt, the body being laid and ſecured in the proper poſture upon the table, he then paſſed a common tubulated catheter into the bladder in the uſual method, and therewith he extruded the ſide of the bladder in the left part of the perinæum. He then made an inciſion with a knife a little longer than the common biſtoury, near the perinæum, but in a manner ſomewhat different from the uſual practice of that time; for guiding the knife upwards from the anus, near which he entered it, he divided the parts nearly in a right line, in the left ſide of the perinæum, about two fingers breadth from its raphe, the inciſion reaching obliquely to about the middle of the perinæum, in which he cut through the neck of the bladder, and part of the bladder itſelf, without injuring any other part of the urethra. Then paſſing his finger through the wound into the bladder, he ſearched for the ſeat of the ſtone; which done, he paſſed a ſpoon-like inſtrument through the wound, and having thereby introduced a pair of ſtone forceps, the catheter being withdrawn, he extracted the ſame very dexterouſly, to the great admiration of the ſpectators, notwithſtanding the ſtone was nearly as big as a common hen's egg. The operation being thus concluded, the ſurgeons, upon inſpecting the body, found, that this new lithotomiſt had firſt cut through the common integuments of the perinæum to about the length of two fingers breadth; that the wound next paſſed between the accelerator and erector muſcle of the penis, without injuring either of them, till it had reached and penetrated the neck of the bladder, and part of its body in a right line for about an inch, according to the practice in the apparatus minor: and, laſtly, he had extracted the ſtone

through

through this inciſion. The particulars of the caſe being duly conſidered, ſeveral of the moſt prudent ſurgeons there preſent, and particularly Merius, could not help thinking, that this new method of lithotomy was much preferable to the method of cutting by the apparatus major, and muſt be attended with leſs danger. For in the common method of cutting by the apparatus major, it is not only neceſſary to divide the urethra, but the neck of the bladder, and its narrow ſphincter, together with the proſtate gland, are alſo violently dilated and contuſed; and if the ſtone ſhould be conſiderably large, theſe parts muſt be ſtill further injured by the violence uſed for its extraction. As the majority, however, of the moſt eminent ſurgeons and lithotomiſts were not fond of promoting new methods introduced by inferior hands, we need not wonder, that they would not permit the new lithotomiſt to perform his operation on a living patient.

JAQUES, finding himſelf thus coldly received by the Pariſians, addreſſed himſelf to the king's ſurgeons and phyſicians, who then reſided with the court at Fontainbleau, and to them he ſhewed his letters of recommendation, and teſtimonies of patients who had happily been cured by him in the ſeveral parts of France; requeſting of them, that he might be permitted to perform his new method of lithotomy upon a certain young man, a taylor, there, afflicted with the ſtone, which requeſt was immediately granted. JAQUES performed the operation according to the preceding method, ſo ſucceſsfully before the king's phyſicians and ſurgeons, that, to his great applauſe, the patient was in leſs than three weeks ſeen walking about in the areas, and not troubled with any of the bad ſymptoms, which uſually attended the common method of cutting. This lucky inſtance of his ſucceſs brought JAQUES to be taken notice

tice of and reſpected by every body, even by the king himſelf, and made moſt of the Pariſians look upon him as a phyſician ſent from heaven for the relief of mankind, by his new and better method of lithotomy. In the ſpring following, therefore, having obtained the king's licence, he returned to Paris, and performed his operation upon a great number of patients, being always attended with ſuch a crowd of ſpectators, that at laſt it became neceſſary to have a guard of ſoldiers, to keep the tumult in order.

Upon opening and inſpecting the unſucceſsful ſubjects of JAQUES's operation, it was obſerved by Merius and Dionis, that the bladder was very often quite cut from the urethra: in others they found a cancer, or an incipient mortification of the bladder and inteſtines; and in others, the muſcles, nerves, and blood-veſſels of the penis, had been divided by the knife. In ſome, the elevating muſcle of the anus and blood-veſſels from the hypogaſtrics were cut aſunder; in others, the back part of the bladder was obſerved three or four times perforated towards the cavity of the abdomen; and in others, the wound of the bladder appeared unequally lacerated and diſtorted. In ſome patients he perforated the rectum, ſo that the fæces were diſcharged through the wound; and in ſeveral women whom he cut, he not only wounded the bladder, but alſo the vagina and rectum; and, laſtly, by his wounding ſome of the adjacent large blood-veſſels, there followed ſo profuſe a hemorrhage, that the patient ſometimes expired, either under the knife, or ſoon after the operation.

JAQUES, having thus imprudently treated ſuch a number of patients, and ſo conſiderable a perſon as the marſhal de Loyre being almoſt dead the day after he was cut, with the moſt excruciating pains, but happily

pily preſerved by the aſſiſtance of M. Fagon, the chief phyſician and a prudent ſurgeon: it naturally followed, that the reputation of this new lithotomiſt began now to be turned into diſgrace, inſomuch that the generality of the Pariſians quickly pronounced him a very ignorant and imprudent operator. He, therefore, quitted thoſe quarters, and after travelling over moſt parts of France, he went at laſt into Holland, particularly to Amſterdam and to Leyden, and thence he went through moſt of the principal countries and cities in Germany, performing his operation in all of them, but generally with his former ill ſucceſs. But what with his raſhneſs and cruelty, the unfitneſs of his inſtruments, and wilful negligence, he could not eſtabliſh any reputation in thoſe parts, eſpecially for the firſt years: he afterwards, however, began to alter and improve in his operation, and in the year 1712, he cut ſixteen patients at Straſburgh with great ſucceſs, making uſe of a grooved catheter, and laying aſide his raſh manner of operating.

But, however imprudent or raſh might be the practice of JAQUES in his operation formerly, it is certain, that his method was of eſſential ſervice in giving more prudent ſurgeons a hint of improving their practice. Thus, from this method of lithotomy, as Dionis juſtly obſerves in his chapter on that ſubject, in his chirurgical operations, others were directed to improve and perfect the operation of puncturing the perinæum, to empty the bladder in a ſuppreſſion of urine.

The celebrated ſurgeon at Paris, M. Merius, made it his buſineſs to publiſh a treatiſe on this method of lithotomy, to perſuade ſurgeons to adopt the practice of it: though in a little time afterwards, he uſed all his endeavours to diſſuade them from it again. But he propoſed it with this improvement; that inſtead of the common

common tubulated catheter, like that uſed by JAQUES, the operator ſhould cut upon a grooved catheter, like that uſed in the apparatus major. This grooved catheter being paſſed into the bladder, and then held in the left hand, he ſays, is next to be protruded outward againſt the left ſide of the perinæum, as was the practice of JAQUES. The lithotomiſt muſt then proceed to cut through the perinæum, into the groove of the catheter, ſo as to divide the neck of the bladder, with ſome part of its body which lies next to it, continuing the inciſion cautiouſly onward, till the aperture is big enough for the extraction of the ſtone. Through the wound thus made is to be introduced a hollow conductor into the bladder, termed by the French a gorgeret, in the ſame manner as is uſual in the apparatus major: and, laſtly, by introducing a pair of convenient forceps, the ſtone itſelf is to be extracted. But though we muſt here confeſs M. Merius to be the firſt and real improver of JAQUES's method of lithotomy, yet we believe he never made trial of it upon any living ſubject: but ſoon after he had made this improvement, he again rejected it, pronouncing it unſafe, and much inferior to the common method by the apparatus major. However, he was the primary occaſion of this method being performed as he had corrected it, by the celebrated M. Mareſchal, who cut by it with ſucceſs at Paris not long after JAQUES, if we may rely on what we find written in Dr. Liſter's Journey to Paris; which paſſage is ſo extraordinary, that it ſeems ſurpriſing that it was never taken notice of by any of the French or even Engliſh writers on the ſubject. We ſhall therefore relate the affair, as it may be found in the ſaid journey of Dr. Liſter, which account was given him after his return from Paris to London, by another learned Engliſhman, Mr.

Mr. Proley, who ſtill reſided at Paris, and ſaw JAQUES cut for the ſtone there in 1698, Auguſt 2, when he ſent the doctor the letter now mentioned, in which we meet with the following paſſage: "That the ſurgeons "of Paris greatly ran down JAQUES, notwithſtanding "they followed his method. For M. Mareſchal had, "from that time, cut for the ſtone according to "JAQUES's method, with only this difference, that he "uſed a grooved, inſtead of the common catheter. "And that M. Le Rue, another ſurgeon of the hoſ-"pital of La Charité, had, at the ſame time, cut ac-"cording to the old method; but not with ſuch good "ſucceſs as M. Mareſchal had practiſed the method "of JAQUES. For that all who had been cut by M. "Mareſchal were then alive and well: but that M. "Le Rue had loſt ſeveral, and that even thoſe who "ſurvived his method were not ſo ſoon well as the "others."

But whether or no the ſame method was continued, and often repeated by M. Mareſchal, or others after him at Paris, we have no accounts. It ſeems a little extraordinary, that none of the French writers ſhould have taken any notice of this affair, ſince M. Mareſchal ſaw the firſt operation that was performed by Morand and Perchetus at Paris in 1730, according to Mr. Cheſelden's emendations, as Morand himſelf informs us, in Memoir. Acad. Reg. 1731. But M. Garangeot declares Perchetus to be the firſt that cut for the ſtone by the lateral operation after JAQUES at Paris: ſee his "Operat. Chirurg." tom. ii, p. 230; which may be beſt judged of and decided by the French ſurgeons. Vide "Heiſter's Surgery," vol. ii, p. 205, &c.

JEBB (SAMUEL) M.D.

A Native of Nottingham, and a Member of Peter Houſe, Cambridge,

Became attached to the nonjurors, and accepted the office of librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collyer. Whilſt at Peter Houſe, he printed a tranſlation of "Martyn's Anſwers to Emlyn, 1718," 8vo; reprinted in 1719; in which latter year he inſcribed to that ſociety his "Studiorum Primitiæ," namely, "S. Juſtini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 1719," 8vo.

ON leaving the univerſity, he married a relation of the celebrated apothecary Mr. Dillingham, of Red-lion-ſquare, under whom he took lectures in pharmacy and chemiſtry, by the recommendation of Dr. Mead, and afterwards practiſed phyſic at Stratford by Bow. In 1722, he was editor of the Bibliotheca Literaria," a learned work, of which only ten numbers were printed, and in which are interſperſed the obſervations of Maſſon, Waſſe, and other eminent ſcholars of the time. He alſo publiſhed, 1. "De Vitâ et Rebus geſtis Mariæ, Scotorum Reginæ, Franciæ Dotariæ." 2. "The Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Dowager of France, extracted from original Records and Writers of Credit, 1725," 8vo. 3. "An Edition of Ariſtides, with Notes, 1728," 2 volumes, 4to. 4. A beautiful and correct edition of "Joannis Caii Britanni de Canibus Britannicis Liber unus; de variorum Animalium et Stirpium, &c. Liber unus; de Libris propriis Liber unus; de Pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguæ, cum Scriptione novâ, Libellus; ad optimorum Exemplarium Fidem recogniti; à S. JEBB, M. D. Lond. 1729," 8vo. 5. An edition of Bacon's "Opus

Majus," folio, "neatly and accurately printed for W. Bowyer, 1733." 6. "Humph. Hodii, Lib. 2, de Græcis illuſtribus Linguæ Græcæ Literarumque humaniorum Inſtauratoribus, &c. Lond. 1742," 8vo. "Promittitur de Vitâ et Scriptis ipſius Humphredi Diſſertatio, auctore S. JEBB, M. D." He wrote alſo the epitaph inſcribed on a ſmall pyramid between Haut Buiſſon and Marquiſe, in the road to Boulogne, about ſeven miles from Calais, in memory of Edward Sebright, Eſq. of Croxton in Norfolk, three other Engliſh gentlemen, and two ſervants, who were all murdered, Sept. 20, 1723. The pyramid being decayed, was taken down about 1757, and a ſmall oratory or chapel erected on the ſide of the road.

In 1749, Dr. JEBB poſſeſſed all Mr. Bridge's MSS. relative to the "Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire," which were afterwards bought by Sir Thomas Cave, baronet. Dr. JEBB practiſed at Stratford with great ſucceſs till within a few years of his death, when he retired with a moderate fortune into Derbyſhire, where he died March 9, 1772, leaving ſeveral children, one of whom was the late Sir Richard Jebb, M. D. one of the phyſicians extraordinary to his majeſty. His brother, Dr. John Jebb, married a ſiſter of the late general Ganſell, one of whoſe ſons was the juſtly celebrated John Jebb, M. D. F. R. S. of Craven-ſtreet.

IMPERIALI (JOHN BAPTIST)

A celebrated Phyſician,

Was born at Vicenza in 1658, of the noble family of his name, which is one of the 24 nobles of Genoa. He ſtudied at Verona, and afterwards at Boulogne, under Jerome Mercurialis and Frederic Pendoſius. He made a great progreſs in the languages and the

ſciences, and became one of the moſt able men of his time. He excelled particularly in philoſophy and phyſic, which he taught with ſucceſs at Padua. Upon his return to Vicenza, he practiſed his profeſſion with extraordinary reputation till his death, which happened in May 1623, at 54 years of age.

He compoſed ſeveral things, and wrote well in Latin both in proſe and verſe. He left a ſon, John Imperiali, who was an ingenious man, and author of an elogy on his father, beſide two other pieces in good eſteem; one entitled, "Muſeum hiſtoricum, ſeu de Viris Doctrinæ illuſtribus," and the other, "Muſeum phyſicum, ſive de humano Ingenio."

JONES (John)

A Phyſician, and Native of Wales,

Studied at both the univerſities, particularly at Cambridge, where he took a medical degree; and became eminent in his profeſſion at Bath, in Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire. He mentions curing a perſon at Louth in 1562, and the date of his laſt publication is in 1579. He was author of the following pieces:

1. "The Dial of Agues," London, 1556.

2. "The Benefit of the antient Bathes at Buckſtone, which cure moſt grievous Sickneſſes," London 1572. This is dated from King's Mede, near Derby, and dedicated to George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, who had built a large lodging houſe at Buxton, and added other conveniences to the baths. The work contains very little concerning either the nature or hiſtory of theſe baths: but chiefly general directions, compiled from ancient authors, relative to the diet and regimen proper to be uſed with a courſe of bathing. He ſuppoſes a little ſulphur, but not much of

any mineral ſubſtance, to be contained in the Buxton waters; and peculiarly characterizes them from their pleaſant, delicate, and moderate temperature: thence inferring their efficacy in depravation, diminution, and abolition of the action of the parts.

3. "The Bathes of Bath's Ayde, wonderful and moſt excellent againſt very many Sickneſſes," London, 1752. This is dated from Aſple Hall near Nottingham, and dedicated to Henry earl of Pembroke. An addreſs is prefixed "to his Friends, Kinsfolk, and Allies of Bath, Briſtol, Wells, and other neighbouring Places." He begins his work with eſtabliſhing the fame and antiquity of the baths of Bath, and gives a genealogy of king Bladud up to Adam. In his ſecond part much learning is diſplayed on the cauſe of heat in thermal waters; which he, with Ariſtotle, ſuppoſes to be ſubterranean fire. The third chapter chiefly turns upon the Galenical diſtinction of things natural, non-natural, and contrary to nature. The fourth is more proper to his ſubject, containing rules for the uſe of the Bath waters. He mentions drinking the water as well as bathing, and recommends as much as the ſtomach will bear, the firſt thing in the morning. The time directed for ſtaying in the bath is, for perſons of a hot temperament, weak and thin, from five to ſix in the morning, and the ſame in the evening; for thoſe of a contrary habit, two hours in the morning, and an hour and a half in the evening. Our author ſays, he is the ſecond perſon after Dr. Turner who has taken notice of theſe waters. He publiſhed alſo the following works:

4. "A brief, excellent, and profitable Diſcourſe of the natural Beginning of all growing and living Things, Heat, Generation, &c." London, 1574.

5. "A Tranſlation from Latin into Engliſh of Galen's four Books of Elements." London 1574.

6. "The Art and Science of preſerving of Body and Soul in Health, Wiſdom, and Catholic Religion," 1759, 4to.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 156, &c.

JONSTON (JOHN)

A learned Poliſh Naturaliſt and Phyſician,

WAS born at Sambter in Great Poland, in 1603. He travelled all over Europe, and was eſteemed every where by the learned. He afterwards bought the eſtate of Ziebendorf, in the duchy of Lignitz, in Sileſia, where he died in 1675; having publiſhed, "A Natural Hiſtory of Birds, Fiſhes, Quadrupeds, Inſects, Serpents, and Dragons," in 1653, folio: as alſo a piece upon the Hebrew and Greek feſtivals, in 1660; "A Thaumatography," in 1661, and ſome poems. Vide "Konig. Bib." vet. et nov.

JORDEN (EDWARD)

Born in the Year 1569, at High Alden in Kent, and probably educated at Hart Hall, Oxford.

After completing his ſtudies in his own country, he travelled abroad, viſiting ſeveral foreign univerſities, and taking his degree of doctor in that of Padua. On his return he practiſed for a time in London, where he became a member of the college of phyſicians, and was in great reputation for learning and abilities. Dr. JORDEN removed after ſome time from London to Bath, where he ſpent all the latter part of his life, univerſally reſpected as well in his private character as his medical capacity.

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Our phyſician had a natural propenſity to the ſtudies of chemiſtry and mineralogy, and as theſe were the foundation of the fame he acquired by his "Treatiſe on Bathes and Mineral Waters," ſo they were the occaſion of diminiſhing his fortune, by engaging him in a project of manufacturing alum. Where his works were ſituate we are not told; but a grant he had obtained from king James of the profit of them was revoked at the importunity of a courtier in that monopolizing age: and though he made application for redreſs, he could not obtain it, notwithſtanding the king appeared particularly ſenſible of the hardſhip of his caſe. That this diſappointment was of a nature not eaſily to be forgotten, may be concluded from a paſſage in his book, where, his ſubject leading him to treat of alum ſprings, he thus gives vent to his feelings. "Now I come to allum (indignum vox ipſa "jubet renovare dolorem) the greateſt debtor I have, "and I the beſt benefactor to it, as ſhall appear when "I think fit to publiſh the artifice thereof." Dr. Jorden was conſtitutionally ſubject to the gout and ſtone, and died in his 63d year, January 7th, 1632. He was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul in Bath. The two following were his only publications:

1. "A briefe Diſcourſe of a Diſeaſe called the Suffocation of the Mother," 1603.

2. "A Diſcourſe of Natural Bathes and Mineral Waters." 1631, 4to.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 231, &c.

JOUBERT (Laurence)

Counſellor and Phyſician to the King of France, firſt Doctor Regent, and Chancellor and Judge of the Univerſity of Montpellier,

Was born at Valence in Dauphiny, in 1529. Having made choice of phyſic for his profeſſion, he went to

Paris, where he ſtudied that art under Sylvius: and going thence to Italy, he attended the lectures of L'Argentier. After this he continued his ſtudies at Montbriſon, a city in the county of Forez. At laſt, going to Montpellier, he became the favourite diſciple of Rondelet, upon whoſe death he ſucceeded to the regius profeſſorſhip of phyſic in that univerſity in 1567; having given abundant proofs of his merit by the diſputations which he held for four days upon ſeveral theſes. Theſe were afterwards printed among ſome others of his tracts at Lyons in 1571. The fame of this phyſician was ſo prodigious, that nothing was deemed too difficult for his ſkill, inſomuch that Henry the third, who paſſionately wiſhed to have children, ſent for him to Paris, to remove thoſe obſtacles which rendered his marriage fruitleſs. In this, however, the king was diſappointed. JOUBERT died in 1582. His writings in Latin and French are numerous; the Latin were printed at Frankfort, 1582, 1599, and 1645, in two volumes, folio. They are nearly all upon phyſic and ſurgery.

MUCH offence was given, and many clamours were raiſed by one piece, which he publiſhed under the title of "Vulgar Errours," wherein he treated the ſubjects of virginity and generation in ſuch plain terms, as had never before appeared in the French language. He was even ſo free as to produce three affidavits of matrons, who, at the magiſtrate's command, had examined whether ſome maidens, who complained that they had been raviſhed, had ſufficient reaſon for that complaint. JOUBERT compares together the expreſſions which theſe matrons made uſe of, yet he dedicated this book to the queen of Navarre, conſort to Henry the fourth. But all the clamours, inſtead of ſtopping the ſale of the book, as was intended, had a contrary

contrary effect, and helped conſiderably to make it ſell the more. It was printed at four different places within ſix months, Bourdeaux, Paris, Lyons, and Avignon; and not leſs than 1600 copies in each impreſſion: and whereas the price at firſt was only tenpence, it was afterwards ſold for half-a-crown, and even for four livres. All this hungry ſort of curioſity in the public has been long ago well underſtood by literary traders, who have not failed to make advantages of it.

JUNIUS (ADRIAN)

A learned Hollander, born in 1511 or 1512, at Horn, of which Place his Father had not only been Secretary, but five Times Burgomaſter.

Having paſſed through his firſt ſtudies at Haerlem and Louvain, he fixed upon phyſic for his profeſſion; and for his improvement therein reſolved to travel abroad. Accordingly, going firſt to France he put himſelf under the care of James Houlier, a celebrated phyſician at Paris. Thence he went to Bologna, in Italy, where he was admitted M D. and afterwards, paſſing through ſeveral parts of Germany, croſſed the Channel into England.

HERE he became phyſician to the duke of Norfolk in 1543, and was afterwards retained in that quality by a certain great lady. He continued in England ſeveral years, and wrote many books there; among others a Greek and Latin lexicon. He dedicated this work, in 1548, to Edward VI, with the title of king. Edward not being acknowledged ſuch by the pope, our author, who was of that religion, fell under the diſpleaſure of the court of Rome for his dedication, and was proſecuted for it a long time after. His works were put into the "Index Expurgatorius," where he was branded as a Calviniſt, and an author "damnatæ memoriæ," of con-

demned memory; a diſgrace which gave him great uneaſineſs and concern; and in order to be freed from it, having laid his caſe before cardinal Granville, he applied, by the advice of Arius Montanus, directly to the pope, and prepared an apology, ſhewing the indiſpenſible neceſſity he was under of giving Edward the title of king, and at the ſame time proteſting he had always been a good catholic.

Before the death of Edward, he returned to his own country, and led a ſedentary life, ſticking cloſely to his ſtudy: but upon the acceſſion of queen Mary, he came again into England; and being a very good poet, he publiſhed, in 1554, an epithalamium on the marriage of Philip II with that queen. This addreſs was well judged, and could not fail of making an eclat, and introducing him in a favourable light to that court; whence he would probably have made a conſiderable fortune, had not the turbulent ſtate of thoſe times driven him home again. He confined himſelf ſome time in Horn, but after a while ſettled at Haerlem; and repaired the diſappointment he met with reſpecting his finances in England, by marrying a handſome young gentlewoman, who brought him a good fortune; which he knew how to improve, by making the moſt of the dedications to his books, of which he publiſhed three at Haerlem in 1556.

Some years after he accepted an offer from the king of Denmark to be his phyſician, with a conſiderable ſalary, and removed to Copenhagen; but neither liking the climate nor genius of the inhabitants, he left the country very abruptly, without ever taking leave of the king. This was probably in 1564.

Returning to Haerlem he practiſed phyſic, and was made principal of the college or great ſchool in that town. He continued there till the place was beſieged

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by the Spaniards in 1573, when he found means to get out of it, by obtaining leave to attend the prince of Orange, who desired his assistance as a physician: but the rifling and plundering of his library, when the city was taken, threw him into the utmost grief. He had left a great many works in it, which had cost him much pains and labour, and the loss was aggravated by this circumstance, that they were almost fit for the press. In this exigency he went to Middlebourg, where the prince had procured him a public salary to practise physic: but the air of the country did not agree with his constitution; and he fell into some disorders, which, with the grief he felt for the loss of his library, put an end to his life in 1575. There was a design to have given him a professorship at Leyden, which university was but just rising when he died. He had a prodigious memory, which enabled him to treasure up a vast stock of learning. Beside his skill in physic, which was his profession, he was an historian, poet, philosopher, and understood perfectly eight languages. His works make up 24 articles, among which are, "Lexicon Græco-Latinum, 1548; "Adagiorum ab Erasmo omissorum Centuriæ octo & dimidia, 1558; Batavia, 1588;" which last was published after his death, as others of his pieces were.

JURIN (Dr. James)

A distinguished Person, who cultivated Medicine and Mathematics with equal Success.

He was Secretary of the royal society in London, as well as president of the college of physicians there. He had great disputes with Michellotti upon the momentum of running waters; with Robins upon distinct vision

viſion; and with the partizans of Leibnitz upon moving bodies. A treatiſe of his "upon Viſion" is printed in Smith's "Optics." He died in 1750.

JUSSIEU (JOSEPH DE) M.D.

Of the learned Family of the Juſſieus,

Born at Lyons in 1704, went to Peru in 1735, in the capacity of a botaniſt, with the academicians ſent there to meaſure a degree. After continuing in that country 36 years, he returned to France in very bad health, and almoſt in a ſtate of childhood, and died in 1779.

DURING the firſt part of his ſtay in America, M. DE JUSSIEU employed himſelf in obſervations on the different ſpecies of bark, the extracts of which he was of opinion might in future be ſent from America inſtead of the plant itſelf.

Having travelled over a great part of Peru, and being detained in the country againſt his will, by the breaking out of an epidemical diſtemper, he had an opportunity of obſerving and committing to paper accounts of the ſmall-pox at Peru, of the epidemical diſtempers of the country, and of a particular diſtemper, which, coming after the eruption of the Cotopaxi, took the name of that volcano.

A journey, undertaken in 1747, furniſhed an opportunity of giving us drawings of the ſeveral bridges, which the ſavages uſe to paſs torrents. The journey through the countries about Paraguay, very curious and very intereſting both to the antiquary and the botaniſt, being unfortunately loſt, we can only commemorate the following diſcoveries. Mr. DE JUSSIEU deſcribed the ſpecies of cinnamon, which grows upon the mountain of Los Canelos. He alſo ſaw, upon the mountains of Peru, the immenſe foſſil bones,

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ſo common in that country; but he obſerved, that they were only to be found at a certain height, beyond which he conjectured the empire of the ſea had not extended. From all that remains, it appears, that Mr. De Jussieu, who likewiſe drew maps of the country, would, had not his diary been loſt, have made us better acquainted with Peru, than we are now with ſeveral parts of Europe. Vide "Euloge in Hiſt. de l'Acad. R. tranſlated by Mr. Maty, in his Review, vol. iii, p. 329, &c.

K.

KEILL (James)

An eminent Phyſician, born in Scotland, March 27, 1673.

He received part of his education in North Britain, and completed it in travels abroad. He applied himſelf early to diſſections, and the ſtudy of anatomy; made himſelf known by reading anatomical lectures in both univerſities; and had the degree of M. D. conferred upon him at Cambridge, having ſome time before publiſhed his "Anatomy of the Human Body," for the uſe of his pupils.

In 1703, he ſettled at Northampton as a phyſician; and in 1706, publiſhed a paper in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions, Numb. 306," containing "An Account of the Death and Diſſection of John Bayles, of that Town, reputed to have been 130 Years old." He was alſo well ſkilled in mathematical learning; and, in 1708, gave the world a proof of it, in a book, entitled,

entitled, "An Account of animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the human Body, and muſcular Motion." He afterwards publiſhed the ſame treatiſe in Latin, with the addition of a "Medicina Statica;" and, in 1717, printed a ſecond edition of this work in Engliſh, having added an eſſay, "concerning the Force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body." This drew him into a controverſy with Dr. Jurin upon that ſubject, which was carried on, in ſeveral papers printed in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," to the time of our author's death.

He had now for ſome time laboured under a very painful diſorder, namely, a cancer in the roof of his mouth; and in order, if poſſible, to procure ſome relief, had applied the cautery with his own hands to the part, but in vain; for he died July 16, 1719, in the vigour of his age, and was buried at St. Giles's church at Northampton. A handſome monument and inſcription were placed over him by his brother John Keill, to whom he left his eſtate, being never married, but who ſurvived him little more than two years.

KENNEDY (JOHN) M.D.

A Native of Scotland, who reſided ſome Time at Smyrna, and died at an advanced Age, January 26, 1760,

Had a collection of about two hundred pictures, among which were two heads of himſelf by Keyſing, and a very valuable collection of Greek and Roman coins, which, with the pictures, were ſold by auction in 1760. Among the Roman coins were 256 of Carauſius, nine of them ſilver, and eighty-nine of Alectus; theſe coins of Carauſius and Alectus were purchaſed by P. C. Webb, eſq. the 256 for 70l. and the eighty-nine for 16l. 10s. They were afterwards bought by Dr. Hunter, who added

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to the number very conſiderably *. Dr. Kennedy, in "his Diſſertation on the Coins of Carauſius," aſſerted, that Oriuna was that emperor's guardian goddeſs: Dr. Stukeley, in his "Palæographia Britannica, No. 3, 1752," 4to, affirmed ſhe was his wife: to which Dr. KENNEDY replied in "Further Obſervations, &c. 1756," 4to; and upon his antagoniſt's ſupporting his opinion in his "Hiſtory of Carauſius, 1757, 1759," he abuſed him in a ſixpenny 4to letter.

"ORIUNA, on the Medals of Carauſius," ſays an elegant writer, "uſed to paſs for the moon: of late "years it has become a doubt whether ſhe was his "conſort. It is of little importance whether ſhe was "moon or empreſs: but how little muſt we know of "times, when thoſe land-marks to certainty, royal "names, do not ſerve even that purpoſe! In the ca-"binet of the king of France are ſeveral coins of ſove-"reigns, whoſe country cannot now be gueſſed at." Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nicholls, p. 113. Walpole's "Preface to Hiſtoric Doubts."

KERCKRING (THOMAS)

A celebrated Phyſician.

HE reſided a great part of his life at Hamburgh, under the character of reſident from the grand duke of Tuſcany; obtained conſiderable reputation; and was a member of the royal ſociety of London. His principal works were upon anatomical ſubjects; in particular "Spicilegium Anatomicum," which he publiſhed at Amſterdam, in 4to, in 1670; and "Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia," printed at the ſame place and time. In this laſt he maintained the doctrine, that

* Vide "Life of Dr. William Hunter," vol. i, page 468.

eggs

eggs were diſcovered in the bodies of all women, from which the human ſpecies was produced. He died in 1693, at Hamburgh.

KING (Sir EDMUND)

Originally a Surgeon, who applied himſelf much to the Study of Chemiſtry.

THIS helped to recommend him to Charles II, who ſometimes amuſed himſelf in his laboratory. He was the firſt phyſician who attended that prince in his laſt illneſs, when he ventured to incur the penalty of the law by letting him blood. This was approved of by others of the faculty, and was indeed the only means of preventing his ſudden death. One thouſand pounds were ordered him by the privy-council, for his attendance on the king, but he never received the money. In the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," are ſome curious obſervations by him concerning ants, and the animalcula in pepper-water. There is alſo an account of his transferring forty-nine ounces of blood out of a calf into a ſheep; the latter was, in all appearance, as ſtrong and healthy after the operation as before.

KIRSTENIUS (PETER)

Profeſſor of Phyſic at Upſal, and Phyſician extraordinary to Chriſtina Queen of Sweden,

Was born December 25, 1577, at Breſlaw, in Sileſia, where his father was a merchant. He loſt his parents when he was very young, but his guardians took good care of his education; and as they intended him for his father's profeſſion, had him well inſtructed in arithmetic, and ſuch other knowledge as might prepare him for it.

BUT KIRSTENIUS's genius was not this way inclined: he

he had a paſſion for letters, which, as they did not think proper to control, he was left to indulge at full length. He learned the Greek and Latin tongues, to which he alſo joined a little Hebrew and Syriac. As phyſic was his intended object, he cultivated natural philoſophy, botany, and anatomy, with the greateſt care, in his native place. Afterwards he went to viſit the univerſities of Leipſic, Wittemberg, and Jena; and having made a great progreſs during four years, under the profeſſors there, he took a journey into the Low Countries, and into France. He had been told, that a man cannot diſtinguiſh himſelf in the practice of phyſic, unleſs he underſtands Avicenna; and knowing the tranſlation of that phyſician's works to be very bad, he had a ſtrong inclination to learn Arabic. To this he was urged by Joſeph Scaliger and Iſaac Caſaubon, who judged him proper to do great ſervice to the republic of letters in that way: and he reſolved to read not only Avicenna, but alſo Meſue, Rhaſis, Abenzoar, Abukaſis, and Averroes. This paſſion did not hinder him from gratifying the inclination he had to travel, in which he ſpent ſeven years from home. He took a doctor of phyſic's degree at Baſil in 1601, and then he viſited Italy, Spain, England, and even Greece and Aſia.

Soon after his return into Sileſia, he went to Jena, and married a wife there, by whom he had eight children. In 1610, he was choſen, by the magiſtrates of Breſlaw, to have the direction of their college and their ſchools; but he afterwards reſigned that difficult employment, being obliged to it by a fit of ſickneſs, and applied himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of Arabic and the practice of phyſic. He ſucceeded greatly in his application to this language, and was ſo zealous to promote the knowledge of it, that he employed all the

the money he could ſpare in printing Arabic books. We are not told why he removed into Pruſſia; but he had reaſons to be well ſatisfied with this removal, for it gave him an opportunity of entering into the family of chancellor Oxenſtiern, whom he accompanied into Sweden: where, in 1636, he was appointed profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Upſal, and phyſician to the queen. His conſtitution was, however, much broken, and he did not enjoy theſe advantages above four years; for he lived only till the 8th of April, 1640. He was one of thoſe few who joined piety to the practice of phyſic. It is obſerved in his epitaph that he underſtood twenty-ſix languages.

He publiſhed ſeveral works, for which divines are as much obliged to him as thoſe of his own faculty, viz. 1. "Grammatica Arabica." 2. "Tria Specimina Characterum Arabicorum. 3. "Decas ſacra Canticorum et Carminum Arabicorum ex aliquot MSS. cum Latina ad Verbum Interpretatione." 4. "Vitæ quatuor Evangeliſtarum ex antiquiſſimo Codiæ, MS. Arabico erutæ." 5. "Liber ſecundus Canonis Avicennæ, Typis Arabicis ex MSS. editus et ad Verbum in Latinum tranſlatus." 6. "Liber de vero Uſu et Abuſu Medicinæ." 7. "Nota in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex collatione Textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum, Græcorum, et Latinorum." 8. "Epiſtola S. Judæ ex MSS. Heidelbergenſi Arabico ad Verbum tranſlata," &c.

KOEMPFER (ENGELBERT)

An eminent German, born September 16, 1657, at Lemgow in Weſtphalia, where his Father was a Miniſter.

After ſtudying in ſeveral towns, and making a quick progreſs, not only in the learned languages, but alſo in hiſtory, geography, and muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, he

he went to Dantzick, where he made ſome ſtay, and gave the firſt public ſpecimen of his proficiency by a diſſertation, "De Diviſione Majeſtatis," in 1673. He then went to Thorn, and thence to the univerſity of Cracow, where, after ſtudying philoſophy and foreign languages for three years, he took the degree of doctor in philoſophy, and then went to Konigſberg, in Pruſſia, where he ſtaid four years.

ALL this time he applied very aſſiduouſly to phyſic and natural hiſtory. He next travelled to Sweden, where he ſoon recommended himſelf to the univerſity of Upſal, and to the court of Charles the eleventh, a great encourager of learning, inſomuch that great offers were made him if he would ſettle there; but he choſe to accept the employment of ſecretary of the embaſſy, which the court of Sweden was then ſending to the ſophi of Perſia; and in this capacity he ſet out from Stockholm, March 20, 1683. He went through Finland and Ingria, to Narva, where he met Fabricius the ambaſſador, with whom he arrived at Moſcow the 7th of July. The negotiations at the Ruſſian court being ended, they proceeded on to Perſia; but had like to have been loſt in their paſſage over the Caſpian ſea, by an unexpected ſtorm, and the unſkilfulneſs of their pilots. During their ſtay in Georgia, KOEMPFER went in ſearch of ſimples, and of all the curioſities that could be met with in thoſe parts. He viſited all the neighbourhood of Siamachi, and to theſe laborious and learned excurſions we owe the many curious and accurate accounts he has given us in his "Amænitates exoticæ."

Fabricius arrived at Iſpahan in January 1684, and ſtayed there near two years; during all which time KOEMPFER made every poſſible advantage of his abode in the capital of the Perſian empire. The ambaſſa-

dor, having ended his negotiations towards the cloſe of 1685, prepared to return into Europe; but KOEMPFER did not judge it expedient to return with him, reſolving to go farther into the Eaſt, and make ſtill greater acquiſitions by travelling. With this view, he entered into the ſervice of the Dutch Eaſt-India company, in the capacity of chief ſurgeon to the fleet, which was then cruiſing in the Perſian gulph, and ſet out for Gombroon, in November 1685. He ſtayed ſome time in Syras, where he viſited the remains of the ancient Perſepolis, and the royal palace of Darius; the ſcattered ruins of which are ſtill an undeniable monument of its former ſplendor and greatneſs. As ſoon as he arrived at Gombroon, he was ſeized with a violent fit of ſickneſs, which was near carrying him off; but happily recovering, he ſpent a ſummer in the neighbourhood of it, and made a great number of curious obſervations. He did not leave that city till June 1688, and then embarked for Batavia; where, after touching at many Dutch ſettlements in Arabia Felix, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the iſland of Ceylon, and in the gulf of Bengal, he arrived in September. This city having been particularly deſcribed by other writers, he turned his thoughts chiefly to the natural hiſtory of the country about it. He poſſeſſed many qualifications neceſſary for making a good botaniſt; he had a competent knowledge of it already, a body inured to hardſhips, a great ſtock of induſtry, and an excellent hand at drawing. In May 1690, he ſet out from Batavia on his voyage to Japan, in quality of phyſician to the embaſſy, which the Dutch Eaſt-India company ſends once a year to the Japaneſe emperor's court, and he ſpent two years in this country, making all the while moſt diligent reſearches into every thing relating to it. He quitted Japan,

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in order to return to Europe, in Nov. 1692, and Batavia, in Feb. 1693. He ſtayed near a month at the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Amſterdam in October.

In April, 1694, he took a doctor of phyſic's degree at Leyden, on which occaſion he communicated in his theſes ſome very ſingular obſervations, which he had made abroad. At his return to his native country, he intended immediately to digeſt his papers and memoirs into proper order; but, being appointed phyſician to his prince, he fell into too much practice to purſue that deſign with the vigour he deſired. He married the daughter of an eminent merchant at Stolzenau, in 1700. The long courſe of travels, the fatigue of his profeſſion, and ſome family uneaſineſſes, ariſing it is ſaid from the debts he had contracted, had very much impaired his conſtitution, ſo that, after a variety of ailments, he died Nov. 2, 1716. His "Hiſtory of Japan" is in great eſteem. Vide KOEMPFER'S Life, by Scheuchzer, his tranſlator, prefixed to his Hiſtory of Japan, Lond. 1728, folio.

KONIG (EMANUEL)

A learned Phyſician of Baſil, and born there in 1658.

He publiſhed many works on the ſubject of medicine, which were ſo highly eſteemed in Switzerland, that he was conſidered as a ſecond Avicenna. He died at Baſil, in 1731.

KUNCKEL (JOHN)

Author of many Chemical Diſcoveries, particularly with reſpect to Vitrification,

Was born in the duchy of Sleſwic, in 1630. He publiſhed at London, "Chemical Obſervations;" and

purſued his chymical experiments chiefly with a view to the improvement of the arts. He was a very moderate writer, but an able and ſagacious philoſopher. He died in 1702.

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LANCISI (JOHN MARCA)

Born at Rome, Oct. 26, 1654.

He went through his claſſical ſtudies early; after which he completed his courſe in philoſophy in the Roman college, and ſtudied divinity for ſome time; but having from his earlier years had a turn to natural hiſtory, that taſte engaged him to ſtudy medicine, to which he applied with great vigour. Anatomy, chemiſtry, and botany, were equally at firſt the object of his attention; he alſo ſtudied geometry, which he thought might be of uſe. In 1672, he was created doctor of philoſophy and phyſic; and in 1675, obtained the place of phyſician in ordinary to the hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, in Saſſia. Here he made new improvements by attending the patients, and writing the hiſtory of their ſeveral caſes. He quitted this poſt in 1678, when he was admitted a member of the college of St. Saviour, in Lauro, where he ſpent five years in reading the beſt authors upon phyſic. In 1684, he was appointed profeſſor of anatomy in the college of Sapientia, which office he diſcharged for thirteen years with great reputation. In 1668, pope Innocent XI choſe him for his phyſician and private chamberlain, though he was not above 34 years of age. This pope alſo, ſome time after,

after, gave him a canon's ſtall in the church of St. Laurence and St. Damaſcus; but this he held only during the life of that pontiff, after whoſe death he reſigned it. In 1699, pope Innocent falling ſick, LANCISI was ordered among others to attend him; accordingly he never left the pontiff's bed-ſide during his whole illneſs. After Innocent's death, he was choſen phyſician to the Conclave; and Clement XI, ſucceeding to St. Peter's chair, made LANCISI his firſt phyſician and private chamberlain.

THE reſt of his life was employed in the practice of his profeſſion, and in writing books. He died January 21, 1720, aged 65. He had collected a library of more than twenty thouſand volumes, which he gave in his life-time to the hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, for the uſe of the public, particularly the young ſurgeons and phyſicians who attended the patients in that hoſpital. This noble benefaction was opened in 1716; the pope, attended by a great number of his cardinals, being preſent. The principal of his works were,

"JOHAN. MARC. LANCISI Archiatri pontificii Opera, quæ hactenus prodierunt omnia, &c. Genevæ, 1718," 2 vols. 4to. The firſt volume contains the following pieces: "De ſubitaneis Mortibus; Diſſertatio de nativis deque adventitiis Romani Cæli Qualitatibus; De noxiis Paludum Effluviis." The contents of the ſecond volume are, "Diſſertatio hiſtorica de bovillâ Peſte ex Campaniæ Finibus, an. 1713, Latio importatâ, &c. 1715;" "Diſſertatio de rectâ Medicorum Studiorum inſtituendâ;" "Humani Corporis anatomica Synopſis;" "Epiſtola ad J. Baptiſt. Bianchi de Humorum Secretionibus et Genere ac præcipuè Bilis in Hepate Separatione;" "An Acidum ex Sanguine extrahi queat;" (the negative had been maintained by

Boyle) " Epiſtolæ duæ de triplici Inteſtinorum Polypo; de Phyſiognomia," and many ſmall pieces, in Italian as well as Latin.

LANDO, (HORTENSIO)

A Phyſician, born at Milan, lived in the Sixteenth Century.

HE was author of ſeveral works, which he publiſhed under fictitious names. He was in particular ſuppoſed to be the writer of a dialogue under the name of Philoctetes, which reflected on the memory of Eraſmus. LANDO alſo wrote two other dialogues, one of which was called, " Cicero Relegatus;" the other " Cicero Revocatus," which have been falſely attributed to Cardinal Alcander. He was alſo author of a volume of letters, which was publiſhed at Venice.

LANFRANC,

A Phyſician of Milan,

Studied in that city under William de Saliceto, and afterwards himſelf profeſſed medicine and ſurgery in the ſame place. He nevertheleſs underwent many perſecutions there, of which he does not tell us the cauſe; he was even arreſted and ſent to priſon, but at length the viſcount Matthieu permitted him to go wherever he thought proper, and chooſing to reſide in France, the viſcount granted him a ſafe paſſage into that kingdom. He was ſent for to ſeveral different places in that country, and ſtopped ſome time at Lyons.

IT was in this city that he compoſed his ſmall book on ſurgery, at the intreaty of one of his friends, named Bernard, who was a very powerful one, and protected him at the court in which LANFRANC had wiſhed to reſide. He experienced a very favourable reception at Paris, which perhaps is the reaſon that he is ſo conſtantly praiſing the politeneſs of the French nation in general,

general. In the year 1295, he was ſent for to Paris by many gentlemen and maſters in medicine, but particularly by John de Paſſovant, and the bachelors in medicine, to read publicly on ſurgery, and to demonſtrate the operations of that art. Surgery was very much neglected in Paris at that time; there was no company for exerciſing or perfecting the art. According to LANFRANC's opinion, the word *phyſicus* means a phyſician, ſimply and properly ſo called; and *medicus*, a phyſician-operator, or phyſician-ſurgeon, ſuch as he himſelf was. *Laicus* means, in his opinion, a barber-ſurgeon; he alſo ſometimes names them "chirurgi barberii." Theſe laſt were greatly deſpiſed by the author. He very much blames the phyſicians for abandoning ſurgery to barbers and women. "Formerly," ſays he, "phyſicians exerciſed the operations of ſurgery, and did not think it beneath them "to bleed their patients themſelves; but now it is "given up into the hands of barbers. As for me, I "always bleed my patients with my own hand, and "do it more ſkilfully than the moſt famous barbers." LANFRANC has left the following works:

1. "Chirurgica parva," in the king's library. No. 6,922.

2. "Ars completa totius Chirurgiæ, ſive Practica major, Libri quinque." MSS. in the king's library, No. 6,992, 7,129.

They were printed at Venice, in 1490, 1498, 1519, 1546, folio; and at Lyons in 1553, alſo in folio. His "Complete Art of Surgery" has been tranſlated into French by John Gallant, maſter-barber in the city of Paris, 1488. The ſurgery of LANFRANC has alſo been tranſlated into French by William Iſſoire, and printed at Lyons, in 1490, in 4to. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire," &c. p. 17, in the ſupplement to the ſecond volume.

LANGIUS (JOHN)

Of Lawenburg in Sileſia, born in the Year 1485,

Studied phyſic at Piſa in Tuſcany, where he had his doctor's degree. After this he practiſed at Heidelberg, and was ſucceſſively firſt phyſician to four ſeveral electors palatine, among whom he attended Frederic the ſecond above thirty-ſeven years through Spain, Italy, France, and the greateſt part of Europe, and died at Heidelberg, in the year 1565, aged 80. He publiſhed at Baſil, 1554, in 4to, certain miſcellaneous medical epiſtles, which a very able judge declares "to be penned with great erudition, to contain many "curious matters, and to be well worth the peruſal." Vide "Merklinus in Lindenio renovato. Aſtruc de Lue Vener." lib. v. &c.

LANZONI (JOSEPH)

A Phyſician and Profeſſor at Ferrara, Member of the Academy of Natural Curioſities,

Was born at Ferrara on the 26th of October, 1663, and from his earlieſt infancy ſhewed a ſtrong inclination to the purſuits of literature. The reputation he acquired in the practice of medicine gained him the confidence of many illuſtrious perſonages. Every moment, which was not employed in the duties of his profeſſion, was devoted to literature, or the ſtudy of antiquity. If any difficult queſtion upon ſubjects of medicine or philoſophy were debated in Italy, he was generally appointed arbitrator, and was conſidered as the ſtandard of ultimate appeal. He was the re-eſtabliſher and ſecretary of the academy of Ferrara. He died on the firſt day of February 1730, in the 67th year of his age.

In 1738, a collection of his works was publiſhed at Lauſanne, both of thoſe which he himſelf had publiſhed, and of his poſthumous MSS. This collection, which is in three volumes, 4to, is entitled "Joſephi Lanzoni Ferrarienſis, Philoſophiæ ac Medicinæ Doctoris, in patriâ Univerſitate Lectoris primarii, Opera omnia, &c." Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. 2, p. 646, &c.

LASSONE (Joseph Francis de)

First Phyſician to the late King and Queen of France, Doctor-Regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid, and Penſionary-Veteran of the Academy of Sciences of Paris,

Was born on the 3d of July, 1717, of Anthony Joachim de Laſſone, and Margaret de Bagnole. M. de Lassone's father refuſed the honourable office of phyſician in ordinary to the king, and had quitted the earldom of Venaiſſin, his native country, to procure for his ſon the inſtructions of the celebrated maſters reſident in the capital. The ſucceſs of theſe views was equal to their wiſdom and prudence, and at 25 years old, M. de Lassone entered into the academy of ſciences, as aſſociate-anatomiſt.

He was not indebted for this diſtinction to a rigid perſeverance in ſtudy; his family had frequently been alarmed by the propenſity which he ſhewed for the gay pleaſures of youth, but he as often raiſed their hopes by ſome ingenious performances, which merited academic honours, as well as the eſteem of his preceptors. Theſe anxious alarms were greatly increaſed, when his parents were informed, that he had made a connection with an opera girl celebrated for her beauty; they had alſo heard he had written a comedy, and inſiſted that he ſhould ſuppreſs and ſacrifice this imprudent

dent production; he ſubmitted, and was never afterwards willing to declare the title of the piece, which had nevertheleſs been acted with much ſucceſs under a different name, and ſtill remains on the theatre. This juvenile work, foreign as it was to his ſtudies, gave an extraordinary proof of the facility and flexibiliiy of his genius, which afterwards enabled him to acquire in the different ſciences a juſt and elevated reputation.

M. DE LASSONE, determining upon a ſtrict attention to ſtudy, was wholly devoted to the purſuits of anatomy, in which he made a rapid progreſs. He carefully examined the ſtructure of the bones, and the coats of the arteries, and inquired into the œconomy, conſtituent parts, and uſe of the ſpleen. He demonſtrated, that one of the membranous coats of the arteries poſſeſſes a muſcular power peculiar to itſelf, contributing with that of the heart to preſerve the circulation.

Ruyſch had conſidered the ſpleen as totally vaſcular. Malpighi had obſerved in it a pulpous ſubſtance, and cellular membrane; and anatomiſts were divided between the opinions of two obſervers, equally celebrated for their exactneſs. M. DE LASSONE explained in what manner the pulpous ſubſtance had eſcaped the obſervation of Ruyſch, and why that ſame ſubſtance had preſented to Malpighi the deceitful appearance of membranes. He had intended to have purſued this inveſtigation, and hoped to diſcover the unknown uſe of the ſpleen; for this viſcus, without being very neceſſary to the immediate preſervation of life, is certainly deſtined to ſome important office in the animal œconomy. An extraordinary event, however, put an end to the anatomical labours of M. DE LASSONE. In ſelecting among ſome dead bodies a proper ſubject for diſſection, he fancied he perceived in one of them ſome very doubtful ſigns of death, and endeavoured to re-animate a life, which

perhaps was not yet extinguiſhed: his efforts were for a long time in vain, but his firſt perſuaſion removed every difficulty; he at laſt perceived ſome motions, which convinced him that this ſtate of apparent death was only the ſalutary criſis of a diſeaſe. M. DE LASSONE at laſt brought his patient to life; he proved to be a poor peaſant, and his reſtorer nouriſhed and conſoled him. This circumſtance impreſſed ſo deep a ſenſe of horrour on the mind of the anatomiſt, when he reflected on the conſequence that would have attended his ſelecting this unhappy object for diſſection, that he immediately determined to decline theſe purſuits in future. Natural hiſtory ſucceeded the ſtudy of anatomy, and we ſhall mention here only his works upon the chryſtallized freeſtones of Fontainebleau. M. DE LASSONE did not limit himſelf to deſcribing thoſe cryſtallizations which M. Bezout had firſt obſerved, he endeavoured to point out in what manner they were formed. The particles of cryſtals, from their diminutive ſmallneſs, eſcape notice: in the cryſtals of freeſtone, theſe particles are very perceptible. M. DE LASSONE proved, that they are true ſpathic calcareous cryſtals, which in their cryſtallization have taken up a quantity of quartz earth.

Chemiſtry, a ſcience intimately connected with natural hiſtory, finally became the beloved occupation of M. DE LASSONE. His numerous memoirs preſent a valuable train of new obſervations, uſeful to the progreſs of this ſtudy, and to the art of compounding remedies: in every part of theſe we may perceive the ſagacity of an attentive obſerver, of an ingenious experimental chemiſt.

M. DE LASSONE, notwithſtanding the number of his works had given every one reaſon to ſuppoſe, that he had devoted himſelf excluſively to the ſciences, had not neglected

neglected the practice of medicine. After having exerciſed it for a length of time in the hoſpitals and cloiſters, he was ſent for to court. Here he obſerved, that a ſuperfluity of wealth, as well as an exceſs of poverty, an immoderate thirſt after honours or power; the reſentment of oppreſſion and injury, the vacuum which the enjoyments of vanity leave in a mind deſtitute of any other reſource, are equally baneful to happineſs and health; and that it is not on the throne, more than in the cottage of the peaſant, that we can hope to find generous and happy minds. But it was in the cloiſters eſpecially, where the occurrences of life are more uniform, where all the individuals are obedient to a common law, that he perceived more forcibly the effect of moral perſuaſions; for every cauſe acts there in a more equal manner, and if any one wiſh for examples of the raſhneſs of impoſing eternal ſacrifices upon human creatures, the obſervations of M. DE LASSONE will point them out in a clear and deciſive manner.

At Verſailles, firſt phyſician ſucceſſively to two queens, and afterwards firſt phyſician to the king, of an union of which places the celebrated Fernel was the only example before him. M. DE LASSONE obtained the ſame confidence and eſteem in two different courts; the miniſters, the courtiers, had been all changed, but he preſerved the friendſhip of his ſovereigns.

The celebrated Fontenelle had honoured M. DE LASSONE with his friendſhip upon his firſt entrance into the world; Winſlow had wiſhed to be his inſtructor in anatomy; Buffon and D'Alembert were his contemporaries, his fellow aſſociates; the Abbe Arnaud, his countryman, preſerved for him to his death the tender affection, to which their infancy had given birth, and this friendſhip, founded upon ſentiment and eſteem,

was

was not in the leaſt diminiſhed by the difference ot their taſtes, their characters, and occupations. The affability of his manners, and his ardent zeal for the advancement of knowledge, gained him univerſal reſpect among the young ſcholars, whoſe induſtry he encouraged, and whoſe reputation was become one of his moſt ſatisfactory enjoyments.

When a natural delicacy of conſtitution made M. DE LASSONE experience the inconveniences of a premature old age, he became ſorrowful and fond of ſolitude; yet reconciled to his ſituation, he calmly obſerved his death approaching, and on the 8th of December 1788, his life paſſed away in a ſleep; a life devoted to works of general utility, to acts of benevolence, and to thoſe pleaſures of reflection, the conſequence of a virtuous mind. Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1788, p. 23, &c.

LAVIRETTE (LOUIS ANNE)

A Phyſician and very ingenious Man.

HE tranſlated many books from the Engliſh into French, and in particular "Maclaurin's Newton." He wrote alſo, "Original Obſervations on the Hydrophobia," and died in 1759.

LAVOISIER (ANTHONY LAWRENCE)

Born at Paris on the 16th of Auguſt, 1742.

He received a careful and liberal education; and in the 23d year of his age was rewarded with a gold medal, which the academy of ſciences of Paris decreed to him on the 9th of April, 1766, for writing a memoir upon the beſt and cheapeſt manner of lighting the ſtreets

ſtreets of a great city: two years afterwards he was admitted into this learned ſociety, of which he was conſtantly one of the moſt induſtrious and uſeful aſſociates. He dedicated his ſtudies to every branch of the mathematical and natural ſciences. He was ſucceſſively occupied in the analyſis of gypſum, found in the neighbourhood of Paris, in the cryſtallization of ſalt, in the congelation of water, in exploring the phenomena of thunder, and of the aurora borealis.

Some journeys, which Lavoisier took with the celebrated M. Guettard into every part of France, furniſhed him with materials for a lithological and mineralogical account of that kingdom, deſcribed on an ingenious chart. The ſame materials were the baſis of a grand work upon the revolutions of the globe, and the formation of beds of earth, two fine ſketches of which work may be ſeen in the Memoirs of the Academy for the years 1772 and 1787.

M. Lavoisier devoted his whole time and fortune to the cultivation of the ſciences, and he appeared equally deſtined to contribute to the improvement of each individually. A circumſtance, however, now occurred, which fixed his choice excluſively to the ſtudy of chemiſtry, and conducted him rapidly to immortality: we mean the celebrated diſcovery of elaſtic fluids. Already Black, Cavendiſh, Macbride, and Prieſtley, had diſcloſed to the view of phyſicians a new world of experimental philoſophy; they had commenced an epoch ſingularly diſtinguiſhed in the annals of genius, ſuch as thoſe of the diſcoveries in electricity, the mariner's compaſs, and others of ſimilar importance. They opened to the learned an inexhauſtible treaſure, till now deeply concealed in the boſom of nature. Scarcely had the firſt knowledge of Black's and Cavendiſh's diſcoveries been diffuſed in France, but

but LAVOISIER was immediately eager to try their experiments, to vary them in different ways, and to confirm and publiſh the reſult of them. Ambitious of giving new facts, or placing thoſe already known in a clearer light, he was not too anxious to make them public, until he had reviſed, compared, and made them a complete body of ſcience. It was neceſſary rather to conſtrain him towards the end of the year 1775, to preſent to the academy his firſt work, under the title of "New Reſearches into the Exiſtence of elaſtic Fluids fixed in certain Subſtances, &c."

Dr. Prieſtley's work on different kinds of air had juſt appeared in London: the immenſe extent of his experiments, the whole ſcope which the Engliſh philoſopher had embraced, made the friends of LAVOISIER fear he might be excelled in many points by Prieſtley, and loſe part of the fruit and glory of his reſearches. LAVOISIER, therefore, yielded to the advice of his friends, and on this account the work contains only the firſt view of many objects, ſome of which he has ſince contradicted, but it is nevertheleſs equally valuable for the method and the important experiments which it contains. In the firſt treatiſe, the rules of chemiſtry are deſcribed with an exactneſs in vain looked for among his predeceſſors. LAVOISIER ſuddenly appeared in the chemical world, what Kepler, Newton, and Euler had been in mathematics and geometry. His experiments on elaſtic fluids, occupying a period of nearly eighteen years, form an ingenious application of his diſcoveries, beginning, with an unparalleled preciſion, the experiments of others, and finding in them important truths, which had eſcaped the attention of their authors.

His firſt work was but an introduction to his great projects, and a preliminary ſtep to the immenſe revo-

lution

lution he was to effect in chemical ſcience. The whole of his great fortune was expended in the advancement of chemical philoſophy in particular. His houſe became a vaſt laboratory; the moſt ſkilful artiſts were employed to conſtruct the neceſſary inſtruments and apparatus, infinitely ſuperior to thoſe which had been in general uſe. He had converzationes at his own houſe twice a week, to which were invited the learned men in geometry, phyſic, and chemiſtry: inſtructive diſcourſes, like thoſe which had preceded the eſtabliſhment of the academies, were made the object of theſe meetings. Here were diſcuſſed the opinions of the moſt learned men in Europe; here were read the moſt ſtriking paſſages of the recent works that were publiſhed in other countries; here were compared theories with the reſult of experiment; here were admitted the moſt learned men of all nations; Prieſtley, Fontana, Blagden, Ingenhouſz, Landriani, Jacquin the ſon, Watt, Boulton, and other illuſtrious phyſicians, chemiſts, and artiſts, from England, Germany, and Italy, met with La Place, La Grange, Borda, Couſin, Meunier, Vandermonde, Monge, Guyton, Berthollet, and others of France. Thus inſpired with the ſame love of truth and an uniformity of taſte, this ſociety of enlightened men improved the ſeveral departments of ſcience.

M. Lavoisier eſtabliſhed a ſchool of chemiſtry in the year 1776, which continued to flouriſh till 1792: in this ſchool many important diſcoveries were made, and many happy changes in the ground of chemical ſcience were carried into effect. Such were the means by which this eminent philoſopher endeavoured to eſtabliſh a new chemical doctrine, the merit of which belongs excluſively to himſelf.

Forty memoirs were ſucceſſively read in the meetings

ings of the academy of ſciences, from the year 1773, to the year 1793, and are inſerted in the twenty volumes which correſpond with theſe years. The eſſays preſent to thoſe who ſtudy chemical hiſtory, even in that ſhort period of his glory, a ſeries of diſcoveries and reſults on all the important phenomena of chemiſtry, on the analyſis of atmoſpheric air, on the formation and fixation of elaſtic fluids, on the properties of the matter of heat, on the compoſition of acids, on the decompoſition of water, on the ſolution of metals, on vegetation, fermentation, and animalization. All the diſcoveries and facts contained in the Memoirs of LAVOISIER conſtitute a whole work, ſo well connected, ſuch a natural concatenation of ideas and phenomena, that it is impoſſible not to acknowledge the greateſt fertility of genius.

Thoſe learned men, who ſearched after truth, and were zealouſly employed in the ſtudy of nature, convinced of the reality of the facts which he conſtantly offered them, ſubmitted to his demonſtrations, adopted the fundamental principles of his doctrine, and united with him in the year 1784, to make its foundation more ſolid, and to render the edifice of the pneumatic theory durable and permanent.

M. LAVOISIER, ſupported by the union of the moſt diſtinguiſhed French chemiſts, reſolved to collect into one focus all the new facts, which he had elucidated ſeparately. He accordingly made a methodical arrangement, and formed ſome new chemical principles, which he publiſhed in the year 1789. In this laſt work are amaſſed all the diſcoveries, which he made during a period of twenty years. In all his productions he obſerves a regular and methodical order. Among his numerous eſſays may be traced a continued ſeries of wonderful induſtry, the ſame accuracy of de-

ſcription, the ſame proofs of innate genius. In the works of Dr. Prieſtley, a multitude of experiments and diſcoveries are every where preſented: we are aſtoniſhed with the number and diverſity of apparently new facts; but we are at the ſame time ſtruck with their incoherence, oppoſition, and contradiction: we vainly endeavour to arrange into any order ſo many different reſults and ſcattered ideas. LAVOISIER conducts us in a ſtraight and eaſy path, where our ſteps are ſure and certain. Prieſtley opens to our view a thouſand new tracks, but without any communication, without enabling us to ſee where we are to begin, and where to end. The works of LAVOISIER are as a ſkein of ſilk, formed by a ſingle thread, and eaſy to be wound and collected: thoſe of Prieſtley repreſent a clew compoſed of a number of threads differing in ſtrength and extent, and which are liable to be broken every moment.

With ſuch claims to immortality, how many others has LAVOISIER had to the public gratitude, and to the regret of mankind? How many and how great ſervices has he rendered to manufactories, to the ſciences, to the learned, and to artiſts! Member of the committee of conſultation, he was inceſſantly occupied in the encouragement of genius, and one of the moſt zealous diſtributors of national rewards: Commiſſary for the eſtabliſhment of new meaſures, he was one of its moſt active members.

He was not leſs uſeful in a variety of eſſays written for the purpoſe of perfecting the fabrication of aſſignats, and for his experiments in agriculture: his work entitled, "Territorial Riches of France," which he publiſhed as an extract only of a great work that he had meditated, and the materials of which he had a long time before collected, ought to place him among the

the worthieſt of thoſe writers, who endeavour to inſtruct a nation in the knowledge of its real intereſt. Member of the provincial aſſembly of the Orleannois, in the year 1787, he diſplayed that ſweet philanthropy and love of order ſo compatible with the reform of abuſes. Called to the national treaſury in the year 1791, he eſtabliſhed an order ſo ſtrict and ſimple, that it was an eaſy matter to know every evening the exact ſtate of the public treaſures.

To all theſe immenſe advantages of knowledge, M. LAVOISIER united all the good qualities of the heart: a faithful friend and huſband, a kind relation, ſimple and chaſte in his manners, moderate and wiſe in his paſſions, regular in the whole tenor of his behaviour; his private life is a laſting example of domeſtic virtues.

This philoſopher, illuſtrious by many glorious works of ſcience: this philanthropiſt, celebrated for innumerable acts of charity and benevolence, ſo nearly connected with the public proſperity, is caſt into the grave by a ſet of profligate men, moved neither by the preeminence of virtue and talents, nor even by the intereſts of their own country, or of mankind in general; who, equally deaf to the cries of Europe as to thoſe of their own conſcience, make a barbarous game of the lives of men, and ſacrificed to their bloody idol a life ſo precious and valuable to their native country. We ſhall beg leave to make an extract from a letter received from the ingenious Mr. Henry, of Mancheſter, in anſwer to a requeſt of ſome information reſpecting the life and writings of our author.

"SIR, Mancheſter, October 5, 1797.

"I wiſh it were in my power to give you any uſeful "information relative to the life and writings of the "much to be lamented M. LAVOISIER, that might

" furniſh materials for a biographical account of him.
" I only know, that he was a man of conſiderable note
" and fortune under the old government, and poſſeſſed
" the place of intendant of the finances: that he was
" afterwards made a farmer-general; and that his opu-
" lence tempted Robeſpierre to diſpatch him by the
" guillotine on ſome frivolous charge, I think of de-
" preciating the value of his aſſignats. During his
" confinement, foreſeeing that he ſhould at leaſt be
" deprived of his effects, he is ſaid to have conſoled
" himſelf with the hopes, that he ſhould have been
" able to maintain himſelf by the practice of phar-
" macy: and that having conceived the idea of making
" ſome grand and intereſting experiments, he petitioned
" for a few days reſpite with leave to make his trials,
" which was cruelly denied him. I believe all his
" principal writings, except the volume of eſſays which
" I tranſlated, his elementary work, and a treatiſe on
" the preparation of nitre, are contained in the me-
" moirs of the academy of ſciences.

" Madame Lavoiſier partook of her huſband's zeal
" for philoſophical inquiry, and cultivated chemiſtry
" with much ſucceſs.

" I am, &c.

" THOMAS HENRY."

LAURENS or LAURENTIUS (ANDREW)

A French Phyſician and a native of Arles,

A diſciple of Lewis Duret, was profeſſor of phyſic, chancellor of the univerſity of Montpellier, and phyſician to Henry IV of France. He died, Auguſt 16, 1609. His anatomical works are more remarkable for elegance of ſtyle, than correctneſs with reſpect to the ſubject; for he is ſaid to have made a great many miſtakes,

miſtakes, and to have laid claim to many important diſcoveries, which were, however, known to preceding authors, and which Riolan attributes to his truſting to the reports of others without examining the parts himſelf. His anatomical works and figures were printed in folio, Paris 1600, Francfort, fol. 1627.

LEAKE (Dr. John)

Born in the Pariſh of Ainſtable, in the County of Cumberland,

Was the ſon of a clergyman, curate of the ſame pariſh, who came from Glaſgow in Scotland. He was firſt ſent to ſchool at Croglin; and thence removed to the grammar ſchool at Biſhop Auckland, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his rapid advances to the firſt claſſes of that ancient ſeminary. When his education was finiſhed, he went to London, with a deſign to engage in the profeſſion of arms; but not being endowed with ſuch an ample portion of patience, as to wait the accompliſhment of thoſe expectations, with which he had been flattered, he devoted his attention to medicine. After attending the hoſpitals in London, and being admitted a member of the corporation of ſurgeons, an opportunity preſenting itſelf of extending his knowledge, by viſiting foreign countries, he embarked for Liſbon; whence, after gratifying his thirſt for information by every thing worthy of remark in that metropolis, he viſited ſeveral parts of Italy, and on his return to London, commenced buſineſs, as a ſurgeon and man-midwife, in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly.

He ſoon after publiſhed "A Diſſertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Liſbon Diet Drink;" which he adminiſtered with ſucceſs in many very deſperate caſes of lues, ſcrofula, and ſcurvy. Stimulated by an ardent deſire to enlarge the ſphere of his

knowledge, and encouraged by his ſkilful countryman, the late Dr. Hugh Sanders, who was alſo bred to the chirurgical profeſſion, he preſented himſelf to the preſident and cenſors of the London college, and paſſed the uſual examinations with uncommon eclat. About this time he removed to a ſpacious houſe in Craven-ſtreet, in the Strand, where he commenced lecturer in the obſtetric art, by delivering to the faculty, who were indiſcriminately invited to attend, his "Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery," which paſſed through four editions in 4to. In 1765, he purchaſed a piece of ground on a building leaſe, and afterwards preſented to the public the original plan for the inſtitution of the Weſtminſter lying-in hoſpital. As ſoon as the building was raiſed, he voluntarily, and without any conſideration, aſſigned over to the governors all his right in the above premiſes, in favour of the hoſpital; and publiſhed, in 1773, a volume of "Practical Obſervations on the Child-Bed Fever;" and in 1774, "A Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the Hiſtory, Nature, and Tendency of that Science, &c. publicly delivered October the 4th, 1773, 1774," 8vo; which was afterwards conſiderably varied, enlarged, and publiſhed in 2 vols. under the title of "Medical Obſervations and Inſtructions on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure of various Diſeaſes incident to Women." This was ſo well received by the public, as to paſs through ſeven or eight editions; and has been tranſlated into the French and German languages.

About the latter end of 1791, he was ſeized with an indiſpoſition of the breaſt, which was imagined to have been occaſioned by his application in compoſing "A practical Eſſay on the Diſeaſes of the Viſcera, particularly thoſe of the Stomach and Bowels." He recovered

vered from that illneſs, and in the ſpring of 1792, the work was publiſhed. About three weeks before his death, he had a return of his former complaint; but the day before he died, the phyſician, by whom he was attended, as well as the doctor himſelf, thought him much better, and it was intended he ſhould remove the next day to ſleep in the country. He retired to reſt on Tueſday evening the 7th of Auguſt, having given orders to his ſervant to call him the next morning by eight o'clock. This was done, and no anſwer being made, the man called again at nine, with as little ſucceſs. The night bolt of the chamber-door was then forced, and Dr. Leake was found dead in his bed; which event appeared to have taken place ſome hours. This was on the 8th of Auguſt 1792.

He was a very perſonable man, ſomewhat below the middle ſize, temperate in diet, active in buſineſs, acute in perceptions, voluble and very entertaining in his diſcourſe, and an accompliſhed gentleman, owing to the great advantage of having travelled, and alſo to his having always found an eaſy admiſſion into the moſt faſhionable circles. Indeed he was allowed to be one of the beſt bred and politeſt phyſicians of the age; and in no part of the world are ſuch qualities without their value, while in London they are peculiarly proper, and even neceſſary. But he was ſomewhat preciſe in his manners; and from too great irritability of temper, ſometimes diſguſted both his pupils and patients, to whom he was nevertheleſs ever anxious to be ſerviceable. He alſo was a warm admirer of Shakſpeare.

Among Dr. LEAKE's few ſingularities of character may be mentioned his extraordinary and even troubleſome ſolicitude about freſh air. All his windows were made ſo as to admit it at the top, as well as at the bottom; and neither in his profeſſional viſits, nor thoſe

of friendſhip, could he be induced to remain in any room, in which freſh air was not inſtantly and copiouſly admitted.

His publications ſeem not to be marked by any extraordinary depth of reſearch, or any new diſcoveries; but they are all of them ſenſible, practical, and uſeful. The ſame character may be given of his ſtyle; which ſeldom riſes to any remarkable degree of elevation, or elegance; but is always correct, perſpicuous, and pleaſing.

On the Deceaſe of JOHN LEAKE, M.D.

BY DR. CRANE.

Ah! te meæ ſi partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis,——quid moror altera? HORACE.

Lamented LEAKE! receive theſe humble lays,
The tribute of the Muſe's artleſs praiſe,
Of praiſe unbought, to ſcience only due,
And juſtly given to thoſe diſcerning few,
Whoſe ſkill, like thine, beſt claims her high regard,
(A grateful, though inadequate reward)
Lamented LEAKE! thy deep inſtructive page,
Extends thy fame to every future age:
Thy knowledge, by no ſordid aims conceal'd,
Important truths to all mankind reveal'd,
Unknown before,—or threw new lights on thoſe,
Which ſerve the views of nature to diſcloſe.
From thee I learn'd (nor curb that honeſt pride)
More than from all the lights I gain'd beſide;
What to thy labours doth not ſcience owe?
And what reward can my weak muſe beſtow?
With lips ſo faintly touch'd with hallow'd fire,
To give thy worth its due, it ſhall aſpire;
Alas! too well ſhe feels her feeble aid,
Yet will not thy juſt honors be unpaid:

Thouſands

Thouſands unborn, in after-time ſhall raiſe
More laſting trophies ſacred to thy praiſe:
In thanks for lives thy works ſhall help to ſave,
And, under God, ſtill reſcue from the grave.
From me, who wait till death has fix'd the ſeal
On worth departed, and ſuppreſs my zeal,
Like pious offering, at thy ſhrine now paid,
If I ſurviv'd, at Lettſom's would be made.

Wells, Auguſt 12, J. C.

Vide Biograph. Cumb. &c.

LEIGH (CHARLES)

An eminent Naturaliſt, born at Grange in Lancaſhire.

HE practiſed phyſic with conſiderable ſucceſs, and was fellow of the royal ſociety, at a time when ſuch diſtinction was conſidered as more appropriate to real talents and learning than at preſent. He publiſhed an account of the natural hiſtory of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Derby. He was alſo author of a hiſtory of Virginia, as well as of ſome tracts on mineral waters. He died in the beginning of this century.

LEMERY (NICHOLAS)

A celebrated Chemiſt, born November 17, 1645, at Rouen in Normandy.

His father was a proctor of the parliament of this province, and of the reformed religion. NICHOLAS, having received a ſuitable education at the place of his birth, was put apprentice there to an apothecary, who was a relation; but finding in a ſhort time, that his maſter knew little of chemiſtry, he left him in 1666, and went to improve himſelf in that art at Paris, where he applied to Mr. Glazer, then demonſtrator of chemiſtry in the royal gardens. This, however, did not anſwer his purpoſe; Mr. Glazer was one of thoſe profeſſors,

feſſors, who are full of obſcure ideas, and was alſo far from being communicative: LEMERY therefore ſtayed with him only two months, and then proceeded to travel through France in queſt of ſome better maſters. In this reſolution he went to Montpellier, where he continued three years with Mr. Vernant, an apothecary, who gave him an opportunity of performing ſeveral chemical operations, and of reading lectures alſo to ſome of his ſcholars. Theſe lectures were very uſeful to him; and he made ſuch advances in chemiſtry, that in a little time he drew all the profeſſors of phyſic, as well as other curious perſons at Montpellier, to hear him; having always ſome new diſcoveries to inſtruct and entertain the moſt able among them. This raiſed his reputation ſo high, that he practiſed phyſic in that univerſity without a doctor's degree.

IN 1672, having made the tour of France, he returned to Paris, where he commenced an acquaintance with Mr. Martyr, apothecary to Monſieur the prince; and making uſe of the laboratory which this apothecary had in the hotel de Conde, he performed ſeveral courſes of chemiſtry, which brought him into the knowledge and eſteem of the prince. At length he provided himſelf with a laboratory of his own, and might have been made a doctor of phyſic, but he choſe to be an apothecary, in conſequence of his attachment to chemiſtry; in which he preſently opened public lectures, and had ſo great an affluence of ſcholars, that he had ſcarce room to perform his operations. Chemiſtry till this time had been a ſcience in which there was little truth, and that ſo buried under a multitude of falſities, as to be utterly undiſcernible. LEMERY was the firſt that diſſipated theſe affected obſcurities, reduced the ſcience to clear and ſimple ideas, aboliſhed the ſenſeleſs jargon of barbarous terms, and promiſed

nothing

nothing which he did not actually perform; at the ſame time he found out ſome chemical ſecrets, which he ſold to good profit. But in 1681, his life began to be diſturbed on account of his religion, and he received orders to quit his employ.

At this time the elector of Brandenburgh, by Mr. Spanheim, his envoy in France, made him a propoſal to go to Berlin, with a promiſe of erecting a profeſſorſhip in chemiſtry for him there; but the trouble of tranſporting his family to ſuch a diſtance, added to the hopes of ſome exception that would be obtained in his favour, hindered him from accepting that offer, and he was indulged to read ſome courſes, after the time limited by the order was expired: but at length this not being ſuffered, he croſſed the ſea to England, in 1683, where he was well received by Charles II, who gave him great encouragement. Yet as the face of public affairs there appeared not more promiſing of quiet than in France, he reſolved to return thither, though without being able to determine what courſe he ſhould then take.

In theſe difficulties, imagining that the quality of a doctor of phyſic might procure him ſome tranquillity, he took that degree at Caen, about the end of the year; and repairing to Paris, had a great deal of buſineſs for a time, but did not find that tranquillity he deſired. On the contrary, the ſtate of the reformed religion grew daily worſe; and at laſt, the edict of Nantz being revoked in 1685, he was forbidden to practiſe his profeſſion, as well as other proteſtants. However, he read two courſes of chemiſtry afterwards, under ſome powerful protections; one courſe being for the two young brothers of the marquis de Segnelai, ſecretary of ſtate, and the other for my lord Saliſbury. At length he ſunk under the perſecution, and entered

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into the Romiſh church, in the beginning of 1686. This change procured him a full right to practiſe phyſic: but he was obliged to have the king's letters for holding his courſe of chemiſtry, and for the ſale of his medicines, as he was not now an apothecary. However theſe letters were eaſily obtained: and what with his pupils, his patients, and the ſale of his chemical ſecrets, he made conſiderable gains.

Upon the revival of the royal academy of ſciences, in 1699, he was made aſſociate chemiſt, and at the end of the year became a penſionary. In 1707, he began to feel the infirmities of age, and had ſome attacks of an apoplexy, which were ſucceeded by ſome degree of a hemiplegia; yet not ſo ſevere as to hinder him from going abroad, ſo that he attended the academy for a conſiderable time; but at length was obliged to diſcontinue his attendance; and being confined to his houſe, he reſigned his penſionary's place. He was ſtruck with the laſt ſtroke of the apoplexy in 1715, which after ſeven days put a period to his life, June 19, at the age of 70.

We have the following books publiſhed by him. 1. "A Courſe of Chemiſtry." 2. "An univerſal Pharmacopœia." 3. "An univerſal Treatiſe of Drugs." 4. "A Treatiſe of Antimony; containing the chemical Analyſis of that Mineral." Vide "Dict. portat. de Mons. l'Advocat. &c.

LEMERY (Louis)

Son of the above Nicholas Lemery,

Was not unworthy of his father in reſpect to his talents and accompliſhments. He was born at Paris in 1677, and became afterwards eminent as a chemiſt. He was phyſician to the king, and member of the academy of ſciences.

ſciences. He publiſhed "A Treatiſe on Food," in two volumes, a work which has been greatly eſteemed. The "Memoirs of the Academy" contain many excellent pieces in chemiſtry, written by this Lemery, who died at Paris in 1743.

LEONICENUS (NICHOLAS)

An eminent Phyſician of Italy, born in 1428, and Profeſſor of Phyſic at Ferrara for more than ſixty Years.

IT is to this phyſician that we owe the firſt tranſlation of any of Galen's works, which he alſo illuſtrated with commentaries. He tranſlated alſo the "Aphoriſms of Hippocrates." Another work of his is, "De Plinii et plurium aliorum Medicorum in Medicinâ Erroribus." He made alſo an Italian tranſlation of Dion Caſſius, and another of Lucian. By theſe diſſimilar productions we ſee, that LEONICENUS was not ſo confined to phyſic, as to be inattentive to the other departments of literature. Indeed he was not greatly attached to the practice of phyſic: "I do more ſervice," ſays he, "to "the public, than if I viſited patients, by inſtructing "thoſe who are to cure them;" meaning by his lectures and literary labours. This phyſician preſerved a "viridis ſenectus," to a very great age; for his perſon was ſtout and upright, and his faculties clear and ſtrong, when he died in 1524, aged 96. Vide "Mangeti Bibl. Script. Medic. &c.

LEVENS (PETER)

Who ſtudied and practiſed both phyſic and ſurgery, is ſtyled, "Maſter of Arts of Oxon:" in the title to his book, called "The Path-way to Health, wherein are treated of moſt excellent and approved Medicines of great Virtue," &c. This book was publiſhed in 1587.

Mr. Wood informs us, that the author, or rather collector of these receipts, who appears to have been no graduate in physic, was some time fellow of Magdalen college in Oxon.

Mr. Bayle's "Medicinal Experiments, or a Collection of Choice and safe Remedies, for the Use of Families and Country People," is the most noted book of this kind. John Westley has published a collection of receipts, called "Primitive Physic," among which are some very good ones, particularly Sir Stephen Fox's remedy for sore eyes. This book, by the help of the title, has had a good run, having reached the 13th edition, particularly among the methodists, whose faith, co-operating with nature, frequently made them whole, while Mr. Westley had the credit of the cure.

LEUWENHOEK (Antony von)

A very celebrated Physician, born at Delft in Holland, in 1632, and famous all over Europe for his Experiments and Discoveries with Microscopes.

His letters to the royal society of London, of which he was a member, and to others of the learned in this way, were printed at Leyden, 1722, in 4to. They gave an account of these discoveries; of animals, particularly, subjected to the senses, which we cannot contemplate without wonder and amazement. He died Aug. 26, 1723, aged 91.

LICETUS,

A celebrated Physician of Italy,

Was born at Rappollo, in the State of Genoa, 1577. He came, it seems, into the world before his mother had completed the seventh month of her pregnancy;

but his father being an ingenious phyſician, wrapped him up in cotton, and nurtured him ſo carefully, that he lived to be 77 years of age. He was trained with great care; became a very diſtinguiſhed man in his profeſſion; and was the author of a great number of works. Of his book "De Monſtris," every body muſt have heard. He was profeſſor of philoſophy and phyſic at Padua, where he died in 1655. Vide "Mangeti Biblioth. Medica."

LIEUTAUD (JOSEPH)

Counſellor of State, Firſt Phyſician to the late King of France, to Monſieur the King's Brother, to the Count d'Artois, Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Aix, Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Preſident of the Royal Society of Phyſic, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c.

Was born on the 21ſt of June 1703, of John Baptiſt Lieutaud, and Louiſa Garidel. He was the youngeſt of twelve children.

THE family of M. LIEUTAUD, eſtabliſhed from time immemorial at Aix, had produced in the laſt and preſent centuries a number of military officers, who had ſerved with diſtinction; many eccleſiaſtics, honoured with the firſt dignities; two ſolicitor-generals of the ſtates of Provence; and many uſeful citizens in every profeſſion. Garidel, the maternal uncle of M. LIEUTAUD, profeſſor of medicine at Aix, about the beginning of the preſent century, merited the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank among celebrated botaniſts, by his "Hiſtory of the Plants of Provence."

M. LIEUTAUD, born with a delicate conſtitution, began to gather ſtrength about the age of twelve years. His parents deſtined him for the church, and the zeal which he diſplayed in the proſecution of his ſtudies, inſpired a hope that he would one day obtain, in this ſituation,

ſituation, the higheſt renown and honours. But M. LIEUTAUD, obſerving the reputation of his uncle, and the reſpect which he had obtained, cheriſhed a ſecret inclination for the profeſſion of phyſic. With an open character, an upright heart, and a mind prone to reflection, he perceived in his earlieſt youth the impoſſibility of promiſing to remain during the whole of his life what an eccleſiaſtic ought to be. The probity of his ſentiments had taught him, that every man, engaging in a profeſſion, contracts a rigorous obligation to think and act as he ſpeaks, and every contradiction to his engagements, opinions, or conduct, equally diſgraces him.

M. LIEUTAUD's parents could not reſiſt an inclination, the motives of which they were obliged to reſpect; they therefore at laſt yielded to his intreaties, and he had the liberty of entering into the ſchools of medicine.

Botany was the firſt object of his ſtudies. He travelled into the countries which Tournefort had ſurveyed before him, and brought back with him many plants, which had eſcaped the obſervation of him whom the French botaniſts conſidered as a maſter in the ſcience. This ſucceſs gained him great applauſe in the univerſities of Aix and Montpellier, and he ſoon obtained in the firſt the reverſion of the chairs of botany and anatomy, which his uncle had for a long time filled. Nevertheleſs, the preference, which he appeared to give to botany, was a work of chance only, which he had inherited from his uncle. A more powerful attraction drew him towards anatomy: and when he had loſt his uncle, to whoſe taſte for botany he had ſacrificed his own; when the office of phyſician to the hoſpital of Aix had impoſed upon him the duty of practiſing medicine, and pointed out to him the

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greater facility of ſearching into anatomy; botany was nearly abandoned. M. LIEUTAUD was nevertheleſs for a long time deprived of the advantage of diſſecting. One of the eccleſiaſtic governors of the hoſpital ſtrongly oppoſed it; fortunately, however, this eccleſiaſtic had ſome taſte for geometry, and M. LIEUTAUD was capable of giving him inſtructions. He offered himſelf to him as his preceptor, and from the ſtudy of geometry, he ſoon conducted his pupil to that of phyſic; by degrees he led him on to anatomy, and at laſt ranked him among the moſt aſſiduous of his pupils at the amphitheatre.

His audience was not limited to the ſtudents in medicine or ſurgery alone; all claſſes of citizens furniſhed him with attendants, an aſſembly very honourable to his abilities, at a time when a taſte for the ſciences was not ſo widely diffuſed as in the preſent day. Among the pupils of M. LIEUTAUD, the marquis d'Argens is to be mentioned, at that time occupied either in ſtudying philoſophy or writing romances, and whom the friendſhip of the king rendered celebrated in every part of France.

M. LIEUTAUD publiſhed for the uſe of his pupils, a ſyllabus of anatomy, the firſt edition of which merited the praiſes of Winſlow, who nevertheleſs ſeverely criticized it. This work was regarded as a claſſical production by the learned profeſſors. The author in the laſt edition, ſuppreſſed a number of uſeleſs hypothetical theories. He employed a part of the preface to this work in proving, that a phyſician ought to be an anatomiſt. He had confirmed this maxim by his own example; and by a profound ſtudy and perfect knowledge of anatomy, he was the better prepared for the practice of phyſic. The contrary opinion, however, had been very much diffuſed, and it is uſeleſs here to combat it, not being

grounded upon particular obſervations of the two ſciences, worthy an examination in a work of this nature; it has the ſame foundation as the prejudice againſt chemiſtry being uſeful in the arts, againſt the mathematics being neceſſary in mechanics, in the ſcience of navigation, and in the art of war. Theſe prejudices are warmly ſupported by ignorant practitioners, to whom it is leſs trouble to decry a ſcience than to ſtudy it.

M. LIEUTAUD, phyſician and profeſſor at Aix, was wholly occupied in his amphitheatre, and in the bedrooms of his patients, when a ſingular circumſtance removed him from this ſcene of activity. He had diſcovered ſome errours in a work of a phyſician occupying the firſt place of diſtinction at Verſailles. M. LIEUTAUD thought it his duty to conciliate the eſteem of the author, by privately communicating to him the truth, inſtead of publicly declaring the errours he had obſerved. M. Senac choſe the moſt prudent mode of acknowledging the obligation, by correcting the miſtakes, and doing juſtice to the learned man who had pointed them out; he obtained for M. LIEUTAUD a new poſt at Verſailles. This was not the only inſtance in which M. Senac had rewarded his friends, for diſcovering to him errours that had eſcaped his notice.

M. LIEUTAUD devoted to the pleaſures of ſtudy all the moments, which he could ſpare from the performance of his neceſſary duties; he cultivated the ſciences in his new place of reſidence with the ſame degree of zeal as he had proſecuted them in his own country. He lodged at Verſailles, but did not live at court.

During his reſidence at Aix, M. LIEUTAUD preſented to the academy of ſciences many anatomical obſervations. He had ſelected them from the facts which his numerous diſſections offered him, the reſult

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of which might intereſt both phyſicians and philoſophers. Of this nature is the memoir on a bony ſubſtance found in the cerebellum of an epileptic perſon, and ſeveral others of great importance. The academy from this time beſtowed upon him the honourable title of correſpondent, which he obtained upon the motion of Winſlow, notwithſtanding he had been ſeverely criticized in the only work which M. LIEUTAUD had then publiſhed. This conduct reflected equal honour on Winſlow and LIEUTAUD.

A few years after the arrival of M. LIEUTAUD at Verſailles, the academy elected him aſſiſtant-anatomiſt, an office by no means incompatible with that which he held at court; and the exactneſs with which he diſcharged the firſt duty of an academician, by preſenting many valuable memoirs, proved that the academy had made a good choice.

One of theſe memoirs confirms an obſervation, which M. LIEUTAUD had preſented to the academy fifteen years before. He had at that time remarked, that the ſize of the ſpleen augments, when that of the ſtomach diminiſhes, and ſo on alternately. He conſidered this correſpondence between the two viſcera, of which he had alſo developed the phyſical cauſe, as an equilibrium neceſſary to the functions of the animal œconomy, and this was in his opinion, one of the principal uſes of the ſpleen.

His other memoirs are principally on anatomical ſubjects. One treats on the urinary bladder; three others give a philoſophical deſcription of the heart and pericardium; in theſe memoirs we have remarked his great averſion to all hypotheſis, and his ſingular attention to relate only what he has himſelf obſerved. It is ſaid, that M. LIEUTAUD ſeeing his library overburdened with books of anatomy and medicine, ex-

changed them for books of general literature, which he found much more entertaining. M. Senac, who had frequently argued with him in favour of the great utility of reading authors, or rather the neceſſity of uniting reading with obſervation, one day preſented to him a ſingular proof of the truth of this obſervation; he gave him a Latin deſcription of the foramen ovale. M. Lieutaud having read it, found it was not indeed written in the moſt elegant Latin, but was ſtruck with the method, and the minute exactneſs which ran through the whole of it; he had even the honeſty to prefer this deſcription to one which he had himſelf preſented in a memoir. He then heard with ſurprize, that this accurate Latin deſcription was written by Galen, and was now convinced he had been miſtaken in neglecting the reſearches of erudition.

In 1759, M. Lieutaud, attached more firmly to Verſailles, demanded and obtained the title of aſſociate-veteran of the academy. He had not, however, loſt any part of his activity, but publiſhed in the ſame year a treatiſe upon the practice of phyſic. M. Lieutaud declares in his preface, that medicine poſſeſſes no remedies againſt intemperance, and that the free enjoyment of our faculties, an exemption from ſevere diſeaſes, a long life, and a healthy old age, are not to be eſteemed the conſequence of medical influence, but the reward of temperance and ſobriety. He points out, moreover, that medicines are pernicious, where they do not perform a cure; that the ſcience of treating diſeaſes conſiſts in an accurate obſervation of nature, and in ſeizing the moment when art may moſt effectually aſſiſt her.

M. Lieutaud wrote a Latin work upon the ſeats and cauſes of diſeaſes, which he had obſerved by the inſpection of dead bodies; the number of bodies which he had

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diſſected before he was forty years old is almoſt incredible.

M. LIEUTAUD having been appointed phyſician to the dauphin, upon the acceſſion of this prince to the throne, the place of firſt phyſician was vacant, and he was named by the new monarch to fill this office. The firſt uſe which M. LIEUTAUD made of this honourable poſt was, to adviſe the king to be inoculated. This advice muſt be conſidered very courageous in a man, who was not only a witneſs to the progreſs inoculation was making, but was well acquainted with the obſtacles which it had experienced, and knew to what an incredible degree of fury the phyſicians, who had oppoſed this practice, carried their averſion to the operation; the only one perhaps in the practice of medicine, the ſalutary effects of which have been fully approved.

Notwithſtanding M. LIEUTAUD had always been a ſtranger to the life and manners of a court, he quickly dived into the characters of thoſe who inhabit it. One day, when the king was ſpeaking to him of the many phyſicians whoſe abilities his courtiers had very much praiſed, he aſked him whether theſe accounts were not very much exaggerated: "Sire," ſaid he, "theſe phy-"ſicians poſſeſs none of the great qualities of which "you have heard, but it is often with this kind of mo-"ney, that the gentlemen of the court pay their phy-"ſicians."

The income of M. LIEUTAUD was very conſiderable, and his beneficence made him avoid the reproach of avarice. The greater part of his ſuperfluities being deſtined to the relief of the poor, he ardently wiſhed to devote to the ſame uſe the expence of his table, which, from etiquette, a firſt phyſician to a king is always expected to keep.

M. LIEUTAUD died on the 6th of September, 1780, after five days illneſs. His laſt moments were calm and peaceable. He perceived the approach of death without diſmay; his life, wholly employed in doing good, rendered his laſt moments unmoleſted with any unpleaſant retroſpect. Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Aadémie Royale des Sciences," 1780, p. 48, &c.

LINACRE (DR. THOMAS)

A very learned Engliſh Phyſician,

Was deſcended from the Linacres, of Linacre-hall, in Derbyſhire, but born at Canterbury, about 1460. He was educated in the king's ſchool there, under the learned William Selling, alias Tilly; and, being ſent thence to Oxford, was choſen fellow of All-Soul's college, in 1484. He made a great progreſs in learning at the univerſity; but for farther improvement travelled to Italy with his maſter Selling, who was ſent ambaſſador to Rome by Henry VII. At Florence he was much reſpected by Lorenzo de Medici, one of the politeſt men of his age, and a great patron of letters; that duke favoured him with the advantage of having the ſame preceptors as his own ſons. By this lucky opportunity, he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Greek tongue, under Demetrius Chalcondyles, a native of Greece, who had fled to Italy, with other learned men, upon the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks; and he improved himſelf under his Latin maſter, Ang. Politian, ſo far as to arrive at a greater correctneſs of ſtyle than even Politian himſelf. Having thus laid in an uncommon ſtock of claſſical learning, he went to Rome, and ſtudied natural philoſophy and phyſic under Hermolaus Barbarus. Upon his return home, he applied himſelf to the practice of this laſt

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art at Oxford; where he was created M.D. and being made public profeſſor of his faculty, read medical lectures. But he had not been long at Oxford, before he was commanded to court by king Henry, who appointed him preceptor and phyſician to his ſon prince Arthur; and he was afterwards made phyſician to that king, as alſo to his ſucceſſor Henry VIII, and to the princeſs Mary.

AFTER receiving all theſe honours, as atteſtations and rewards of ſupreme merit in his profeſſion, he reſolved to change it for that of divinity. To this ſtudy he applied himſelf in the latter part of his life; and entering into the prieſthood, obtained the rectory of Merſham, Oct. 1509; but reſigning it within a month, he was inſtalled into a prebend of Wells, and afterwards, in 1518, into another of York; he was alſo precentor in the latter church, but reſigned this office in half a year. He had other preferments in the church, ſome of which he received from archbiſhop Warham, as he gratefully acknowledges in a letter to that prelate. Dr. Knight informs us, that he was a prebendary of St. Stephen's, Weſtminſter; and biſhop Tanner writes, that he was alſo rector of Wigan, in Lancaſhire. He died of the ſtone in great pain and torment, Oct. 20, 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a handſome monument was erected, in 1557, to his memory, with a Latin inſcription upon it, by Dr. Caius. Caius gives him the character of the moſt learned man of his age, both in Greek and Latin, as well as in the art of phyſic. He further adds, that he had an utter deteſtation of every thing trickiſh or diſhonourable; that he was a very faithful friend, and by all ranks of men valued and beloved. Fuller copies Caius in telling us, that LINACRE was eſteemed the ornament of his age, for his accurate

ſkill in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in other ſciences as well as his own profeſſion, and that he left it doubtful whether he were a better Latiniſt or Grecian, a better grammarian or phyſician, a better ſcholar or man of moral qualifications.

Freind enlarges farther, and ſays, that if we conſider him with regard to his ſkill in the two learned languages, he was much the moſt accompliſhed ſcholar of that age; that it is paying no compliment to him to ſay, that he was one of the firſt, in conjunction with Colet, Lily, Grocyn, and Latimer, all of whom got their knowledge of the Greek tongue abroad, who revived the learning of the ancients in this iſland. He made it his buſineſs in ſtudying phyſic, and he was the firſt Engliſhman that ever did ſo, to be well acquainted with the original works of Ariſtotle and Galen. No one of the faculty had more at heart the honour and advancement of it than LINACRE; of which his donation of two phyſic lectures, one founded in each univerſity, are a conſpicuous proof. But he had ſtill further views for the advantage of his profeſſion. Obſerving how the practice of phyſic was then managed, and that it was moſtly ingroſſed by illiterate monks and empirics, who in an infamous manner impoſed upon the public, he ſaw there was no way of redreſſing this grievance, but by giving encouragement to men of reputation and learning, and placing the power of licenſing in proper hands. Upon theſe motives he projected the foundation of the college of phyſicians; and he was the firſt preſident after its erection, and held that office for the ſeven years he lived afterwards. The aſſemblies were kept in his own houſe, which he left at his death to that community, and of which they ſtill continue in poſſeſſion. "The "wiſdom of ſuch a plan," continues Freind, "ſpeaks

" for itſelf. LINACRE's ſcheme, without doubt, was " not only to create a good underſtanding and unani- " mity among his own profeſſion, which of itſelf was " an excellent thought, but to make them more uſeful " to the public; and he imagined, that, by ſeparating " them from the vulgar empirics, and ſetting them " upon ſuch a reputable foot of diſtinction, there would " always ariſe a ſpirit of emulation among men libe- " rally educated, which would animate them in pur- " ſuing their inquiries into the nature of diſeaſes, and " the methods of cure, for the benefit of mankind;" and perhaps, concludes the doctor, " no founder " ever had the good fortune to have his deſigns ſuc- " ceed more to his wiſh." The following is a liſt of his tranſlations and other works:

His tranſlations are, 1. the following pieces of Galen: " De Temparamentis et de inequali Temperie, &c." " De tuendâ Sanitate, &c." " De Methodo Medendi, &c." " De Naturalibus, &c." " De Pulſuum Uſu." " De Symptomatibus, &c." Dr. Freind declares that any one, peruſing the preface of the book, " De Methodo Medendi," without knowing it to be a tranſ- lation, would perhaps, from the exactneſs and propriety of the ſtyle, gueſs it to have been written in a claſſical age. 2. " A Latin Tranſlation of Proclus's Sphere, Venet. 1499," and 1500, without the dedication to prince Arthur, which has been ſince printed ſeparate- ly by Mattaire in " Annal. Typogr." His works, 1. " The Rudiments of Grammar, for the Uſe of the Princeſs Mary." This was tranſlated by Bucha- nan into Latin, and printed with the title of " Rudi- menta Grammaticis Thomæ Linacri, Paris, apud Rob. Stephani, 1536." 2. " De emendatâ Struc- turâ Latini Sermonis, Libri ſex." This, ſays Dr. Knight, has been held in the higheſt eſtimation as a claſſical production.

LINNÆUS (CHARLES VON)

The Father of Modern Botany,

Was the ſon of a Swediſh divine, and born May 24, 1707, at Roeſhult, in the province of Smaland in Sweden, of which place his father had the cure when his ſon was born, but was ſoon after preferred to the living of Stenbrihult, in the ſame province, where dying in 1748, at the age of 70, he was ſucceeded in the cure by another ſon. We are told in the commemoration ſpeech on this celebrated man, delivered in his Swediſh majeſty's preſence, before the royal academy of ſciences at Stockholm, that the anceſtors of this family took their ſurnames of Linnæus, Lindelius, and Tiliander, from a large lime-tree, or linden tree, yet ſtanding on the farm where LINNÆUS was born, and that this origin of ſurnames is not very uncommon in Sweden.

THIS eminent man, whoſe talents enabled him to reform the whole ſcience of natural hiſtory, accumulated very early in life ſome of the higheſt honours, that await the moſt ſucceſsful proficients in medical ſcience. Since we find, that he was made profeſſor of phyſic and botany in the univerſity of Upſal, at the early age of thirty-four; and ſix years afterwards, phyſician to his ſovereign, the late king Adolphus, who, in the year 1753, honoured him ſtill farther, by creating him knight of the order of the polar ſtar. His honours did not terminate here, for in 1757 he was ennobled, and in 1778, the preſent king of Sweden accepted the reſignation of his office, and rewarded his declining years by doubling his penſion, and by a liberal donation of landed property, ſettled on him and his family.

It ſeems probable, that his father's example firſt gave

LINNÆUS a taſte for the ſtudy of nature, who, as he has himſelf informed us, cultivated as his firſt amuſement, a garden plentifully ſtored with plants. Young LINNÆUS ſoon became acquainted with theſe, as well as the indigenous ones of his neighbourhood. Yet from the narrowneſs of his father's income, our young naturaliſt was on the point of being deſtined to a mechanical employment; fortunately, however, this deſign was over-ruled. In 1717, he was ſent to ſchool at Wexſio, where, as his opportunities were enlarged, his progreſſion in all his favourite purſuits were proportionably extended. At this early period he paid attention to other branches of natural hiſtory, particularly to the knowledge of inſects; in which, as is manifeſt from his oration on the ſubject, he muſt very early have made a great proficiency; ſince we find that he was not leſs ſucceſsful herein than in that of plants, having given them an arrangement, and eſtabliſhed ſuch characters of diſtinction, as have been univerſally followed by ſucceeding entomologiſts.

The firſt part of his academical education LINNÆUS received under profeſſor Stobæus, at Lund, in Scania, who favoured his inclination to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory. After a reſidence of about a year, he removed in 1728, to Upſal. Here he ſoon contracted a cloſe friendſhip with Artedi, a native of the province of Angermannia, who had already been four years a ſtudent in that univerſity, and, like himſelf, had a ſtrong bent to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory in general, but particularly to ichthyology. He was moreover well ſkilled in chemiſtry, and not unacquainted with botany, having been the inventor of that diſtinction in umbelliferous plants, ariſing from the differences of the involucrum. Emulation is the ſoul of improvement; and, heightened as it was in this inſtance by friendſhip,

friendſhip, proved a very powerful incentive. Theſe young men proſecuted their ſtudies together with uncommon vigour, mutually communicating their obſervations, and laying their plans ſo as to aſſiſt each other in every branch of natural hiſtory and phyſic.

Soon after his reſidence at Upſal, our author was alſo happy enough to obtain the favour of ſeveral gentlemen of eſtabliſhed character in literature. He was in a particular manner encouraged in the purſuit of his ſtudies by the patronage of Dr. Olaus Celſius, at that time profeſſor of divinity, and the reſtorer of natural hiſtory in Sweden; ſince ſo diſtinguiſhed for oriental learning, and more particularly for his "Hierobotanicum, or critical Diſſertations on the Plants mentioned in Scripture." This gentleman is ſaid to have given LINNÆUS a large ſhare of his eſteem, and he was fortunate enough to obtain it very early after his removal to Upſal. He was at that time meditating his "Hierobotanicum;" and being ſtruck with the diligence of LINNÆUS, in deſcribing the plants of the Upſal garden, and his extenſive knowledge of their names, fortunately for him at that time involved in difficulties, from the narrow circumſtances of his parents, Celſius not only patronized him in a general way, but admitted him to his houſe, his table, and his library. Under ſuch encouragement it is not ſtrange, that our author made a rapid progreſs, both in his ſtudies and the eſteem of the profeſſors; in fact, we have a very ſtriking proof of his merits and attainments, inaſmuch as we find, that, after only two years reſidence, he was thought ſufficiently qualified to give lectures occaſionally from the botanic chair, in the room of profeſſor Rudbeck.

LINNÆUS was ſoon after appointed by the royal academy of ſciences at Upſal, to make the tour of Lapland,

Lapland, with the view of exploring the natural hiſtory of that arctic region. This tour had been made for the firſt time by the elder Rudbeck, in 1695, at the command of Charles the eleventh, but unfortunately all the obſervations, which that traveller had made, periſhed in the terrible fire at Upſal, in 1702. LINNÆUS ſet out from Upſal on this journey, about the middle of May 1723, equally a ſtranger to the language and to the manners of the Laplanders, and without any aſſociate. He even traverſed what is called the Lapland deſert, a tract of territory deſtitute of villages, cultivation, or any conveniences, and inhabited only by a few ſtraggling people. In this diſtrict, he aſcended a noted mountain called Wallevary, in ſpeaking of which he has given us a pleaſant relation of his finding a ſingular and beautiful new plant, (andromeda tetragona,) when travelling within the arctic circle, with the ſun in his view at midnight, in ſearch of a Lapland hut. Hence he croſſed the Lapland Alps into Finmark, and traverſed the ſhore of the North Sea, as far as Sallero.

Theſe journies from Lala and Pitha, on the Bothnian gulf, to the north ſhore, were made on foot, and our traveller was attended by two Laplanders, one his interpreter, and the other his guide. He tells us, that the vigour and ſtrength of theſe two men, both old and ſufficiently loaded with his baggage, excited his admiration, ſince they appeared quite unhurt by their labours, while he himſelf, though young and robuſt, was frequently quite exhauſted. In this journey he was wont to ſleep under the boat with which they forded the rivers, as a defence againſt rain and gnats, which in the Lapland ſummer are not leſs teazing than in the torrid zones. In deſcending one of theſe rivers, he narrowly eſcaped periſhing by the overſetting of the

the boat, and loſt many of the natural productions which he had collected.

LINNÆUS thus ſpent the greater part of the ſummer in examining this arctic region, and thoſe mountains, on which four years afterwards the French philoſophers ſecured immortal fame to Sir Iſaac Newton. At length, having ſuffered incredible fatigues and hardſhips in climbing precipices, paſſing rivers in miſerable boats, ſuffering repeated viciſſitudes of extreme heat and cold, and not unfrequently hunger and thirſt, he returned to Tornoa in September. He arrived at Upſal in November, after having performed, and that moſtly on foot, a journey of ten degrees of latitude in extent, excluſive of the many deviations which the accompliſhment of his deſign rendered neceſſary. The reſult of this journey was not publiſhed till ſeveral years afterwards, but he loſt no time in preſenting to the academy a catalogue of the plants which he had diſcovered; which, even ſo early as that period, he arranged according to the ſyſtem ſince denominated the ſexual.

In 1733, we find this great naturaliſt viſiting and examining the ſeveral mines in Sweden, where he formed his firſt ſketch of his "Syſtem of Mineralogy," which appeared in the early editions of the "Syſtema Naturæ," but was not exemplified till 1768.

The next incident in the hiſtory of this celebrated perſon was, his being ſent with ſeveral other naturaliſts, by the governor of Dalecarlia, into that province, to inveſtigate its natural productions. After accompliſhing the purpoſe of this expedition, he reſided ſome time in the capital of Dalecarlia, where he taught mineralogy, and the docimaſtic art, and practiſed phyſic. In 1735, he travelled over many other parts of Denmark and Germany, and fixed in Holland, where

where he chiefly reſided until his return to Stockholm, about the year 1739. Soon after he had fixed his reſidence in this place, he married one of the daughters of Dr. More, a phyſician at Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, with whom he became acquainted during his ſtay in that town.

In 1735, the year in which he took the degree of M.D. he publiſhed the firſt ſketch of his "Syſtema Naturæ," in the form of tables only. It thence appears, that before he was twenty-four years old, he laid the baſis of that great ſtructure, which he afterwards raiſed, and which will perpetuate his fame to the lateſt ages of botanical ſcience.

In 1736, LINNÆUS viſited England, where he formed many friendſhips with men at that time diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge in natural hiſtory. But though Boerhaave had furniſhed him with letters of recommendation to Sir Hans Sloane, we are told that he met not with that reception which he had reaſon to expect. For this treatment Dr. Pulteney, with great probability, aſſigns ſome cauſes.

In 1738, this great naturaliſt made an excurſion to Paris, where he had the inſpecting of the herbaria of the Juſſieus, at that time the firſt botaniſts in France; and alſo the botanical collections of Surian and Tournefort. He intended going thence to Germany, to viſit Ludwig and the celebrated Haller, with whom he maintained a cloſe correſpondence, but he was obliged to return to Holland without enjoying this pleaſure.

About the latter end of 1738, or the beginning of the ſubſequent year, LINNÆUS returned to his native country, where he ſettled as a phyſician at Stockholm. It is ſaid, that at firſt he met with conſiderable oppoſition, and was oppreſſed with many difficulties; but at length he ſurmounted all, and acquired extenſive practice.

tice. The intereſt of count Teſſin, who became his zealous patron, procured him the rank of phyſician to the fleet, and a ſtipend from the citizens for giving lectures in botany. The eſtabliſhment of the royal academy of ſciences at Stockholm, of which LINNÆUS was appointed the firſt preſident, ſerved not a little to favour the advancement of his fame, by the opportunity which it afforded of diſplaying his abilities. In 1741, upon the reſignation of Roberg, he was conſtituted joint profeſſor of phyſic, and phyſician to the king, with Roſen, who had been appointed the preceding year.

In 1755, LINNÆUS was honoured with a gold medal by the royal academy of ſciences at Stockholm, for a paper on the ſubject of promoting agriculture, and all branches of rural economy; and in 1760, he obtained a premium from the imperial academy of ſciences at St. Peterſburg, for a paper relative to the doctrine of the ſexes of the plants.

We are told that LINNÆUS, upon the whole, enjoyed a good conſtitution, but that he was ſometimes ſeverely afflicted with a hemicrania, and was not exempted from the gout. About the cloſe of 1776, he was ſeized with an apoplexy, which left him paralytic; and at the beginning of the year 1777, he ſuffered another ſtroke, which very much impaired his mental powers. But the diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to have been the more immediate cauſe of his death, was an ulceration of the urinary bladder; of which, after a tedious indiſpoſition, he died Jan. 11, 1778, in the 71ſt year of his age. Vide the "Life of LINNÆUS," by Dr. Pulteney.

LISTER (Sir Matthew)

Phyſician to Anne of Denmark, and one of the Phyſicians in Ordinary to King Charles I.

He was alſo preſident of the London college of phyſicians, and one of the moſt eminent of his profeſſion in the kingdom.

LISTER (Martin)

An Engliſh Phyſician, and Natural Philoſopher,

Was born in Buckinghamſhire, about 1638, and educated under his great uncle Sir Matthew Liſter, knt. He was afterwards ſent to St. John's college, in Cambridge, where he took his firſt degree in arts in 1658, and was made fellow of his college by a mandate from Charles II, after his reſtoration in 1660. He proceeded maſter of arts in 1662; and applying himſelf cloſely to phyſic, travelled into France in 1668, to improve himſelf farther in that faculty. Returning home, he ſettled in 1670 at York, where he followed his profeſſion many years with good repute. At the ſame time he took all opportunities, which his buſineſs would permit, of proſecuting reſearches into the natural hiſtory and antiquities of the country; with which view he travelled into ſeveral parts of England, eſpecially in the north.

As this ſtudy brought him into the acquaintance of Mr. Lloyd, keeper of the Aſhmolean muſeum at Oxford, he enriched that ſtorehouſe with ſeveral altars, coins, and other antiquities, together with a great number of valuable natural curioſities. He alſo ſent ſeveral obſervations and experiments in various branches of natural philoſophy to the ſame friend, who communicating ſome of them to the royal ſociety, our author was thereupon recommended, and elected a fellow thereof. In 1684, reſolving by the advice of his

friends to remove to London, he was created doctor of phyſic by diploma, at Oxford; the chancellor himſelf recommending him, as a perſon of exemplary loyalty; of high eſteem among the moſt eminent of his profeſſion; of ſingular merit to that univerſity in particular, by having enriched their muſeum and library with preſents of valuable books, both printed and manuſcript; and of general merit to the literary world by ſeveral learned books which he publiſhed. Soon after this, he was elected fellow of the college of phyſicians.

In 1698, he attended the earl of Portland in his embaſſy from king William to the court of France; and having the pleaſure to ſee a book he had publiſhed the preceding year, under the title of "Synopſis Conchyliorum," placed in the king's library, he preſented that monarch with a ſecond edition of the treatiſe, much improved, in 1699, not long after his return from Paris. Of this journey he had publiſhed an account, containing obſervations on the ſtate and curioſities of that metropolis; which, as a trifling piece, was traveſtied by Dr. William King in another, entitled, "A Journey to London." In 1709, upon the indiſpoſition of Dr. Hannes, he was made ſecond phyſician in ordinary to queen Anne, in which poſt he continued to his death, Feb. 1711-12. Beſide the books already mentioned, he publiſhed, 1. "Hiſtoriæ Animalium Angliæ tres Tractatus, &c. 1678." 2. "John Gædartius of Inſects, &c. 1682." 4to. 3. The ſame book in Latin. 4. "De Fontibus medicalibus Angliæ, Ebor. 1682." There is an account of moſt of theſe tracts in Phil. Tranſ. No, 139, 143, 144, and 166. 5. "Exercitatio Anatomica, in quâ de Cochleis agitur, &c. 1694," 8vo. 6. "Cochlearum et Limacum Exercitatio Anatomica, accedit è Variolis

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LOBEL (MATTHIAS DE)

A Flemiſh Phyſician, and the greateſt Botaniſt of his Time.

He ſpent the latter part of his life in England, where he publiſhed his "Stirpium Adverſaria," 1570, folio, in which work he was aſſiſted by Peter Pena. In 1576, he republiſhed the ſame work with conſiderable additions. He was alſo author of an Herbal in the Dutch language, and was engaged in another great work, which he did not live to finiſh. Gerarde, who was his intimate friend, has followed the method of the "Adverſaria" in his Herbal. The name of Lobel is familiar to all botaniſts, and from it a genus of plants has received the appellation of Lobelia. The time of his death is not exactly known; he calls himſelf an old man, in his Latin epiſtle addreſſed to Gerarde, 1597, and prefixed to his Herbal.

LOCKE (JOHN)

A very celebrated Philoſopher, and one of the greateſt Men that England ever produced,

Deſcended from a genteel family in Somerſetſhire, once poſſeſſed of a handſome eſtate, but much impaired when it came into his hands from his father, who was bred to the law, and who followed it, till the breaking out of the civil war under Charles I, when he entered into the ſervice of the parliament, and was made a captain. His ſon, however, being born long before at Wrington, near Briſtol, in 1632, he bred him up with great ſtrictneſs in his infancy, and then ſent him to Weſtminſter ſchool. Hence he became ſtudent of

friends to remove to London, he was created doctor of phyſic by diploma, at Oxford; the chancellor himſelf recommending him, as a perſon of exemplary loyalty; of high eſteem among the moſt eminent of his profeſſion; of ſingular merit to that univerſity in particular, by having enriched their muſeum and library with preſents of valuable books, both printed and manuſcript; and of general merit to the literary world by ſeveral learned books which he publiſhed. Soon after this, he was elected fellow of the college of phyſicians.

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A very celebrated Philoſopher, and one of the greateſt Men that England ever produced,

Deſcended from a genteel family in Somerſetſhire, once poſſeſſed of a handſome eſtate, but much impaired when it came into his hands from his father, who was bred to the law, and who followed it, till the breaking out of the civil war under Charles I, when he entered into the ſervice of the parliament, and was made a captain. His ſon, however, being born long before at Wrington, near Briſtol, in 1632, he bred him up with great ſtrictneſs in his infancy, and then ſent him to Weſtminſter ſchool. Hence he became ſtudent of

Chriſt-church in Oxford, in 1651, where he made a diſtinguiſhed figure in polite literature; and having taken both his degrees in arts in 1655 and 1658, he entered on the phyſic line, went through the uſual courſes preparatory to the practice, and got ſome buſineſs in the profeſſion at Oxford. But his conſtitution not being able to bear much fatigue of this ſort, he gladly embraced an offer that was made to him, of going abroad in quality of ſecretary to Sir William Swann, who was appointed envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, and ſome other German princes, in 1664.

THIS employment continuing only for a year, he returned to Oxford, and was proſecuting his medical ſtudies there, when accident brought him acquainted with lord Aſhley, afterwards earl of Shafteſbury, in 1666. His lordſhip being adviſed to drink the mineral waters at Acton, for an abſceſs in his breaſt, wrote to Dr. Thomas, a phyſician at Oxford, to procure a quantity of thoſe waters to be ready at his coming there. Thomas being called away by other buſineſs, eaſily prevailed with his friend Mr. LOCKE to undertake the affair, who happening to employ a perſon that failed him, was obliged to wait upon his lordſhip on his arrival, to excuſe the diſappointment. Lord Aſhley, with his uſual politeneſs, received him with great civility, and was ſatisfied with his apology; and being much pleaſed with his converſation, detained him to ſupper, and engaged him to dinner the next day, and even to drink the waters, as he had ſome deſign of having more of his company, both this and the next ſummer of 1667. After which he invited him to his houſe, and followed his advice in opening the abſceſs in his breaſt, which ſaved his life, though it never cloſed. That cure gave his lordſhip a great opinion

of

of Locke's ſkill in phyſic; yet, upon a farther acquaintance, he regarded this as the leaſt of his qualifications. He adviſed him to turn his thoughts another way, and would not ſuffer him to practiſe phyſic out of his houſe, except among ſome of his particular friends. He urged him to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of political ſubjects, both eccleſiaſtical and civil. This advice proved very agreeable to Locke's temper, and he quickly made ſo conſiderable a progreſs in it, that he was conſulted by his patron upon all occaſions, who likewiſe introduced him to the acquaintance of the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Halifax, and ſome others of the moſt eminent perſons at that time. About 1669, he attended the counteſs of Northumberland into France, with her huſband, but the earl dying at Turin, in May 1670, Mr. Locke, who was left in France to attend the counteſs, returned with her ladyſhip to England. On his return, he lived as before at lord Aſhley's, then chancellor of the exchequer, who, having jointly with ſome other lords obtained a grant of Carolina, employed our author to draw up the fundamental conſtitutions of that province. He ſtill retained his ſtudent's place in Chriſt-church, whither he went occaſionally to reſide, for the ſake of books and ſtudy, as well as the air, that of London not well agreeing with his conſtitution.

He had conceived an early diſguſt againſt the method of Ariſtotle, and had a particular averſion to the ſcholaſtic diſputations. In this diſpoſition he read Des Cartes's philoſophy with pleaſure; but upon mature conſideration, finding it wanted a proper groundwork in experiments, he reſolved to attempt ſomething in that way. Accordingly, having now obtained ſome leiſure, he began to form the plan of his "Eſſay on

human Underſtanding," in 1671; but was prevented making any great progreſs by other employments in the ſervice of his patron, who, being created earl of Shafteſbury, and made lord chancellor the following year, appointed him ſecretary of the preſentations. He held this place till November 1673, when the great ſeal being taken from his maſter; the ſecretary, who was privy to his moſt ſecret affairs, fell into diſgrace alſo, and afterwards aſſiſted in ſome pieces the earl procured to be publiſhed, to excite the nation to watch the Roman Catholics, and oppoſe their deſigns. His lordſhip, however, being ſtill reſident at the board of trade, LOCKE alſo continued in his poſt of ſecretary to a commiſſion from that board, which had been given him by his maſter in June this year, and was worth 500l. per annum: This he enjoyed till December 1674, when the commiſſion was diſſolved.

In the beginning of this year he took his bachelor's degree in phyſic, at Oxford, and the following ſummer went to Montpellier, being inclinable to a conſumption. This ſtep was taken with the conſent and advice of his patron, and he ſtayed here a conſiderable time. He aſſiſted his lordſhip a little before this, in a piece, entitled, "A Letter from a Perſon of Quality, to his Friend in the Country, &c." printed in 1675. His thoughts were now chiefly occupied upon his eſſay, and falling into the acquaintance of Mr. Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke, he communicated that deſign to him. In the interim, he did not neglect his profeſſion; he was much eſteemed by the faculty, eſpecially by the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, whoſe method of practice he approved and followed. In that ſpirit he wrote a Latin copy of verſes, which were prefixed to the "Obſervationes Medicæ," &c. which Sydenham publiſhed in 1676; and in 1677, having

having left Montpellier, he wrote from Paris to Dr. Mapletoft, another learned phyſician, profeſſor at Greſham college, intimating, that in caſe of a vacancy by that friend's marriage, he ſhould be glad to ſucceed him.

He continued abroad till he was ſent for by the earl of Shafteſbury, in 1679, when his lordſhip was made preſident of Sir William Temple's council; but being again diſgraced and impriſoned in leſs than half a year, he had no opportunity of ſerving his client, who, however, remained firmly attached to him, and when he fled to Holland, to avoid a proſecution for high treaſon, in 1682, he was followed by our author, who found it neceſſary for his own ſafety, to continue abroad after his patron's death, with whom he was ſuſpected of being a confederate. This ſuſpicion was ſtrengthened by his keeping company with ſeveral malcontents at the Hague, eſpecially one Robert Ferguſon, who wrote ſome tracts againſt the government; ſo that upon a ſuppoſition of factious and diſloyal behaviour, he was removed from his ſtudent's place at Chriſt-church, in 1684, by a ſpecial order from king Charles the ſecond, as viſitor of the college. Locke thought this proceeding very injurious, and on his return to England after the revolution, put in his claim to the ſtudentſhip; but that ſociety rejecting his pretenſions, he declined the offer of being admitted a ſupernumerary ſtudent. In the ſame ſpirit, when he was offered a pardon from Charles the ſecond in 1685, by Sir William Penn, the famous Quaker, who had known him at college, he rejected it, alleging, that being guilty of no crime, he had no occaſion for a pardon. In May this year, the Engliſh envoy at the Hague demanded him to be delivered up by the States General, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in

the duke of Monmouth's invaſion. Hereupon he lay concealed near twelve months, during which he ſpent his time in writing books, and chiefly his "Eſſay on human Underſtanding."

Towards the end of 1688, this ſuſpicion being blown over, he appeared again in public. In 1687, he formed a weekly aſſembly at Amſterdam, with Limborch, le Clerc, and others, for holding conferences upon ſubjects of learning, and about the end of the year finiſhed his great work, the "Eſſay, &c." after upwards of nine years ſpent upon it. At the ſame time he made an abridgement thereof, which was tranſlated into French by le Clerc, and publiſhed in his "Bibliotheque Univerſelle," in 1688. This abridgement was apparently ſent abroad to feel the pulſe of the public; and being found to pleaſe a great number of perſons, ſo as to raiſe a general deſire of ſeeing the work itſelf, our author put that to the preſs ſoon after his arrival in England, whither he returned in the fleet that convoyed the princeſs of Orange to her huſband, Feb. 1689.

As he was eſteemed a ſufferer for revolutionary principles, he might eaſily have obtained a very conſiderable poſt; but he contented himſelf with that of commiſſioner of appeals, worth 200l. a year, which was procured for him by lord Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Monmouth, and next of Peterborough. About the ſame time he was offered to go abroad in a public character; and it was left to his choice, whether he would be envoy at the court of the emperor, that of the elector of Brandenburgh, or any other where he thought the air moſt favourable to his conſtitution; but he declined all theſe offers on account of the infirm ſtate of his health, which diſpoſed him gladly to accept another offer, that was made by Sir Francis Maſham

Maſham and his lady, of an apartment in their country ſeat at Oates, in Eſſex, about five and twenty miles from London.

This place proved ſo agreeable to him, that it is no wonder he ſpent the greateſt part of the remainder of his life at it. The air reſtored him almoſt to a miracle, in a few hours after his return at any time from town, quite ſpent and unable to ſupport himſelf. Beſide this happineſs, he found in lady Maſham a friend and companion exactly to his heart's wiſh; a lady of a contemplative and ſtudious complexion, and particularly inured from her infancy to deep and refined ſpeculations in theology, metaphyſics, and morality. She was alſo ſo much devoted to Mr. Locke, that, to engage his reſidence there, ſhe provided an apartment for him, of which he was ſole maſter; and took care that he ſhould live in the family with as much eaſe as if the whole houſe had been his own. He had too the additional ſatisfaction of ſeeing this lady breed up her only ſon exactly upon the plan which he had laid down for the beſt method of education; and what muſt have pleaſed him ſtill more, the ſucceſs of it was ſuch as ſeemed to give a ſanction to his judgement, in the choice of that method. In effect, it is to the advantage of this ſituation, that he derived ſo much ſtrength as to continue exerting thoſe talents, which the earl of Shafteſbury had obſerved to be in him, for political ſubjects. Hence we find him writing in defence of the revolution in one piece; and conſidering the great national concern at that time, the ill ſtate of the ſilver coin, and propoſing remedies for it in others. Hence he was made a commiſſioner of trade and plantations in 1695, which engaged him in the immediate buſineſs of the ſtate; and with regard to the church, he publiſhed a treatiſe the ſame year, to promote the

ſcheme

ſcheme, which king William had much at heart, of a comprehenſion with the Diſſenters. This, however, drew him into one controverſy, which was ſcarcely ended, when he entered into another in defence of his eſſay, which held till 1698; ſoon after which the aſthma, his conſtitutional diſorder, increaſing with his years, began to ſubdue him, and he became ſo infirm, that, in 1700, he reſigned his ſeat at the board of trade, becauſe he could no longer bear the air of London, ſufficient for a regular attendance upon it. After this reſignation, he continued altogether at Oates, in which ſweet retirement, he employed the remaining years of his life entirely in the ſtudy of the holy ſcriptures, and by that ſtudy began to entertain a more noble and elevated idea of the Chriſtian religion than he had before; ſo that if ſtrength enough had been left for new works, he would probably have written ſome, in order to have inſpired others with this grand and ſublime idea in its full extent.

The ſummer before his death, he began to be very ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, but employed no phyſician, reſting ſolely on his own ſkill. He often ſpoke of his departure, but always with great compoſure, and ſeeing his legs begin to ſwell, he prepared to quit the world. Being incapable for a conſiderable time of going to church, he thought proper to receive the ſacrament at home, and two of his friends communicating with him, as ſoon as the office was finiſhed, he told the miniſter, "That he was in the "ſentiments of charity towards all men, and of a ſin-"cere union with the church of Chriſt, under what-"ever name diſtinguiſhed." He lived ſome months after this, which time was ſpent in acts of piety and devotion; and the day before his death, lady Maſham being alone with him, and ſitting by his bed-ſide, he exhorted

horted her to regard this world only as a ſtate of preparation for a better, adding, "That he had lived "long enough, and thanked God for having paſſed "his life ſo happily, but that this life appeared to him "mere vanity." He left alſo a letter to be delivered after his death, to his friend Anthony Collins, eſq. concluding, "That this life is a ſcene of vanity, "which ſoon paſſes away, and affords no ſolid ſatis-"faction, but in the conſciouſneſs of doing well, and "the hopes of another."

He expired Oct. 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age. His body was interred in the church of Oates, where there is a decent monument erected to his memory, with a Latin inſcription written by himſelf. Mr. Peter Coſte, who had known him long, and ſome few years before he died lived with him as an amanuenſis, publiſhed a paper in 1705, entitled "The Character of Mr. Locke," repreſenting him in a very advantageous light, ſeveral particulars of which he retracted afterwards. This conduct of Coſte's being highly diſapproved by Des Maizeaux, he reprinted the character in ſome poſthumous pieces of our author. But the higheſt eulogium upon him was certainly that of the late queen Caroline, conſort to George II, who erected a pavilion in Richmond-park in honour of philoſophy, where ſhe placed our author's buſt, on a level with Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, as the four principal Engliſh philoſophers. The following is a liſt of his works.

1. "Three Letters upon Toleration," the firſt, printed at London in 1689, was in Latin. 2. "A Regiſter of the Changes of the Air obſerved at Oxford," inſerted in Mr. Boyle's "General Hiſtory of the Air," 1692, 8vo. 3. "New Method for a common-place Book, 1686." 4. "Eſſay concerning human

man Underſtanding, 1690," fol. 5. "Two Treatiſes of civil Government, &c. 1690," 8vo; again in 1694, and in 1698, A French tranſlation at Amſterdam, and then at Geneva, in 1722. 6. "Some Conſiderations of the Conſequences of lowering the Intereſt, and raiſing the Value of Money, 1691," 8vo. and again in 1695. 7. "Some Obſervations on a printed paper, entitled, "For coining Silver Money in England, &c." "Farther Obſervations concerning the Raiſing the Value of Money, &c." 9. "Some Thoughts concerning Education, &c. 1693," 8vo. and again in 1694, and 1698, and again after his death with great additions; and in French, entitled, "De l'Education des Enfans, Amſter. 1695." 10. "The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, &c. 1695," 8vo. 11. "Vindication of the Reaſonableneſs, &c. 1696," 8vo. 12. "A ſecond Vindication, &c. 1696," 8vo. 13. "A Letter to the Biſhop of Worceſter, 1697," 8vo. 14. "Reply to the Biſhop of Worceſter, &c. 1697," in 4to. 15. "Reply, in Anſwer to the Biſhop's ſecond Letter," 1668. 16. Poſthumous works of Mr. JOHN LOCKE, viz. "Of the Conduct of the Underſtanding;" "An Examination of Malbranche's Opinion, &c." "A Diſcourſe of Miracles." "Part of a fourth Letter for Toleration." "Memoirs, relating to the Life of Anthony, firſt Earl of Shafteſbury;" to which is added, "his new Method of a Common-place Book, &c. 1706," 8vo. 17. "A Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtles of St. Paul, &c. in 1709," 4to; the paraphraſes were firſt publiſhed ſeparately, 1707, 4to. 18. "Some familiar Letters between Mr. LOCKE and ſeveral of his Friends," 8vo. The chief are between W. Molyneux, Eſq. and Limborch the remonſtrant. Our author's works were publiſhed together, 1714, in three volumes folio.

This

This collection contained all his works then in print. After this there came out a collection of ſeveral pieces of Mr. JOHN LOCKE never before printed, or not extant in his works, 1730, 8vo. This collection was alſo inſerted in the folio edition of his works, which have paſſed through ſeveral editions ſince. It contains the fundamental laws of Carolina: it had been printed before, but very incorrectly, in "State Tracts," vol. i. 1689." "A Letter from a Perſon of Quality to his Friend, &c." "Remarks upon ſome of Mr. Norris's Books," wherein he aſſerts Father Malbranche's opinion of ſeeing all things in God. "The Elements of natural Philoſophy." "Some Thoughts concerning Reading and Study for a Gentleman." "Several of Mr. LOCKE's familiar Letters." Laſtly, "Rules of a Society which met once a Week for their Improvement." The moſt complete edition of his works was publiſhed in 9 vols. 8vo, 1794.—Vide "Ward's Lives of Greſham Profeſſors."—"Athen. Oxon." vol. ii, &c.

LODGE (THOMAS, M.D.)

The family from which this gentleman was deſcended had its reſidence in Lincolnſhire, but whether the doctor himſelf were born there ſeems not very eaſy to be aſcertained. Langbaine and Jacob, and after them Whincop and Chetwood, who in general are little more than copiers, ran into the miſtake of giving this gentleman his education at the univerſity of Cambridge; whereas Wood informs us, that it was at Oxford he was educated, where he made his firſt appearance about 1573, and was afterwards a ſcholar under the learned Dr. Hobye of Trinity college. Here he made very conſiderable advances in learning, dedicated ſome time to reading the poets of antiquity; and having himſelf

himſelf a turn to poetry, more eſpecially of the ſatyrical kind, his genius ſoon rendered itſelf conſpicuous in various compoſitions of that nature, and obtained him no inconſiderable reputation as a wit and poet.

BEING very ſenſible, however, of the barrenneſs of the ſoil throughout the whole neighbourhood of Parnaſſus, and how ſeldom the ſtudy of poetry yields a competent proviſion to its profeſſors, Mr. LODGE very prudently conſidered it as only an amuſement for leiſure hours, a relaxation from more important labours; and therefore having taken one degree in arts, applied himſelf with great aſſiduity to the more profitable ſtudy of phyſic, fot the improvement of which he went abroad, and after ſtaying a ſufficient time at Avignon to be entitled to the degree of doctor in that univerſity, returned, and in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign was incorporated in the univerſity of Cambridge. He afterwards ſettled in London, where by his ſkill, and intereſt with the Roman Catholic party, in which perſuaſion, it is ſaid, he was brought up, he met with good ſucceſs, and came into great practice. In what year Dr. LODGE was born does not evidently appear; but he died in 1625, and had tributes paid to his memory by many of his contemporary poets, who have characteriſed him as a man of very conſiderable genius.

His dramatic works are, 1. "Wounds of civil War," a Tragedy, 1594, 4to. 2. "Looking Glaſs for London and England," a Tragi-comedy, 1598; (aſſiſted by Robert Green). Winſtanly has named four more dramatic pieces, beſide the firſt of the two above mentioned, which he aſſerts to have been written by this author, in conjunction with Robert Green. 1. "Lady Alimony," a Comedy. 2. "Laws of Nature," a Comedy. 3. "Liberalitie and Prodi-

galitie," a Comedy. 4. "Laminalia." But the firſt three of theſe, though they might be brought to agree in point of time, yet are all printed anonymouſly; and as to the laſt it was written on a particular occaſion, and that not till two years after Dr. LODGE's death, and full thirty-five after that of Robert Green.—Vide "Biographia Dramatica," p. 286, &c.

LOM (JOSSU VAN)

An experienced and ſagacious Phyſician, born at Buren, about the Year 1500.

HE practiſed his profeſſion principally at Tournay and Bruges, and died in 1562. He publiſhed ſeveral books in pure and elegant Latin on the ſubject of his branch of ſcience, and was eſteemed of at leaſt equal ability with any of his contemporaries. His works were publiſhed at Amſterdam in 3 volumes, 12mo.

LONGUEIL (GILBERT DE)

A Phyſician and accompliſhed Scholar,

Was born at Utrecht in 1507. He publiſhed among other things—

1. "A Greek and Latin Lexicon."
2. "Remarks on different claſſic Authors."
3. "A Tranſlation of Part of Plutarch's Works," with an addition of the life of Apollonius from Philoſtratus.

LORME (JOHN DE)

An eminent Phyſician of France, born in 1544 at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois.

He ſtudied at Montpellier, where, having taken his doctor's degree, he practiſed his art at Forez in 1578. Here he wrote ſome Latin and French verſes, which were prefixed to the Troiſieme Notaire of John Papon; and

and afterwards was made firſt phyſician to Louiſa of Lorrain, conſort to Henry III; and then to Mary of Medicis, queen to Henry IV; under whom he alſo had the place of phyſician in ordinary. He had the good fortune to ſucceed, againſt the opinion of Du Laurent, the king's archiater, in adviſing phlebotomy for the queen, when ſhe was ſeized with a diarrhœa; her majeſty was let blood, and recovered.

He attended the court, where he was much eſteemed, many years; and when he became diſabled, by age and infirmities, for that ſervice, he obtained an honourable diſcharge to retire to Moulins, the place of his nativity; when Lewis XIII returning victorious from Languedoc, Dec. 1622, with the queen his mother, took their lodgings at his houſe, in 1623, as a teſtimony of their kindneſs; he ſpent the latter part of his life in great tranquillity, and died in 1634, more loaden with honours than with years, at the age of fourſcore and ten.

LORME (Charles de)

Son of John de Lorme above-mentioned,

Was born with great natural endowments, in 1587; and being alſo bred a phyſician, practiſed his profeſſion with as much reputation as his father, and became phyſician in ordinary and counſellor to Lewis XIII. He was acknowledged both at court, and in the city of Paris, to be one of the firſt geniuſſes in his profeſſion. He had been before phyſician to Gaſton, duke of Orleans, but did not continue long in that employment. He was likewiſe phyſician at Bourbon Spa, where he practiſed much longer.

He rivalled his father alſo in the length of his life; when he was very far advanced in years, had vigour enough

enough to think of marrying a third wife: and what is more, he ſpent ſome years conſidering of the matter; and then made choice of a very young and very beautiful maiden, which it was thought would haſten his death. On the contrary, his marriage-bed proved the grave of his young wife: ſhe got a conſumption by the old man's ſide, and could never be cured: while her huſband prolonged his life, apparently in ſome meaſure by this marriage, to the age of ninety-one.

Some time before his death, he reſided in the marſhal de Crequi's houſe, where he died in 1678, as celebrated as he was old. He always did that, which has paſſed for a proverb with regard to phyſicians, viz. "Phyſician, cure thyſelf." He gave vogue to a ptiſan called "bouillon rouge," "red broth," which proved beneficial to thouſands of people. He ſpent great ſums in making experiments, unwilling to be ignorant of any thing, that was to be learned in his profeſſion; yet he had a kind of myſtical polypharmacy, and zealouſly maintained the ſpecific virtue of antimony. He had a taſte for polite literature, was a pleaſing man in converſation, having treaſured up a great ſtore of uſeful knowledge, which he communicated wonderfully well, and when deſired to give his opinion of the ſeveral literati, who lived in France within a century before, he was extremely modeſt and reſerved. On theſe occaſions he happily employed his judgement and affection, cenſuring no one, and detracting from no one's due praiſe; on the contrary, he always ſet their characters, as we do pictures, in the moſt favourable point of view. He had a prodigious memory, which continued clear and unclouded to the laſt. He was ſo lively, that he made ſome very good verſes only ten days before his death. Vide "Mercure Galant" for July 1678.—"Bayle's Dict. &c."

LOWE (PETER)

Was born in Scotland. He acquaints his readers, in a work entitled, "A Diſcourſe on the whole Art of Chirurgery," that he had practiſed twenty-two years in France and Flanders; had been two years ſurgeon-major to the Spaniſh regiment at Paris; and had then followed the king of France (Henry IVth) his maſter, in his wars, ſix years. In the title page of his book, he calls himſelf doctor in the faculty of ſurgery at Paris, and ordinary ſurgeon to the king of France and Navarre. His book is dated from his houſe in Glaſgow, December 20, 1612. How long he had been ſettled there does not appear; but he mentions that fourteen years before, on his complaining of the ignorant perſons who intruded into the practice of ſurgery, the king (of Scotland) granted him a privilege of examining all practitioners in ſurgery in the weſtern parts of Scotland.

His "Diſcourſe on Chirurgery" is written in form of a dialogue between himſelf and his ſon John. It is dedicated to James Hamilton, earl of Abercorn: and a prefatory epiſtle to Gilbert Primroſe, ſerjeant ſurgeon to the king, and James Harvey, ſerjeant ſurgeon to the queen, is likewiſe prefixed to the work. The latter he elſewhere mentions to have written ſeveral learned works in ſurgery. This book is a general treatiſe of ſurgery, as well operative as judicial, deſigned for the uſe of beginners. It is copious, plain, and methodical; full of references to ancient and modern authors, and, indeed, more founded on authority than obſervation. It contains no improvements upon the common practice of the times, conſequently nothing worth notice. What he ſays of amputation may, indeed, deſerve quoting, ſhewing the ſtate of the practice

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in ſecuring the arteries, at that time, particularly in France, where he learned his art. In amputation on account of gangrene, he recommends the actual cautery as the ſafeſt method, on account of the tenderneſs of the parts, which renders ligature inſecure: in other caſes, however, he ſpeaks of ligature as ſufficiently effectual, and in applying it, he adviſes drawing out the veſſels with an inſtrument, and then paſſing a needle round them, including ſome of the fleſh. This was Paré's ſuppoſed improvement upon the ligature of the artery alone.

This work appears to have been in eſteem: for the fourth edition of it was printed at London in 1654. To the end of it is added a tranſlation of the preſages of Hippocrates into Engliſh, by the ſame author, in 1611.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 200, &c.

LOWER (Dr. RICHARD)

A celebrated Engliſh Phyſician,

Was a native of Cornwall, and trained under the famous Dr. Thomas Willis. He practiſed phyſic in London with great reputation, and died in 1691. He was the author of an excellent book, "De Corde," and of another, "De Motu et Colore Sanguinis, et Chyli in eum Tranſitu."

THIS phyſician practiſed the transfuſion of blood, but whether he were the inventor of this operation is uncertain.

M.

MACQUER (Pierre-Joseph)

Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the King's Garden, Penſionary of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Society of Medicine, of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid, and of the Academies of Stockholm, Turin, and Philadelphia,

Was born at Paris on the 9th of October, 1718, of Joſeph Macquer, and Mary Ann Caillet. He was deſcended from a noble family of Scotland, which had ſacrificed its eſtate and country to its attachment to the Romiſh religion, and to the houſe of its ancient kings.

M. Macquer's parents requeſting their ſon to decide on the profeſſion he ſhould prefer, he choſe that of medicine; chemiſtry was the principal object of his labours, and he was received into the academy in 1745, when he was 27 years old. Since that time, many elaborate reſearches into chemiſtry, and ſome elementary works on that ſcience, occupied the principal part of his life.

The ſingular phænomena, which arſenic preſented, had attracted the attention of the chemiſts. It was well known, that this mineral poſſeſſed the property of decompounding nitre, and of ſeparating from it an acid, which, in this operation, acquires a beautiful blue colour: but no one had yet thought of examining the reſiduum of the diſtillation. M. Macquer was the firſt, who made an experiment on that ſubſtance, and found a cryſtallizable ſalt, diſſoluble in water, and poſſeſſing all the qualities of a neutral ſalt.

M. Macquer, a ſhort time afterwards, gave an exact analyſis of the cerulean colour denominated Pruſſian blue,

blue. He alſo undertook, in conjunction with M. Baume, a variety of experimental inquiries into the nature and properties of copper, in which they wiſhed particularly to examine the fuſibility and ductility of that metal; a ſubject in which chemiſts had been but little engaged.

Towards 1750, M. MACQUER was employed by the court in a commiſſion rather ſingular. There lived at that time in Bretagne the count de la Garaie, who, inſtigated with a true diſpoſition for the exerciſe of benevolence, had, during the ſpace of forty years, devoted himſelf to the relief of afflicted humanity. He had built an hoſpital by the ſide of a chemical laboratory: he himſelf attended it, undertook the care of the patients, to whom he adminiſtered remedies prepared in his laboratory; remedies, which he had, or thought he had, himſelf invented. His firſt work was founded upon the chemical idea of extracting from mixed bodies, by the means of water and other menſtrua, all their active parts. M. MACQUER was commiſſioned to examine theſe medicines. The count's project at that time was to extract the ſalutiferous parts of minerals by a long and tedious maceration with neutral ſalts. He had prepared among others a mercurial tincture, by a proceſs which occupied many months, and this tincture was merely a ſolution of hydrargyrus muriatus in ſpirit of wine. Such is the general hiſtory of the chimerical ſecrets ſo highly extolled.

M. MACQUER is the firſt, who has given us any elementary work on chemiſtry; in which we find the ſame perſpicuity, and the ſame method, which already exiſted in the other branches of phyſic. Before the time of MACQUER, chemiſtry was conſidered as a ſcience embarraſſed and obſcure, filled up with ſecret

operations, and enigmatical proceſſes; and almoſt as a dangerous occupation, in which a man ran the riſque of expoſing his health, his fortune, and his reaſon. M. MACQUER reduced it to a ſimple ſcience, founded upon facts, uſeful to the neceſſities of human life, and combined with the general ſyſtem of knowledge. In a word, his elements contributed to the diffuſion of a taſte for chemiſtry, by demonſtrating in a clear and intelligible manner how it may be eaſily learned.

M. MACQUER read lectures during many years, in conjunction with M. Baume. In his courſes he preferred that exact deſcription of the minutiæ of the ſcience, which required in his pupils leſs preliminary knowledge in chemiſtry; he accurately deſcribed his experiments; expoſed the facts with clearneſs and preciſion, and added to them more plauſible and more generally-adopted explanations, but with the tone of a prudent man, who, amidſt the extenſive range of his knowledge, ſtill heſitates.

The uncertainty, in which a train of ſimple facts would have left his pupils, might have proved injurious to them: he therefore added a few explanations, but did not deceive them with reſpect to the value they ought to ſet upon them. He had the happy art of ſelecting thoſe parts of chemiſtry, in which the facts were more evident and certain, in which the ſubjects had been more fully diſcuſſed and better explained. He conciliated the eſteem of his pupils in a greater degree than he attracted their wonder: they were not aſtoniſhed at the fertility of his knowledge, but they thought themſelves poſſeſſed of a certain guide, who would never lead them into an errour.

M. MACQUER conceived, that a dictionary of chemiſtry was neceſſary for completing the happy effects, which his elementary writings and courſes had already produced.

produced. No kind of books is more proper for exhibiting the progreſſive advancement of the ſciences. The public waited with anxious expectation for this work of M. MACQUER: his genius naturally juſt and methodical, his well-known impartiality, his averſion to ſyſtems, the prudence which he had diſplayed, with his knowledge and judgement, promiſed this work, from ſo celebrated a character, to be a valuable acquiſition to chemiſtry. The execution and ſucceſs anſwered theſe expectations: he had written a complete and accurate courſe of chemiſtry; the grand articles of his dictionary are in ſome meaſure the principal chapters of this work, and may be read according to their natural order, which he has pointed out in a table for that purpoſe.

M. MACQUER publiſhed the ſecond edition of his dictionary, at a time when ſome new difficulties might have diminiſhed his zeal. It was at the period, when the diſcovery of a number of aeriform ſubſtances had produced a revolution in every department of chemiſtry; when all theories became doubtful, and all experiments incomplete. M. MACQUER at once avoided the two inconveniences, that of refuſing his coincidence with theſe novel ideas, and that of ſacrificing too largely to them, and of neglecting the other parts of the ſcience. He explained the newly-diſcovered facts, by diſcuſſing the circumſtances and the reſults, and preſerved an exact medium between a ſervile attachment to ancient opinions, and an obſtinate enthuſiaſm for the new ones.

M. Hellot, chemiſt to the manufactory of porcelain, requeſted to have M. MACQUER for his aſſiſtant: and this requeſt did the greater honour to M. Hellot, as he well knew, that the reputation of M. MACQUER in chemiſtry greatly ſurpaſſed his own: and it but ſeldom

occurs, that a man chooſes for his ſucceſſor or aſſiſtant one, by whom he fears that at ſome future period he ſhall be eclipſed.

The art of dying has great dependence upon chemiſtry, and upon a chemiſtry the moſt complicated. M. MACQUER wiſhed to treat this part of the ſcience as he had treated the reſt; to give the elementary principles, and to diſſipate the clouds which obſcured its progreſs. A great part of his art of dying ſilk, publiſhed in the collection of the academy of ſciences, is devoted to the explanation of practical knowledge. He added to this memoir, ſome proceſſes for employing the Pruſſian blue as a dye, and for giving to ſilk dyed with cochineal, the ſame ſhadowing and the ſame brilliancy, which that colouring ſubſtance gives to wool. Theſe proceſſes are the fruit of very nice chemical obſervations, and what is rare in the operations of the arts, are guided by a method certain in its effects.

It is to be regretted, that M. MACQUER did not publiſh any thing upon the compoſition and manufacture of porcelain, ſubjects which he thoroughly underſtood.

The ſame diſcerning judgement, which may be obſerved in the writings of M. MACQUER, directed alſo his conduct. The brilliancy of his wit, his moderation and caution in deciſions, his reſerve in aſſertions, were the effects of the modeſty, of the tranquillity, which he had diſplayed in every circumſtance of his life. He ſometimes yielded too eaſily to trifling difficulties, believed too quickly the impoſſibility of ſucceſs, and conſoled himſelf too ſoon with the pleaſing idea, that truth and candour cannot be concealed.

Notwithſtanding M. MACQUER had little practice in medicine, the royal ſociety elected him one of its earlieſt members, and his ardent zeal for the public

good

good made him feel it his duty to intereſt himſelf in an eſtabliſhment beneficial to mankind in general. The exclamations which were raiſed againſt this inſtitution did not alarm M. MACQUER: he perceived its enemies were actuated by the ſame motives, which in the laſt century had been oppoſed to the eſtabliſhment of learned ſocieties.

M. MACQUER had paſſed a great part of his life with his brother, an admirer of letters, and to whom we are indebted for ſome valuable chronological works: after the death of this brother, the only ſerious grief he had ever experienced, he lived retired with his wife and two children, whoſe education was his principal pleaſure and occupation. He was but little attached to the gaieties of the world, and always preferred tranquillity and independence: he was yet affable and eaſy in company, and no one could have known, that he mixed reluctantly with the world; he always carried with him that innate ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, which he exerciſed in the boſom of his family.

The ſerenity viſible in the whole countenance of M. MACQUER ſeemed to indicate an uninterrupted ſeries of health: yet this ſerenity announced only the peace of his mind. He for a long time concealed from his family and friends a train of ſufferings, which he regarded as incurable: he perceived them gradually increaſe, obſerved their progreſs, and calculated to a nicety the period in which death would reſcue him from his complaints. He now informed his wife of his approaching diſſolution, ſpoke of it with calmneſs, and without regret, thanked her for the happineſs which ſhe had diffuſed over his life, and inſiſted upon being opened after his death, that the ſeat of his complaint might be accurately known. A few days after his complaint increaſed, and he ſunk under it on the 15th

of February, 1784. An oſſification of the aorta, and ſome calculous concretions formed in the cavities of the heart, were the cauſe of ſo many years ſuffering. Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie des Sciences," 1784, p. 20, &c.

MAIMONIDES (Moses)

Or Moſes the Son of Maimon, called by the Jews the Eagle of the Doctors,

Was born of an illuſtrious family at Cordova in Spain, 1131. He was commonly named Moſes Ægyptius, becauſe he retired early, as it is ſuppoſed, into Egypt, where he ſpent his whole life in quality of phyſician to the Soldan. As ſoon as he arrived there, he opened a ſchool, which was preſently filled with pupils from all parts, eſpecially from Alexandria and Damaſcus; who did ſuch credit to their maſter by the progreſs they made under him, that they ſpread his name all over the world.

Maimonides was indeed, according to all accounts of him, a very uncommon and extraordinary man; ſkilled in all languages, and verſed in all arts and ſciences. The Hebrew and Arabic languages were what he firſt acquired, and what he underſtood in the moſt perfect manner; but perceiving that the knowledge of theſe would diſtinguiſh him only among his own people, he applied himſelf alſo to the Chaldee, Turkiſh, &c. of all which he became maſter in a few years. It is probable alſo, that he was not ignorant of the Greek, ſince in his writings he often quotes Ariſtotle, Plato, Galen, Themiſtius, and others; unleſs we can ſuppoſe him to have quoted thoſe authors from Hebrew and Arabic verſions, which, however, as far as we can find, there is no ſufficient reaſon for ſuppoſing.

In arts as well as languages he was alſo peculiarly celebrated,

celebrated. He was extremely well ſkilled in philoſophy in all its branches, particularly mathematics; and his experience in the art of healing was ſo very great, that, as we have already intimated, he was called to be phyſician in ordinary to the king. There is a letter of his extant to rabbi Samuel Aben Tybbon, in which he has deſcribed the nature of this office, and related alſo what great incumbrances and labours the practice of phyſic brought upon him; and it may not be unpleaſing to give a ſhort extract of it here, becauſe nothing can convey a clearer or a more juſt idea of the man, and of the prodigious eſteem and veneration in which he was held in Egypt. Tybbon had conſulted him by a letter upon ſome difficult points, and had told him in the concluſion of it, that as ſoon as he could find leiſure, he would wait upon him in perſon, that they might canvaſs them more fully in the freedom of converſation. MAIMONIDES replied, that, "he ſhould be extremely glad to ſee "him, and that nothing could give him higher plea-"ſure, than the thoughts of converſing with him: but "yet he muſt frankly confeſs to him, that he dared not "encourage him to take ſo long a voyage, or to think "of viſiting him with any ſuch views. I am," ſays he, "ſo perpetually engaged, that it will be impoſſible "for you to reap any advantage from me, or even to "obtain a ſingle hour's private converſation with me, "in any part of the four and twenty. I live in Egypt, "the king in Alkaira, which places lie two ſabbath-"days journey aſunder. My common attendance "upon the king is once every morning; but when his "majeſty, his concubines, or any of the royal family "are the leaſt indiſpoſed, I am not ſuffered to ſtir a "foot from them, ſo that my whole time is almoſt "ſpent at court. In ſhort I go to Alkaira every

"morning

" morning early, and if all be well there, return home
" about noon; where, however, I no ſooner arrive, than
" I find my houſe ſurrounded with many different ſorts
" of people, Jews and Gentiles, rich and poor, ma-
" giſtrates and mechanics, friends as well as enemies,
" who have all been waiting impatiently for me. As
" I am generally half famiſhed upon my return from
" Alkaira, I prevail with this multitude, as well as I
" can, to ſuffer me to regale myſelf with a bit of din-
" ner; and as ſoon as I have done, attend this crowd of
" patients, with whom, what with examining into their
" particular maladies, and what with preſcribing for
" them, I am often detained till it is dark night, and
" am always ſo fatigued at the laſt, that I can ſcarcely
" ſpeak or keep myſelf awake. And this is my con-
" ſtant way of life, &c."

But however eminent MAIMONIDES was as a phyſician, he was no leſs eminent as a divine. The Jews have this ſaying of him, " A Moſe ad Moſen non ſurrexit ſicut Moſes;" by which they would inſinuate, that of all their nation, none ever ſo nearly approached to the wiſdom and learning of their great founder and lawgiver, as Moſes the ſon of Maimon. " He was," ſays Iſaac Caſaubon, " a man of great parts and " ſound learning; of whom, I think, we may truly " ſay, as Pliny ſaid of old of Diodorus Siculus, that he " was the firſt of his tribe who ceaſed to be a trifler." He was ſo far from building upon, or paying an undue regard to, old wives fables and traditions, as his nation had always been accuſtomed to do, that to his ſupreme praiſe be it ſaid, he diſſuaded others from it in the moſt expreſs terms." " Cave, ne tempus tuum " teras in expoſitione et operoſa conſideratione Ge-
" maræ; ego enim in illis multum temporis perdidi, et
" parum utilitatis hauſi." We cannot help admiring the great

great candour and impartiality of this eminent man, who did not ſuffer himſelf to doat upon ſtudies; but honeſtly proclaimed their futility to the world, and cautioned his readers againſt miſ-ſpending their time and pains upon them.

It would be an endleſs taſk to enumerate all the works of MAIMONIDES. Some of them were written in Arabic originally, but are now extant in Hebrew tranſlations only. The moſt conſiderable are his "Iad," which is likewiſe called, "Miſchne Terah," his, "More Nevochim," and his "Peruſchim," or "Commentaries upon the Miſna." He began this at the age of three and twenty, and finiſhed in Egypt when he was about thirty. It was tranſlated from the Arabic by rabbi Samuel Aben Tybbon. His "Iad" was publiſhed about twelve years after, written in Hebrew in a very plain and eaſy ſtyle. This has always been eſteemed a great and uſeful work, and indeed with good reaſon; it being nothing leſs than a complete code, or pandect of Jewiſh law, digeſted into a clear and regular form, and illuſtrated throughout with an intelligible commentary of his own. "Thoſe," ſays Collier, "that deſire to learn the doctrine and the "canon-law, contained in the Talmud, may read "MAIMONIDES's compendium of it in good Hebrew, "in his book entitled "Iad," wherein they will find a "great part of the fables and impertinences in the "Talmud entirely diſcarded."

But of all his productions, the "More Nevochim" has been thought the moſt important, and valued the moſt, not only by others but alſo by himſelf. This was written by him in Arabic, when he was about fifty years old; and afterwards tranſlated into Hebrew, under his own inſpection, by rabbi Samuel Aben Tybbon. The deſign of it was, to explain the meaning of

ſeveral

ſeveral difficult and obſcure words, phraſes, metaphors, parables, allegories, &c. in Scripture, which, when interpreted literally, ſeemed to have no meaning at all, or at leaſt a very abſurd and irrational one: and hence the work, as Buxtorf ſays, took its title of "More Nevochim," that is, "Doctor perplexorum;" as being written for the uſe and benefit of thoſe, who were perplexed and in doubt, whether they ſhould interpret ſuch paſſages according to the letter, or rather figuratively and metaphorically. It was aſſerted, it ſeems, by many at that time, but ſurely very raſhly, that the Moſaic rites and ſtatutes had no foundation in reaſon, but were the effects of mere will, and ordained by God upon a principle purely arbitrary. Againſt theſe MAIMONIDES argues, ſhews the diſpenſation in general to be inſtituted with a wiſdom worthy of its divine Author, and explains the cauſes and reaſons of each particular branch of it. This procedure however drew upon him much ill-will, and gave offence to many of the Jews; thoſe eſpecially, who had long been attached to the fables of the Talmud, and loſt all ſight of common ſenſe. They could not conceive, any more than the fanatic Chriſtians of our own times, that the revelations of God were to be explained upon the principles of reaſon; but thought, like them, that every inſtitution muſt ceaſe to be divine, the moment it was diſcovered to have any thing in it rational. Hence, when the "More Nevochim" was tranſlated into Hebrew, and diſperſed among the Jews of every country, great outcries were raiſed, and great diſturbances occaſioned about it. They reputed the author to be a heretic of the worſt kind; one who had contaminated the religion of the Bible, or rather the religion of the Talmud, with the vile allay of human reaſon, and would gladly have burned both him and his

book. In the mean time the wiſer part both of Jews and Chriſtians have always conſidered the work in a very different light, as formed upon the moſt excellent and noble plan, and calculated in the beſt manner to procure the reverence due to the Bible, by ſhewing the diſpenſation it ſets forth, to be perfectly conformable to all our notions of the greateſt wiſdom, juſtice, and goodneſs; for, as the learned Spencer, who has purſued the ſame plan, and executed it happily, obſerves very truly, "nothing contributes more to make "men atheiſts, and unbelievers of the Bible, than "their conſidering the rites and ceremonies of the law, "as the effects only of caprice and arbitrary humour "in the Deity: yet thus they will always be apt to con-"ſider them, while they remain ignorant of the cauſes "and reaſons of their inſtitution."

But to go on with MAIMONIDES. Theſe three works which we have mentioned, although the principal, are not yet all that we have of him, and bear a very ſmall proportion to what we have not. Innumerable pieces are ſaid to have been written by him upon theology, philoſophy, logic, medicine, &c. and in various languages, as Arabic, Chaldee, and Greek. Indeed it may eaſily be conceived, that a man of his uncommon abilities might be qualified to write upon almoſt every ſubject, as there was hardly any thing to be found in the republic of letters, but what he had read. He had turned over not only all the Hebrew, but all the Arabian, Turkiſh, Greek, Egyptian, and Talmudic writers, as plainly appears by the uſe he had made of them in his works. He tells us in more places than one, that he had peruſed with great attention all the ancient authors upon the riſe and progreſs of idolatry, with a view of explaining the reaſons of thoſe rites and ordinances in the law, which were inſtituted

ſtituted to aboliſh it; and in the preface to his "Commentary upon the Miſna," he expreſsly ſays, that there was no book written in any language upon the ſubject of philoſophy, which he had not read entirely through.

This wonderful Rabbi died in Egypt, when he was ſeventy years of age, and was buried with his nation in the land of Upper Galilee. The Jews and Egyptians bewailed his death for three whole days, and called the year he died in "Lamentum lamentabile," as the higheſt honour they could confer upon his name. Vide the Preface of John Buxtorf, the ſon, to his Latin tranſlation of the "More Nevochim," whence this account of the author is chiefly taken.—"Exercitat. contra Baron." xvi, 77.—"De Lege Heb. Præfat."—In Epiſt. de Aſtrolog. & mor. her. &c.

MALPIGHI (MARCELLUS)

An Italian Phyſician and Anatomiſt, born March 10, 1628, at Crevalcuore, near Bologna in Italy.

He learned Latin and ſtudied philoſophy in that city; and in 1649, loſing his parents, and being obliged to chooſe his own method of life, he determined to apply himſelf to phyſic. The univerſity of Bologna was then ſupplied with very learned profeſſors in that ſcience, the principal of whom were Bartholomew Maſſari, and Andrew Mariano. MALPIGHI put himſelf under their conduct, and in a ſhort time made a great progreſs in phyſic and anatomy. After he had finiſhed the uſual courſe, he was admitted doctor of phyſic, April 6, 1653.

IN 1655 Maſſari died, which greatly grieved MALPIGHI, as well becauſe he had loſt his maſter, as becauſe he had married his ſiſter. In 1656, the ſenate of Bologna gave him a profeſſorſhip, which he did not hold long: for the ſame year the grand duke of Tuſcany

cany ſent for him to Piſa, to be profeſſor of phyſic there. It was in this city, that he contracted a friendſhip with Borelli, whom he afterwards acknowledged to be his maſter in philoſophy, and to whom he aſcribed all the diſcoveries which he afterwards made. They diſſectedanimals together, and it was in this employment, that he found the heart to conſiſt of ſpiral fibres; a diſcovery which has been aſcribed to Borelli in his poſthumous works. The air of Piſa not agreeing with him, he continued there but three years; and in 1659 returned to Bologna, to reſume his former poſts, notwithſtanding the advantageous offers, which were made him to ſtay at Piſa. Mariano dying in 1661, MALPIGHI was now left to himſelf, to purſue the bent of his genius. In 1662, he was ſent for to Meſſina, to ſucceed Peter Caſtello, firſt profeſſor of phyſic, who was juſt dead. It was with reluctance he went thither, though the ſtipend was great, but he was prevailed on at laſt by his friend Borelli, and accepted it; nevertheleſs he afterwards returned to Bologna.

In 1669, he was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety of London, with which he ever after kept a correſpondence by letters, and communicated his diſcoveries in anatomy. Cardinal Pignatelli, who had known him while he was legate at Bologna, being choſen pope in 1691, under the name of Innocent XII, immediately ſent for him to Rome, and appointed him his phyſician. In 1694, he was admitted into the academy of the Arcadians at Rome. July the 25th, of the ſame year, he had a fit, which ſtruck half his body with a paralyſis; and November the 29th following, he had another, of which he died the ſame day, in his 67th year.

His works, with his life prefixed, written by himſelf, were firſt collected and printed together at Lon-

don, 1697, in folio; but they were reprinted more correctly at Amſterdam, 1698, in 4to. This author's diſcoveries in anatomy were conſiderable. With regard to the liver, he diſcovered its texture by his glaſſes, and diſcovered, 1. That the ſubſtance of it is framed of innumerable lobules, which are very often of a cubical figure, and conſiſt of ſeveral ſmall glands, like the ſtones of raiſins, ſo that they look like bunches of grapes, and are each of them clothed with a diſtinct membrane. 2. That the whole bulk of the liver conſiſts of theſe grape-ſtone-like glands, and of divers ſorts of veſſels. 3. That the ſmall branches of the cava, porta, and porus biliaris, run through all, even the leaſt of theſe lobules, in an equal number; and that the branches of the porta are as arteries, which convey the blood to, and the branches of the cava are as veins, which carry the blood from, all theſe little grape-ſtone-like glands. Whence it is plain, that the liver is a glandulous body, with its proper excretory veſſels, which carry away the gall that lay before in the maſs of the blood.

As for the texture of the ſpleen, he diſcovered, that the ſubſtance of it, deducting from the numerous blood-veſſels, and nerves, as alſo the fibres which ariſe from its ſecond membrane, and which ſupport the other parts, is formed of innumerable little cells, like honeycombs, in which there are vaſt numbers of ſmall glandules, which reſemble bunches of grapes; and that theſe hang upon the fibres, and are fed by ramifications of arteries and nerves, and ſend forth the blood there purged into the ramus ſpleneticus, which carries it into the liver. The mechaniſm of the kidneys was wholly unknown, till MALPIGHI found it out; for he diſcovered, that they are not one uniform ſubſtance, but

conſiſt

conſiſt of ſeveral ſmall globules, which are all like ſo many ſeveral kidneys, bound about with one common membrane, and that every globule has ſmall ramifications from the emulgent arteries, that carry blood to it; glands, through which the urine is ſtrained from it; veins, by which the purified blood is carried off to the emulgent veins, thence to go into the cava; ureters, to convey the urine into the great baſin in the middle of the kidney; and a nipple, towards which ſeveral of theſe ſmall pipes tend, and through which the urine paſſes out of them into the baſin. See MALPIGHI's Life written by himſelf, and prefixed to his Opera Poſthuma.

MANDEVILLE (BERNARD DE)

A very celebrated Writer in the eighteenth century, born in Holland, where he ſtudied Phyſic, and took the Degree of Doctor in that Faculty.

He afterwards came over to England, and wrote ſeveral books, all of them ingenious; but ſome of which are ſuppoſed to have had an ill effect upon ſociety. In 1709, he publiſhed his "Virgin unmaſked, or a Dialogue between an old maiden Aunt and her Niece, upon Love, Marriage, &c." a piece not very conducive to virtue and innocence among his female readers. In 1711, came out his "Treatiſe of the hypochondriac and hyſteric Paſſions, vulgarly called the Hippo in Men, and the Vapours in Women." This work is divided into three dialogues, and may be read to good purpoſe; being interſperſed with inſtructive diſcourſes on the real art of phyſic itſelf, and entertaining remarks on the modern practice of phyſicians and apothecaries; and "therefore," as the author ſays, "very uſeful to all, who have the misfortune to "ſtand in need of either."

In 1714, he publiſhed a poem, entitled, "The grumbling Hive, or Knaves grown honeſt;" upon which he afterwards wrote remarks, and publiſhed the whole in London in 1723, under the title of "The Fable of the Bees, or private Vices made public Benefits; with an Eſſay on Charity and Charity Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society." In the preface to this book he obſerves, that, ſince the firſt publiſhing of the poem itſelf, he had met with ſeveral, who, either wilfully or ignorantly miſtaking the deſign, would have it, that the ſcope of it was a ſatire upon virtue and morality, and the whole written for the encouragement of vice. This made him reſolve, whenever it ſhould be reprinted, ſome way or other to inform the reader of the real intent, with which that little poem was written. The book, however, giving great offence, it was preſented by the grand jury of Middleſex in July the ſame year, and ſeverely animadverted upon in "A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord C. printed in the London Journal of July 27, 1723." The author wrote a vindication of his book from the imputations caſt upon it in that letter, and in the preſentment of the grand jury; which vindication he publiſhed in the London Journal of Auguſt 10, 1723. It was attacked, however, by a great number of writers, to whom Mandeville made no reply; but ſtaid till the year 1728, when he publiſhed, in another octavo volume, a ſecond part of the "Fable of the Bees," in order to illuſtrate the ſcheme and deſign of the firſt. A very ſenſible and elegant writer, ſpeaking of the firſt part, obſerves, "that the falſe notion of confounding ſuperfluities and vices is what runs through Dr. Mandeville's whole book; otherwiſe, as all that author's pieces are, very ingeniouſly written." The dreadful tendency of that work ſeems to ariſe principally

principally from the author's deſcription of human nature, which is every where repreſented as low and vicious. Nothing, we think, contributes more to extinguiſh every ſpark of virtue, than degrading and odious pictures of the ſpecies. When men are ſatisfied, and the "Fable of the Bees" has a great tendency to perſuade them, that they are naturally knaves, a noble incentive to virtue is extinguiſhed; that which ariſes from a conſciouſneſs of their being formed to it. Inſtead of growing better, they eaſily grow worſe, and gradually become vicious, merely through a perſuaſion, that they were originally created ſo.

In 1720, this author publiſhed "Free Thoughts on Religion." Theſe thoughts are built upon the rational ſyſtem, and there is nothing in this book, to which the majority of Chriſtians would not ſubſcribe. MANDEVILLE might be a very good believer, for any thing he has diſcloſed to the contrary; yet nothing is more certain, than that he was very much otherwiſe, although he never gave the divines ſuch hold of him, that they could rank him fairly among the deiſtical writers. In 1732, he publiſhed "An Enquiry into the Origin of Honour, and Uſefulneſs of Chriſtianity in War;" and in January 1732, he died, aged between 60 and 70 years.

His books all paſſed unnoticed as far as we can learn, except the "Fable of the Bees;" and this, as we obſerved, was attacked by ſeveral writers. It was attacked particularly by Dr. Fiddes, in the preface to his "General Treatiſe of Morality, formed upon the Principles of Natural Religion only," printed in 1724; by Mr. John Dennis, in a piece, entitled, "Vice and Luxury, public Miſchiefs," in 1724; by Mr. William Law, in a book entitled, "Remarks upon the Fable

of the Bees," in 1724; by Mr. Bluet, in his "Enquiry whether the general Practice of Virtue tends to the Wealth or Poverty, Benefit or Diſadvantage of a People? in which the Plans offered by the author of the Fable of the Bees, for the uſefulneſs of Vice and Roguery are conſidered; with ſome Thoughts concerning a Toleration of public Stews," in 1725; by Mr. Hutchinſon, author of the "Enquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, in ſeveral papers publiſhed at Dublin, and reprinted in the firſt volume of Hibernicus's Letters;" and by Mr. Archibald Campbell, in his "ΑΡΗΤΟΗ-ΛΟΓΙΑ," firſt publiſhed by Alexander Innes, D.D. in his own name, but reclaimed afterwards by the true author. "MANDEVILLE's ideas were alſo animadverted upon by Berkeley, biſhop of Cloyne, in Ireland, and the celebrated promoter of tar-water, in his "Alciphron, or the Minute Philoſopher," printed in 1732, in anſwer to which MANDEVILLE publiſhed the ſame year, "A Letter to Dion, occaſioned by his Book, called Alciphron." In this letter he obſerves, that "whoever "will read the ſecond dialogue of the Minute Philoſo-"pher, will not find in it any real quotations from my "book, either ſtated or examined into; but that the "wicked tenets and vile aſſertions there juſtly expoſed, "are either ſuch notions and ſentiments, as firſt my "enemies, to render me odious, and afterwards com-"mon fame, had fathered upon me, though not to "be met with in any part of my book, or elſe, that "they are ſpiteful inferences and invidious comments, "which others before you, without juſtneſs or neceſ-"ſity had drawn from, and made upon what I had "innocently ſaid. If Dion had read 'The Fable of "the Bees,' he would not have ſuffered ſuch lawleſs "libertines, as Alciphron and Lyſicles, to have ſhelter-

"ed

" ed themſelves under my wings; but he would have " demonſtrated to them, that my principles differed " from theirs, as ſunſhine does from darkneſs."

In the ſame year was publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, " Some Remarks upon the Minute Philoſopher, in a Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in London," the anonymous author of which, ſuppoſed to have been the late lord Harvey, takes occaſion to interfere in the controverſy between MANDEVILLE and Berkeley, in the following manner. " The ſecond " dialogue in the Minute Philoſopher, deſigned chiefly " for an anſwer to the Fable of the Bees, is as chican- " ing, as looſe, and as unfair, as any other part of this " incoherent medley; for inſtead of anſwering what " that author really ſays, he ſuppoſes him to have ſaid " things which he does not ſay, and anſwers them. " The Letter to Dion amply ſets forth the want of can- " dour in the Minute Philoſopher, with regard to the " author of the Fable of the Bees, who therein de- " fends himſelf with that life, wit, ſpirit, good hu- " mour, and pleaſantneſs, which every body muſt " allow to be the characteriſtics of all his writings. " But at the ſame time that this wanton author ex- " poſes the ſophiſtry of his commentator, I cannot " ſay he makes uſe of none in the defence of his own " text. His explanation of the title of his book is " forced, and his apology for that part of it relating " to public ſtews, very lame. There are many more " inſtances one might give of the ſame kind." The anonymous writer then propoſes a ſketch of an anſwer to the " Fable of the Bees," than which nothing can be more ingenious and entertaining. " In the firſt " place I would not have denied, that the author had " told a great many truths; but I would have ſaid, and " have proved too, that he had, like Rochefaucault,

" told a great many diſagreeable ones, and what are
" much leſs fit to be told than if they were not truths.
" I would have ſaid, that his endeavouring to ſhew
" that people do actions they have reaſon to be proud
" of, from motives which, if rightly ſcrutinized, they
" would have reaſon to be aſhamed of, will never con-
" tribute to the multiplying ſuch actions; and that if
" actions, which are beneficial to mankind and ſociety,
" often proceed from the ſame principle with ſome that
" are detrimental, it would be more for the benefit of
" the world to have ſuch ſources lie concealed, as the
" diſcovery of theſe two ſtreams, flowing from the
" ſame fountain, will take away one of the chief in-
" ducements many people have for doing what is good,
" which is the pride and vanity of being thought to
" act upon better, nobler, and more laudable prin-
" ciples than their neighbours. If it could be proved,
" that Heroſtratus, who fired the temple of Epheſus,
" and Decius, who threw himſelf, for the ſake of his
" country, into the gulf that opened in Rome, acted
" both from the ſame motive, and were equally influ-
" enced by the vanity of being mentioned in hiſtory,
" and perpetuating their names to poſterity: if this, I
" ſay, could be demonſtrated, I would be glad to aſk
" the author of the Fable of the Bees, whether he
" thinks it would promote and encourage that virtue,
" called the love of ones country, thus to ſhew, that
" the moſt renowned patriot in antiquity, and the moſt
" infamous incendiary, were in the ſame way of think-
" ing, and actuated by the ſame paſſion? If it would
" not, the concluſion is obvious; and he muſt either
" allow, that it would be an improper topic for ſpecu-
" lation to examine ſuch a propoſition, and of diſſer-
" vice to any community to prove it; or he muſt
" deny, that the ſpirit of patriotiſm is of any uſe to that
" ſociety,

" ſociety, where it is moſt in force. Neither can I
" agree with the author of the Fable of the Bees,
" even in the fundamental principle of his whole book;
" which is, that private vices are public benefits. If
" he meant no farther than to ſay, that luxury is inſe-
" parable from what is called a rich flouriſhing nation,
" and that a proſperous people are generally vicious in
" proportion to their proſperity, perhaps his aſſertion
" might be too well founded. But when he ſays, their
" vices and their luxury, in order to take off the odium
" of theſe two names, are the occaſion of their wealth
" and proſperity, I think he miſtakes, and carries his
" encomiums on vice and luxury too far. For though
" luxury is too often the conſequence of proſperity, I
" cannot agree that it is always the ſource of it. I
" think it is the child of proſperity, but not the pa-
" rent; and that the vices, which grow upon a flouriſh-
" ing people, are not the means by which they be-
" come ſo. The Romans were originally a hardy,
" rough, robuſt, warlike, induſtrious people. From
" their induſtry and hardineſs they grew powerful;
" from being powerful, they grew rich; from their
" riches they grew luxurious and vicious; and from a
" long courſe of vice and luxury they degenerated
" ſtill farther into the moſt ſcandalous corruption, and
" the moſt abandoned profligacy: till at laſt this dege-
" neracy, enervated as they were both in body and
" mind, brought them to ſlavery, decay, and ruin.
" But by this gradation it ſhould ſeem to me, not that
" they were rich and flouriſhing, becauſe they were
" vicious and luxurious; but that they were vicious
" and luxurious from being rich and flouriſhing:
" and this progreſs from lowlineſs to grandeur, and
" from grandeur to decay, ſhews, that though their
" vices proceeded from their opulence, yet their opu-

" lence

" lence proceeded from their virtues; and that luxury " laid the foundation, not of their proſperity, but of " their ruin. The ſame progreſs, that appears in the " revolution and viciſſitude of this great ſtate, may be " often ſeen too in the fortunes of particular people. " A laborious, ingenious, induſtrious man of low birth, " grows rich; his riches produce plenty; plenty, in- " dulgence; indulgence, repletion; and repletion, " lazineſs and diſeaſes. And it would be juſt as fair, " and as well reaſoned, to ſay, that this man's diſeaſes, " which were the effect of his riches, were the occa- " ſion of them; as to ſay, that the luxury and vices " of a ſtate, which are the fruits of its proſperity, are " the ſeeds of it." Vide " General Dictionary."— " Philemon to Hydaſpes, upon the general Lawful- " neſs of Pleaſure," p. 96, Lond. 1737, &c.

MANGETUS (John James)

A diſtinguiſhed Phyſician, born at Geneva in 1652, and at firſt deſigned for Divinity, but quitted it for Phyſic.

In 1699, the elector of Brandenburg made him his firſt phyſician. He died at Geneva in 1742, aged 90, after having gone through prodigious labours. He publiſhed abundance of works: but the principal are, 1. " Bibliotheca Anatomica," 2 vols. folio. 2. " A Collection of Pharmacopœias," folio. 3. " Bibliotheca Pharmaceutico-Medica," fol. 4. " Bibliotheca Chymica," 2 vols. fol. 5. " Bibliotheca Chirurgica," 4 vols. fol. 6. " Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum," 4 vols. folio. All in Latin. It will eaſily be conceived, that the author of ſuch works could not be much of an original thinker, they being works of the body rather than the mind; nor will it be ſurpriſing, if errours and inaccuracies be found in ſuch ſtupendous compilations.

compilations. Such collections, however, are uſeful, and eſpecially to thoſe who have not libraries at their command. Daniel le Clerc, author of the "Hiſtory of Phyſic," is ſaid to have aſſiſted him much.

MAPLETOFT (Dr. John)

A very learned Engliſhman,

Was deſcended from a good family in Huntingdonſhire, and born at Margaret-Inge, June 1631. He was educated under the famous Buſby at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where being king's ſcholar, he was elected thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1648. He took his degree in arts at the regular time, and was made fellow of his college in 1653. In 1658, he left the college, in order to be tutor to Joſcelin, ſon of Algernon, the laſt earl of Northumberland, with whom he continued till 1660, and then travelled at his own expence, to qualify himſelf for the profeſſion of phyſic, which he had reſolved upon ſome years before. He paſſed through France to Rome, where he lived near a year in the houſe of the honourable Algernon Sidney, to whom he was recommended by his uncle, the earl of Northumberland. In 1663, he returned to England, and to the ſaid earl's family; and taking his doctor of phyſic's degree at Cambridge in 1667, he practiſed in London. Here he contracted an acquaintance with many eminent perſons in his own faculty, as Willis, Sydenham, Locke; and with ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed divines, as Wichcote, Tillotſon, Patrick, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, Sharp, and Clagget. In 1670, he attended lord Eſſex in his embaſſy to Denmark, and in 1672, waited on the lady dowager Northumberland into France. March 1675, he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college, London;

London; and in 1676, attended the lord embaſſador Montague, and lady Northumberland, to France. The ſame year Dr. Sydenham publiſhed his "Obſervationes medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Hiſtoriam & Curationem," which he dedicated to Dr. MAPLETOFT, who, at the deſire of the author, had tranſlated them into Latin. He held his profeſſorſhip at Greſham till October 1679, and married the month following.

SOON after his marriage, he relinquiſhed the practice of phyſic, and retired in order to turn his ſtudies to divinity. March 1682, he took both deacon's and prieſt's orders, and was ſoon after preſented to the rectory of Braybrooke in Northamptonſhire, by lord Griffin. In 1684, he was choſen lecturer of Ipſwich, and that time twelve months vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, and lecturer of St. Chriſtopher's in London. In 1689, he accumulated his doctor's degree in divinity, while king William was at Cambridge. In 1707, he was choſen preſident of Sion college, having been a benefactor to their building and library. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence Jewry, till he was turned of eighty: and when he was thinking to leave off, he printed a book, entitled, "The Principles and Duties of the Chriſtian Religion, &c. 1710," 8vo. a copy of which he ſent to every houſe in his pariſh. He lived the laſt ten years of his life with his only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Gaſtrell, biſhop of Cheſter, ſometimes at Oxford, and in the winter at Weſtminſter, where he died, in 1721, in his 91ſt year. He was a very polite ſcholar, wrote Latin elegantly, was a great maſter of the Greek, and underſtood well the French, Spaniſh, and Italian languages.

Beſide

Beſide his Latin tranſlation of Sydenham's "Obſervationes medicæ," and "The Principles and Duties of the Chriſtian Religion," he publiſhed other pieces upon moral and theological ſubjects; and in the appendix to "Ward's Lives of the Profeſſors of Greſham-college," from which this account is extracted, there are inſerted three Latin lectures of his read at Greſham, in 1675, upon the origin of the art of medicine, and the hiſtory of its invention.—Vide "Ward's Lives of the Profeſſors of Greſham-college, &c."

MARESCHAL (GEORGE)

Was born in 1658. His father, who was an officer of a foreign regiment in the ſervice of France, having been maimed at the battle of Rocroy, had retired to Calais, where he enjoyed a moderate fortune.

MR. MARESCHAL, having an inclination to the ſtudy of ſurgery, went very young to Paris in order to learn it, and put himſelf under Mr. Breton, maſter-ſurgeon. He already applied to anatomy, attended with aſſiduity at the hoſpital of La Charité, and ſoon gained the eſteem of Mr. Morand the firſt ſurgeon, and of Mr. Roger, who was completing the term of his matriculation. The latter, who was a dependent of the prince of Conti, having been obliged to take a journey, and being deſirous of leaving ſomebody in his place, thought he could not do better than to propoſe Mr. MARESCHAL, which gave him an opportunity of making himſelf known. Upon Mr. Roger's return, he reſumed his employment, and Mr. MARESCHAL, who had now acquired a competent knowledge to ſettle as a ſurgeon in his own province, even with ſome diſtinction, began to think of going back to his relations:

tions: but his extraordinary talents prepared for him a nobler theatre without his perceiving it.

The term of ſix years, which Mr. Rogers had to accompliſh, in order to gain his matriculation at the Charité, was drawing near its expiration: ſeveral ſurgeons offered themſelves as candidates to ſucceed him: and the Marſhal d'Eſtrade preſented his own ſurgeon, with a hundred louis d'ors for the uſe of the hoſpital, if he ſhould be accepted. The place, notwithſtanding, was voluntarily offered to Mr. MARESCHAL, if he would ſtay in Paris.

We now begin to ſee the road which is opened to Mr. MARESCHAL, and in conſequence of this favourable proſpect, Mr. Rogers was anxious to give him his ſiſter in marriage. Mr. MARESCHAL, accordingly, eſpouſed mademoiſelle Rogers in 1684, and entirely abandoned the deſign of returning to Calais; and becoming in a little time after maſter of his patrimony, he made a preſent of it to his ſiſter, who embraced a religious life.

After having acquired, in the ſervice of the poor, a profound knowledge in ſurgery, by a great number of experiments and reflections, he was admitted maſter in ſurgery at Paris, in 1688, before the term of his matriculation was fully accompliſhed: and almoſt at the ſame time, Mr. Morel, who was grown infirm, entruſted him with the chief care of the hoſpital, wherein he exerciſed his art with general applauſe. He then began to make his appearance in the city, aſſiſting in conſultations with ſurgeons of the firſt rank, ſuch as Meſſrs. Felix, Beſſiere, Roberdeau, Tribuleau, Paſſarat, Hauſtome, and was followed by a multitude of pupils from different countries. He became the admiration of ſome, the pattern of others, and Mr. Albinus, who made the elogy of Mr. Rau, a celebrated

brated profeſſor in Holland, has not forgotten Mr. MARESCHAL, in enumerating the illuſtrious men, with whom Mr. Rau had aſſociated in France.

Mr. MARESCHAL performed with applauſe all the operations in ſurgery, and eſpecially that of cutting for the ſtone by the great apparatus, which he rendered more ſimple and certain. Among ſeveral perſons of high rank, he cut about this time the duke of Grammont, and the count d'Avaux: and among ſeveral others, who on different accounts deſerve to be noticed, he operated upon Mr. Parapzal, an author of ſome works in verſe and proſe, who ſpeaks of it with gratitude in the diſcourſe which he has prefixed to the comedy of the Empirics. "I was become," ſays he, "for ten or twelve years another Siſyphus, condemned "to roll a large ſtone, when Mr. MARESCHAL, the "prince of ſurgeons, performed the operation on me: "and I am perſuaded, that if the lightneſs of his hand "and his ability began my cure, it was entirely com- "pleted by the ſweetneſs and gaiety of his temper. "He never came to me but with a ſmiling counte- "nance, and I always received him with a new piece "of rhyme on ſome diverting ſubject."

The reputation of Mr. MARESCHAL drew him inſenſibly to the firſt rank in his profeſſion. He was ſent for in 1696, to conſult on a diſorder of Lewis the fourteenth, who had a conſiderable abſceſs at the nape of the neck. Caſes ſuch as this are extraordinary occaſions for a ſurgeon to ſignalize himſelf, where as much prudence is required in the conduct, as ability in the art. Mr. MARESCHAL, ſeeing the king's diſorder, made a ſign with his hand, that it was neceſſary to make a circular inciſion, and left Mr. Felix, the firſt ſurgeon, to intimate to his majeſty, that Mr.

MARESCHAL was of his opinion; upon which the king conſented to the operation.

So much prudence and circumſpection did not appear ſufficient to Mr. MARESCHAL. Having not even dared to give his opinion with an audible voice, he returned immediately to Paris, and did not appear again in the king's preſence, until his majeſty had ſaid three or four times, "We do not ſee Mr. MARESCHAL "at Verſailles." In 1697, the embaſſador of Charles the eleventh, king of Sweden, preſſed him to go to the ſuccour of his prince, who laboured under a dangerous diſorder, and offered him a conſiderable ſum to ſet out immediately. Mr. MARESCHAL, having read the letter written to the ambaſſador, which contained a detail of the king's diſorder, very frankly told him, that he would not abuſe a generoſity, which could be of no ſervice to his maſter; and that if the circumſtances of the diſeaſe were faithfully related, it was impoſſible to arrive time enough to aſſiſt the king of Sweden. The news of his death was received by the following poſt.

The death of Mr. Felix, the firſt ſurgeon, which happened in 1703, cauſed no long embarraſſment as to the choice of his ſucceſſor. He himſelf had pointed out Mr. MARESCHAL, as the man whom he thought the beſt qualified to fill his place: and it may be judged what an opinion the king had of Mr. Felix, when we conſider the words his majeſty made uſe of, in ſpeaking of him; "I have not only loſt a good ſurgeon, but "a friend."

As ſoon as Mr. MARESCHAL obtained this eminent ſtation, he nobly renounced the ſecurities which he had on ſeveral individuals, who were at once indebted to him for their health and his fees, and being unwilling to expoſe them to any future trouble, in caſe they ſhould not

not diſcharge their obligations during his life, he threw as many of them into the fire as amounted to near twenty thouſand livres.

Mr. MARESCHAL, uniting the qualities of a worthy honeſt man, and the talents of one eminently ſkilled in his profeſſion, eaſily confirmed Lewis the fourteenth in the advantageous idea his majeſty had conceived of him. He had occaſion to perform ſeveral little operations on his majeſty; and there exiſted at that time few of the royal family, who had not experienced his ability.

The moſt flattering diſtinctions, wherewith a man in his ſtation could be honoured, ſeemed to attend him with a pace equal to his ſucceſſes. In 1706, the king conferred on him the charge of Maître d'hôtel. In 1707, his majeſty ennobled him, and the motive for doing it was ſo much to Mr. MARESCHAL's honour, that we cannot avoid taking notice of it, in the very words mentioned in his letters patent. "As we can-"not teſtify in too ſtrong terms, how much we are "ſatisfied with his conduct, we have thought proper "to give him ſuch ſignal proofs of it, as may paſs to "his deſcendants, by raiſing him as much above the "common people, as he has raiſed himſelf above "thoſe of his profeſſion." In 1709, the marſhal de Villars was wounded in the right knee with a muſket ſhot at the battle of Malplaquet, and his life being in danger, the king, who was much concerned at the accident, propoſed to Mr. MARESCHAL to go in perſon, to examine the general's wound. The diſagreeable reports, which were ſpread at court, made Mr. MARESCHAL very uneaſy. After ſome ſhort reflections, however, he gave his word to the king, who, being charmed at ſeeing him ſet out on his journey, embraced him, and from this moment conſidered as indubitable

the preſervation of this warrior. The king was not diſappointed in his expectations. Mr. MARESCHAL, having arrived at Queſnoy, judged from the nature of the ſymptoms, that it was neceſſary again to open the paſſage of the ball: the ſame day of the operation the ſymptoms abated, and a little after the cure was certain.

In 1711, he performed the operation of lithotomy on the count of Toulouſe, a prince diſtinguiſhed for his virtues. It was in the ſame year, that he purchaſed the lordſhip of Bievre near Paris. He had then formed the deſign of dividing his time between the duty of his place at court, his practice in the city, and ſome ſhort repoſe in the country.

The death of Lewis the fourteenth made no change in his ſituation: and he found in Lewis the fifteenth the ſame confidence, with which his auguſt great-grandfather had honoured him. The tender attachment which he had for the young king, gave him a perpetual alarm for ſo precious a life: when he gave any advice with regard to his health, he forgot that he was addreſſing his maſter, and aſſumed, if we may venture to uſe the expreſſion, the tone of a father, who ſpeaks with a natural affection to his ſon.

In 1719, deſiring to enjoy a little more tranquillity, he took M. la Peyronie for his aſſociate. Self-love, which dreads nothing ſo much as equality, would have made him chooſe none for this place but ſurgeons inferior to himſelf; but the love he had for his king made him fix without heſitation on a rival.

The projects, which Mr. MARESCHAL had formed for a long time, to give a luſtre to ſurgery, were very extenſive, and nothing more conduced to their being put in execution, than his aſſociation with M. la Peyronie. Being both animated with the ſame ſpirit, they

they concerted together the means of bringing up pupils in the capital, and reforming abuſes in the provinces. When theſe abuſes were attentively examined into, they appeared to ſpring from the eſtabliſhment of the royal ſurgeons, created in 1691, under the denomination of hereditary officers: and there were too many proofs, that beſide the facility wherewith they granted the freedom of the company to ſuch candidates as were little qualified, thoſe, to whom theſe offices paſſed by deſcent, were often incapable of judging of the merits of the candidates. This evil could not be remedied but by ſuppreſſing theſe offices, and re-eſtabliſhing the lieutenants or deputies of the firſt ſurgeon, whoſe date is ſo ancient. This was effected by the edict of 1723, which undoubtedly comprehends the wiſeſt diſpoſition for eſtabliſhing a general order in the ſurgery of the whole kingdom.

The ſame year in which this edict came out, the king, deſirous of giving Mr. MARESCHAL new marks of his eſteem, and of adding new honours to thoſe conferred on him by Lewis the fourteenth, made him a knight of the order of St. Michael.

A violent attack of an hepatic colic, which he had eſcaped in 1722, made him apprehend a return of this diſorder; ſtrict ſobriety, however, and the regular life he led, procured him an interval of fourteen years, during which he had a pretty tolerable ſtate of health, and was ſubject to none of the infirmities of old age. The ſymptoms of diſorder indicated an abſceſs of the liver, which unfortunately was not in ſuch circumſtances as favoured an operation, by means of which, in 1726, he had ſaved Mr. le Blanc, ſecretary of ſtate for the department of war. He pointed out very exactly the ſituation of the abſceſs; and being himſelf perſuaded that his complaint was incapable of relief,

he edified every one preſent with his behaviour and pious ſentiments, and retaining his ſenſes to the laſt moments, expired in his caſtle of Bievre, on the 13th of December 1736, being 78 years old.

In the courſe of this long and brilliant life, he had preſerved the health of men of all ranks. Kings, princes, miniſters, prelates, generals, magiſtrates, nobles, citizens of all orders had experienced the ſalutary effects of his hand, or of his advice: and to the public teſtimonies, which both the rich and poor gave of his ſuperior abilities, the latter might have added many ſecret inſtances of his charity.

He was endowed with a natural eloquence, which was poliſhed and improved by his intercourſe with perſons of the firſt rank: he laid down with perſpicuity a fact in ſurgery; he related a ſtory with grace; and his diſcourſes were ſo many pictures, where things were painted in their natural colours, and with a likeneſs which the ornamental parts did not obſcure.

It has been ſaid of M. Chirac, that he was a legiſlator in medicine. It might with equal juſtice be ſaid of Mr. MARESCHAL, that he was an oracle in ſurgery. Whenever he approached a patient, fear and hope ſeemed to march on each ſide of him, ready to ſeize the ſpirits of the attendants, according to the ſentence he was going to pronounce: his determinations paſſed for irrevocable; and this reſpect, which the public had for his prognoſtics, the ſurgeons had for his deciſions: they anſwered with the ſame deference as the diſciples of Pythagoras; "The maſter has ſaid it."

There are ſome excellent obſervations of his diſperſed in different works. Some of them are found in the operations of Dionis, on the good effects of the trepan being repeatedly applied; in the treatiſe on the cataract by Briſſeau; in that on the cataract and glaucomy

glaucomy by M. Garengeot; and in a great number on different ſubjects. He preſented to the academy of ſurgery at Paris ſeveral papers on wounds of the head. He would have furniſhed ſurgery with an immenſe treaſure of obſervations, had he collected all thoſe which he had an opportunity of making: but he was not ſufficiently ſenſible of his own ſuperiority, and thought others as well acquainted with extraordinary facts as himſelf.—Vide "Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at Paris," tranſlated by Neale, vol. i, p. 23, &c.

MATY (MATTHEW,) M.D.

An eminent Phyſician and polite Writer, born in Holland in the Year 1718.

He was the ſon of a clergyman, and was originally intended for the church; but, in conſequence of ſome mortifications his father met with from the ſynod, on account of ſome particular ſentiments he entertained about the doctrine of the Trinity, turned his thoughts to phyſic. He took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and in 1740, came to ſettle in England, his father having determined to quit Holland for ever.

In order to make himſelf known, in 1749, he began to publiſh in French an account of the productions of the Engliſh preſs, printed at the Hague under the name of the "Journal Britannique." This Journal, which continues to hold its rank amongſt the beſt of thoſe which have appeared ſince the time of Bayle, anſwered the chief end he intended by it, and introduced him to the acquaintance of ſome of the moſt reſpectable literary characters of the country he had made his own. It was to their active and uninterrupted friendſhip he owed the places he afterwards

poſſeſſed. In 1758 he was choſen fellow, and in 1765, on the reſignation of Dr. Birch, who died a few months after, and made him his executor, ſecretary to the royal ſociety. He had been appointed one of the under librarians of the Britiſh Muſeum at its firſt inſtitution in 1753, and became principal librarian at the death of Dr. Knight in 1772. Uſeful in all theſe poſts, he promiſed to be eminently ſo in the laſt, when he was ſeized with a languiſhing diſorder, which, in 1776, put an end to a life that had been uniformly devoted to the purſuit of ſcience and the offices of humanity.

He was an early and active advocate for inoculation; and when there was a doubt entertained, that a perſon might have the ſmall-pox this way a ſecond time, tried it upon himſelf unknown to his family. He was a member of the medical club, with the Doctors Parſons, Templeman, Fothergill, Watſon, and others, which met every fortnight in St. Paul's Church-yard. He was twice married; the firſt time to Mrs. Elizabeth Boiſragon, and the ſecond to Mrs. Mary Deners. He left a ſon and three daughters. A portrait of Dr. MATY, by his own order, was engraved after his death by Bartolozzi, to be given to his friends: of which no more than one hundred copies were taken off, and the plate deſtroyed. He had nearly finiſhed the "Memoirs of the Earl of Cheſterfield," which were completed by his ſon-in-law Mr. Juſtamond, and prefixed to that nobleman's "Miſcellaneous Works, 1777," two vols. 4to.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 607.

MAURICEAU (Francis)

A French Surgeon, who applied himſelf with great Succeſs and Reputation to the Theory and Practice of his Art for ſeveral Years at Paris.

Afterwards he confined himſelf to the diſorders of pregnant and lying-in women, and was at the head of all the operations in this department of his profeſſion. We have ſome excellent works of his upon this ſubject, which were the fruits of long obſervation and experience; as 1. "Obſervations ſur la Groſſeſſe, et ſur l'Accouchement des Femmes, ſur leurs Maladies, et celles des Enfans nouveaux nés, 1694," in 4to. This is eſteemed a maſter-piece, and has been tranſlated into the German, Flemiſh, Italian, and Engliſh languages, and the author himſelf tranſlated it into Latin. It is illuſtrated with plates. He publiſhed another piece or two by way of ſupplement, on the ſame ſubject. He died at Paris in 1709.

MAYERNE (Sir Theodore de)

Baron of Albone, firſt Phyſician to their Britannic Majeſties James the Firſt and Charles the Firſt,

Was the ſon of Lewis de Mayerne, the celebrated author of the "General Hiſtory of Spain," and of the "Monarchie ariſto-democratique," dedicated to the ſtates general. His mother was Louiſa, daughter of Antoine le Maſſon, treaſurer of the army to Francis the firſt, and Henry the ſecond, in Piedmont. Lewis de Mayerne retired to Geneva about the end of 1572, after having had two houſes at Lyons pulled down on account of his religion. September 28, 1573, his ſon Theodore was born, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza. He learned polite literature in his own

country, whence he was ſent to Heidelberg, where he ſtayed ſome years; after which, as he had made choice of phyſic for his profeſſion, he went to Montpellier, where he took the degree of bachelor, in 1596, and of doctor in 1597. Thence he went to Paris, where, by way of introducing himſelf into practice, he gave lectures in anatomy to the young ſurgeons, and in pharmacy to the apothecaries. He acquired reputation by his preſcriptions, and became known to Mr. Ribbet, ſieur de la Riviere, firſt phyſician to Henry the fourth, who recommended him ſo effectually to the king, that he made him one of his phyſicians in ordinary; and, in 1600, appointed him to attend Henry duke of Rohan in his embaſſies from France to the princes of Germany and Italy.

Upon his return, he acquitted himſelf in the exerciſe of his office very much to his credit, and was in high favour with the king, who promiſed to do great things for him, provided he would change his religion; for which purpoſe he ſet cardinal du Perron, and others of the clergy, upon him. And, even in ſpite of his obſtinacy, the king was going to appoint him his firſt phyſician; if the Jeſuits, who were aware of it, had not prevented him by means of queen Mary de Medicis. Of this circumſtance and intended favour Mayerne knew nothing, till he learned it in 1642, in England, from Cæſar duke of Vendoſme, a natural ſon of the French king. In 1607, he had under his care an Engliſhman of quality, who, after his recovery, carried him into England, where he had a private conference with king James. Even after the death of Henry the fourth, he continued his office of phyſician in ordinary to Lewis the thirteenth, till 1616, when he ſold this place to a French phyſician. After this, the king of England cauſed him to be invited by his ambaſſador,

ambaſſador, to ſerve in quality of firſt phyſician to himſelf and his queen, and gave him a patent, ſealed with the great ſeal of England. In this office he ſerved the whole royal family with great honour and approbation till the day of his death.

He was alſo much employed both by the nobility and gentry. He made an exact collection of his preſcriptions, and compoſed a very curious diſpenſatory of medicines, galenical and chemical; but never publiſhed any of his works, except an "Apology" for himſelf, againſt the faculty of phyſic at Paris, who had attacked him for his application to chemiſtry, which was greatly cried down by the French phyſicians. Guy Patin has given an account of this diſpute, in which he has ſhewn himſelf greatly prejudiced againſt MAYERNE, and calls him a quack on account of his pretenſions to chemiſtry. He died March 15, 1655, at Chelſea, leaving behind him only one daughter, who brought a great fortune in marriage to the marquis de Montpouvillan, grandſon of the marſhal duke de la Force; but ſhe died at the Hague, in 1661, in child-bed.

His works were printed in London in 1700, and make a large folio, divided into two books. The firſt contains his "Conſilia, Epiſtolæ, et Obſervationes;" the ſecond his "Pharmacopœia variæque Medicamentorum Formulæ." At the beginning of the book is placed the author's effigy, ſuch as it was in his eighty-ſecond year. "It is," ſays Bayle," "the moſt "happy phyſiognomy in the world; there is a lively, "ſerene, and majeſtic air in it, and his venerable "beard has a very good effect." Under the print are theſe words: "Theo. Turquet de Mayerne, eques auratus, patria Gallus, religione reformatus, dignitate baro: profeſſione alter Hippocrates, ac trium regum

(exemplo

" (exemplo rariſſimo) archiater: eruditione incompara-
" bilis; experientia nulli ſecundus; et quod ex his
" omnibus reſultat, fama laté vagante perilluſtris."
As for the name or rather nickname of Turquet, it came from a woman in their family, who, being well made and of a large ſize, was thought to reſemble a fine Turkiſh woman: which made every one give the name of Turquetti to all her children.

MEAD (RICHARD) M. D.

A very diſtinguiſhed Phyſician,

Whoſe abilities and eminence in his profeſſion, united with his learning and fine taſte for thoſe arts which embelliſh and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament, not only to his own profeſſion, but to the nation and age in which he lived, was born at Stepney, Auguſt 11th, 1673, and received the early part of his education under his father Matthew Mead, a celebrated non-conformiſt divine; who, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. John Neſbitt, ſuperintended the education of thirteen children. In 1688, he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Singleton; and in 1689, under Grævius, at Utrecht. In 1692, he removed to Leyden, where he attended for three years the lectures of Herman and Pitcairn, and applied himſelf moſt ſucceſsfully to the ſtudy of phyſic. At this place he was contemporary with Boerhaave, with whom he afterwards maintained the moſt friendly intercourſe through life. In company with Samuel his eldeſt brother, David Polhill, Eſq. and Dr. Thomas Pellet, he viſited Italy, and luckily diſcovered at Florence the Menſa Iſiaca, which had for many years been given over as loſt. He took his degree of doctor of philoſophy and

phyſic at Padua, Auguſt 16, 1695, and paſſed ſome time afterwards at Naples and Rome.

On his return, about Midſummer 1696, he ſettled in the very houſe wherein he was born, and practiſed in his profeſſion for ſeveral years with great ſucceſs. In 1702, he publiſhed his "Mechanical Account of Poiſons." Theſe eſſays, however juſtly eſteemed on their firſt appearance, did their author ſtill more honour in the edition he publiſhed of them more than forty years afterwards. He became fellow of the royal ſociety in 1704; in 1706 was elected one of the council, and in 1707 a vice-preſident. He was choſen phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, May 5, 1703, when he removed from Stepney to Crutched Fryars; where, having reſided ſeven years, he removed into Auſtin Fryars, and about the ſame time was appointed by the company of ſurgeons to read the anatomical lectures in their hall. In the mean time, December 4, 1707, he was honoured by the univerſity of Oxford with the degree of M. D. by diploma.

On the laſt illneſs of queen Anne, he was called in to a conſultation, and ventured to declare, "that ſhe "could not hold out long." He opened his mind freely on this ſubject to his friend and protector doctor Radcliffe, who made uſe of that friendſhip to excuſe his own attendance. Radcliffe, ſurviving the queen but three months, Mead removed into his houſe, and reſigned his office in St. Thomas's hoſpital. Uninfluenced by the prejudices of party, he was equally the intimate of Garth, Arbuthnot, and Freind. He was admitted fellow of the college of phyſicians, April 9th, 1716, and executed the office of cenſor in 1716, 1719, and 1724.

In 1719, on an alarm occaſioned by the fatal plague at Marſeilles, the lords of the regency directed Mr. Craggs,

Craggs, then ſecretary of state, to apply to Dr. MEAD, to give the beſt directions for preventing the importation of the plague, or ſtopping its progreſs. His opinion was approved; and quarantine directed to be performed. Of his "Diſcourſe concerning peſtilential Contagion," no leſs than ſeven editions had been publiſhed in the year 1720; the eighth, which appeared in 1722, and was followed by a ninth in 1743, was enlarged with many new obſervations, and tranſlated into Latin by profeſſor Ward.

By order of the prince of Wales, Dr. MEAD aſſiſted Auguſt 10, 1721, at the inoculation of ſome condemned criminals: the experiment ſucceeding, the two princeſſes, Amelia and Caroline, then young, were inoculated, April 17, 1722, and had the diſtemper favourably. On the acceſſion of their royal father to the throne, 1727, Dr. MEAD was appointed phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty; and had afterwards the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his two ſons-in-law, Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Nicholls, his aſſociates in the ſame ſtation. Being deſirous of retirement, he declined the preſidentſhip of the college of phyſicians, which was offered him Oct. 1, 1734; but was elected honorary member of that at Edinburgh, October 6, 1745. He publiſhed an improved edition of his "Account of Poiſons," in 1744; his treatiſe "De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ," &c. in 1746; "De Morbis biblicis," in 1749; and "Monita Medica," in 1750. This was the laſt, and perhaps the moſt uſeful of all his works. With a candour and ſimplicity ſo characteriſtic of a great man, he freely communicates in it all the diſcoveries, that his long practice and experience had opened to him with regard to different diſeaſes, and their ſeveral cures.

The world was deprived of this eminent phyſician,

Feb.

Feb. 16, 1754; and on the 23d, he was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counſellor at law, to whoſe memory the doctor had cauſed an elegant monument to be erected, with his buſt, and a ſuitable inſcription by Dr. Ward. To Dr. MEAD there is no monument in the Temple; but an honorary one was placed by his ſon in the north aile of Weſtminſter Abbey. Over a tomb is the doctor's buſt; at his right hand a wreathed ſerpent, darting its ſting, and on his left ſeveral books. Below the buſt are his arms and creſt. This inſcription alſo was written by Dr. Ward.

Dr. MEAD was twice married. By his firſt wife he had ten children, of whom three ſurvived him; two daughters, married to Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Nicholls, and a ſon Richard, heir to his father's and uncle's fortunes. By his ſecond wife he had no iſſue. During almoſt half a century, he was at the head of his profeſſion, which brought him one year upwards of ſeven thouſand pounds, and between five and ſix for ſeveral years; at leaſt, ſo we are told. The clergy, and in general all men of learning, were welcome to his advice; and his doors were open every morning to the moſt indigent, whom he frequently aſſiſted with money, ſo that notwithſtanding his great gains he did not die very rich. He was a very generous patron of learning and learned men in all ſciences and in every country; by the peculiar magnificence of his diſpoſition, making the private gains of his profeſſion anſwer the end of a princely fortune, and valuing them only as they enabled him to become more extenſively uſeful, and thereby to ſatisfy that greatneſs of mind, which will tranſmit his name to poſterity with a luſtre not inferior to that which attends the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of antiquity. To him the ſeveral counties of England,

and

and our colonies abroad, applied for the choice of their phyſicians. No foreigner of any learning, taſte, or even curioſity, ever came to England without being introduced to Dr. MEAD; and he was continually conſulted by the phyſicians of the Continent. His large and ſpacious houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet became a repoſitory of all that was curious in nature or in art, to which his extenſive correſpondence with the learned in all parts of Europe not a little contributed. The king of Naples ſent to requeſt a collection of all his works; preſented him with the firſt two volumes of ſignor Bajardi, and invited him to his own palace: and through the hands of M. de Boze, he frequently had the honour of exchanging preſents with the king of France. He built a gallery for his favourite furniture, his pictures, and his antiquities. His library, as appears by the printed catalogue of it, conſiſted of 6,592 numbers, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, in which he ſpared no expenſe for ſcarce and ancient editions. It is remarkable, that many of his books ſold for much more than they had coſt him. His pictures alſo were choſen with ſo much judgement, that they produced 3,417l. 11s.; about ſix or ſeven hundred pounds more than he gave for them. Nor did he make this great collection for his own uſe only, but freely opened it to public inſpection. Ingenious men were ſure of finding at Dr. MEAD's the beſt helps in all their undertakings; and ſcarcely any thing curious appeared in England but under his patronage. By his ſingular humanity and goodneſs, "he conquered even "envy itſelf;" a compliment which was juſtly paid him in a dedication, by the editor of lord Bacon's works, in 1730. He conſtantly kept in pay a great number of ſcholars and artiſts of all kinds, who were at work for him or for the public. He was the friend

of

of Pope, of Halley, and of Newton; and placed their portraits in his houſe, with thoſe of Shakſpeare and Milton, near the buſts of their great maſters the ancient Greeks and Romans. A marble buſto of Dr. Harvey, done by an excellent hand from an original picture in his poſſeſſion, was given by him to the college of phyſicians; and one of Dr. MEAD, by Roubilliac, was preſented to the college in 1756, by the late Dr. Aſkew. A portrait of him was etched by Pond, another by Richardſon; a mezzotinto by Houſton, from a painting by Ramſay; and an engraved portrait by Baron. There was alſo a medal of him ſtruck in 1773, long after his deceaſe, by Lewis Pingo.

Dr. MEAD never took a fee of any clergyman but one; and that was Mr. Robert Leake, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; who, being fallen into a valetudinarian ſtate, dabbled rather too much with the writings, and followed too cloſely ſome of the preſcriptions, of the celebrated Dr. Cheyne. Being greatly emaciated in a courſe of time, by keeping too ſtrictly to that gentleman's regimen, miſapplying perhaps his rules, where the caſe required a different treatment, his friends adviſed him to apply to Dr. MEAD; which he did, going directly to London to wait on the doctor, and telling him, that "he had hi-"therto obſerved Cheyne's directions, as laid down in "his printed books;" MEAD, a proud man, and paſſionate, immediately damned Cheyne and his regimen. "Follow my preſcriptions," ſaid he, "and I will ſet "you up again." Mr. Leake ſubmitted; and beginning to find ſome benefit, he aſked the doctor every now and then, whether it might not be proper for him to follow at the ſame time ſuch and ſuch a preſcription of Cheyne? which MEAD took ill. When the well-meaning

meaning patient was gotten pretty well again, he aſked the doctor what fees he deſired or expected from him. "Sir," ſaid the phyſician, "I have never yet in the "whole courſe of my practice, taken or demanded "any the leaſt fee from any clergyman: but ſince you "have been pleaſed, contrary to what I have met "with in any other gentleman of your profeſſion, to "preſcribe to me, rather than to follow my preſcrip-"tions, when you had committed the care of your re-"covery to my ſkill and truſt, you muſt not take it "amiſs, or will, I hope, think it unfair, if I demand "ten guineas of you." The money, though not perhaps without ſome little reluctance, was paid down. The doctor at the ſame time told Leake, "You may "come to me again before you quit London." He did ſo; and MEAD returned to him ſix guineas out of the ten which he had received.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nichols, p. 251; compared with the Life of MEAD by Dr. Maty.

MERCURIALIS (JEROME)

An eminent Phyſician of Italy, born at Forli, Sep. 30, 1530.

He was called JEROME, becauſe his birth happened upon the feſtival of the holy father of that name. After having ſtudied polite literature and philoſophy at Padua, he applied himſelf to phyſic, and became a doctor in that faculty. He returned to Forli, and practiſed phyſic with ſuch ſucceſs, that he was ſaluted by the title of the ſon of Mercury. He was in ſuch eſteem with his countrymen, that in 1562, he was ſent upon an embaſſy to pope Pius IV. During his reſidence at Rome, the cardinal Alexander Farneſe, a great patron of literary men, conceived a great affection for him, and prevailed on him to live with him; which

which MERCURIALIS did for seven years; and then, in 1569, was recalled to Padua, to fill the chair of the first professor of physic.

HIS reputation as a physician soon became so extensive, that in 1573, the emperor Maximilian II sent for him to Vienna, and reaped so much benefit from his prescriptions, that he not only conferred great presents, but even titles of honour upon him. In June 1576, he was called to Venice, with Jerome Capovacoa, on account of the plague which began to discover itself in that city. These two physicians maintained at first, that it was not the plague, and treated their patients according to their own ideas: but they soon found themselves mistaken, the distemper beginning to rage furiously; and this mistake hurt their credit so much, and made them so unpopular, that they were obliged to retire with precipitation. MERCURIALIS, however, though not a little chagrined, soon wiped off this disgrace; and removed afterwards, in 1587, to a professorship at Bologna, and five years after that to another at Pisa. This last he accepted at the request of the great duke, who settled upon him a large stipend; and he had many advantageous offers from other princes, which he did not think proper to accept. He retired at the latter end of his life to Forli, where he died of the stone, Nov. 9, 1606.

His writings, which were in his own way, are very voluminous; but in 1644, some select pieces were published at Venice in one volume, folio, with this title, "Opuscula aurea & selectiora, uno comprehensa Volumine, viz. de Arte gymnasticâ Libri sex; de Morbis Mulierum Libri quatuor; de Morbis Puerorum Libri tres; variarum Lectionum Libri sex; Alexandri Tralliani Epistola de Lumbricis; de Pestilentia Lectiones; de Maculis pestiferis; de Hydrophobiâ;

phobiâ; et de Venenis ac Morbis venenoſis. Quibus acceſſit novum Conſilium de Ratione diſcendi Medicinam." He publiſhed alſo at Venice, in 1588, an edition of the works of Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin, with notes of his own; but Thuanus tells us, "that it did not by any means anſwer the expec-" tation of the learned."—Vide "Lindenius renovatus, and Niceron."

MILLY (NICHOLAS CHRISTIERN DE THY, COUNT DE)

Of the Academies of Madrid and Haerlem: Honorary Aſſociate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, born the 18th of June, 1728.

More than four centuries back, the family of the Count de MILLY was eſtabliſhed in Beaujolois, and the reſemblance of the name and arms ſeems to prove, that it is a branch of the ancient houſe of Thy, well known at the commencement of the eleventh century, and diſtinguiſhed by the honourable poſts which it occupied at the court of the dukes of Burgundy.

THE Count de MILLY, imitating the example of his anceſtors, followed the profeſſion of a ſoldier. Poſſeſſed of a moderate fortune, and no relations at court, he could not raiſe his hopes beyond the ſlow and limited advancement, which he might reaſonably expect from time and ſervices; but he was determined to diſcharge his duty.

In 1741, he was preſent at the battles of Laufeld and Roucoux: and in the war of 1756, he was in thoſe of Roſbac, of Crevelt, and Minden. In the year after this laſt battle, he entered into the ſervice of the duke of Wirtemberg, the ally of France; and in leſs than a year became colonel, adjutant-general, chamberlain, and knight of the order of the red eagle. But what

was more important for the happineſs of his remaining days, the termination of the war, and the conſequent leiſure which he peaceably enjoyed, permitted his zeal for the ſtudy of the ſciences to unfold and exerciſe itſelf in the moſt extenſive latitude. A taſte for the arts, and a deſire of being of ſervice to his fellow-creatures, led him to the ſtudy of chemiſtry. Upon his return into his native country, he publiſhed a very elaborate work upon the proceſſes employed in the manufacture of the porcelain of Saxony; and the academy of ſciences judged this work worthy of admiſſion into their collection of the arts.

He now obtained the rank of lieutenant of the Swiſs guards to the king's brother, and ſoon afterwards the commiſſion of colonel; having more than ten years before acquired by his merit the croſs of Saint Lewis. He now thought himſelf at liberty to quit the profeſſion of arms, and to devote himſelf entirely to the ſciences; and ſome years after the place of honorary-aſſociate of the academy was the recompence of his genius and induſtry.

We cannot expect from a man, however brilliant his abilities, who from fourteen to forty years of age has lived in garriſons, in camps, and courts, thoſe great works, which are the fruit of a conſtant and cloſe application; and which require a perſon to be accuſtomed from his infancy to make himſelf maſter of his own time, to curb his paſſions and inclinations, and to diſplay the extent of his genius. But when we conſider, that M. de MILLY has publiſhed his reſearches into the activity of ſolvents; the acidity of fixed air, at that time little known or conteſted; the nature of the aeriform fluid, which diſengages itſelf from the pores of the human body when plunged into water; and the colours which the different preparations of copper may

give to painting: it would be an act of injuſtice to complain, that he limited himſelf to ſimple eſſays only, when ſo much applauſe is due to him for the ingenious and uſeful facts which theſe eſſays contain.

We are indebted to the Count de MILLY for the art of conſtructing ſtoves. Theſe ſtoves give to a certain maſs of combuſtible matter ſufficient warmth to heat a large apartment or houſe, and obtain an uniform degree of heat in every part of the ſame.

The Count de MILLY, anxious after the attainment of knowledge, and ready to embrace every means of acquiring it, wiſhed to be admitted into all the ſocieties, from which he might deduce uſeful information. Living in the gay world, he was mild, complaiſant, and pleaſant in his manners, poſſeſſing a great ſhare of gallantry, untainted with the ſmalleſt tincture of frivolity. Born with a robuſt conſtitution, and having accuſtomed himſelf to the ſtricteſt regimen, he promiſed himſelf a long career of literary glory: nevertheleſs he died on the 17th of September, 1784, when he was only 56 years old. He had either learned or diſcovered many new medicines; and as he never gave them to others without having previouſly tried them on himſelf, we may naturally ſuppoſe that theſe experiments injured his conſtitution; and the enthuſiaſtic credit he gave to the efficacy of theſe remedies allow great room for this opinion.—Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, 1784, p. 64.

MONARDES (NICHOLAS)

A Phyſician of Seville in Spain,

Flouriſhed in the 16th century, and deſervedly acquired a great reputation by his practice, as well as by the books he publiſhed. His book entitled, "De ſecandâ

ſecandâ Venâ in Pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes Concordia," was printed at Seville, 1539, in 4to. His treatiſe "De Roſâ et Partibus ejus; de Succi Roſarum Temperaturâ; de Roſis Perſicis ſeu Alexandrinis; de Malis, Citris, Aurantiis, et Limoniis," was printed at Antwerp, 1565, in 8vo. He was well acquainted by long experience with the ſovereign virtues of the American drugs; and the Spaniſh book, which he publiſhed, "De las Drogas de las Indias," was extremely uſeful, and gained him the higheſt eſteem and reputation. The firſt two parts of this work were printed one after another, namely in 1569, and 1571; to which he added a third part in 1574. This edition was dedicated to pope Gregory XIII; and it was to oblige the pope, that the author publiſhed it in this manner: "Since the fruits of my ſtudies," ſays he in the dedication, "are of ſuch a nature as to "pleaſe your holineſs, and ſince you have cauſed "them to be brought to Rome from the remoteſt part "of Spain, I thought I ſhould oblige you, if I ſhould "join both parts of this work together, and now for "the firſt time, and chiefly on your account, add a "third."

The Spaniſh works of MONARDES have been tranſlated into Latin by Cluſius; into Italian by Annibal Brigantus; and thoſe upon the American drugs into Engliſh by ſome body, whoſe name we cannot at preſent recover. He died probably about 1578; but at what age we know not.—Vide "Nicol. Anton. Biblioth. Script. Hiſpan." tom. ii, p. 122, &c.

MONRO (ALEXANDER)

An eminent Phyſician and Anatomiſt, born in 1697.

To accompliſh himſelf in his profeſſion, he travelled through various parts of Europe, and in particular attended the hoſpitals at Paris. He alſo went to Leyden, where he formed an intimate friendſhip with the celebrated Boerhaave, of whoſe inſtructions he had alſo the benefit.

IN 1719, he returned to Edinburgh, where he read public lectures on anatomy. In 1721, and 1722, he read a courſe of lectures on chirurgical ſubjects, and from this period every winter regularly continued to do the ſame, and perſevered in it for no leſs a time than forty years. He lived in poſſeſſion of univerſal eſteem. He was member of almoſt every ſociety in Europe; conductor of various inſtitutions for the benefit of ſcience; and manager of many different public charities. He died in 1767.

Of his works we will ſpeak in their proper order. His firſt, an extraordinary and beautiful ſpecimen of ingenuity and ſcience, as well as of typography, was his "Oſteology." This, as it abounds in novel and important obſervations, has paſſed through a multitude of editions in various European languages. His "Anatomy of the Nerves" is a publication, the merits of which reſemble the preceding one on "Oſteology." The ſix volumes of "Medical Eſſays and Obſervations," publiſhed at Edinburgh, are principally from Dr. MONRO's pen. His laſt work was on the "Succeſs of Inoculation in Scotland," which proves how active and inſtrumental he was in introducing the general uſe of that ſalutary practice. An accurate edition of his principal performances has been

publiſhed

publiſhed in one volume 4to, by Dr. A. Monro, his ſon and ſucceſſor in the anatomical chair at Edinburgh. This is a truly valuable work, and ought to be in the poſſeſſion of every practitioner.

The following character of Dr. MONRO, given by Lavater on inſpecting a portrait of him, without knowing to whom it belonged, is highly honourable to the ſubject of it, and curious as a proof of the writer's phyſiognomical talent. "A good, gentle, and peaceable character, of a ſanguine-phlegmatic temperament. Goodneſs is depicted in his eyes; the mouth breathes only peace; and an amiable ſerenity is diffuſed over the whole countenance. This man is incapable of giving offence to any one; and who could ever ſuffer himſelf deſignedly to offend him? He loves tranquillity, order, and ſimple elegance. He takes a clear view of the object he examines; he thinks accurately; his ideas and his reaſonings are always equally well followed up; his mind rejects all that is falſe or obſcure. He gives with a liberal hand, he forgives with a generous heart, and takes delight in ſerving his fellow-creatures. You may ſafely depend on what he ſays, or what he promiſes. His ſenſibility never degenerates into weakneſs: he eſteems worth, find it where he may. He is not indifferent to the pleaſures of life; but ſuffers not himſelf to be enervated by them. This is not what is uſually denominated a great man—but he poſſeſſes a much more exalted character; he is the honour of humanity, and of his rank in life. Reſpectable perſonage, I know you not; I am entirely in the dark concerning you—but you ſhall not eſcape me in the great day, which ſhall collect us all together; and your form, diſengaged and purified from all earthly imperfection, ſhall appear to me, and ſtrike my raviſhed eye in the midſt of myriads."

MONRO (John)

An eminent Phyſician,

Was deſcended from the ancient family of that name, in the county of Roſs, in North Britain; and was born at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, on the 16th of November 1715, O. S. His grandfather, Dr. Alexander Monro, was principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and juſt before the revolution in 1688, had been nominated by king James II, to fill the vacant ſee of the Orkneys; but the alteration, which took place in the church eſtabliſhment of Scotland at that period, prevented his obtaining poſſeſſion of this biſhopric; and the friendſhip which prevailed between him and the celebrated lord Dundee, the avowed opponent of king William, added to his being thought averſe to the new order of things, expoſed him to much perſecution from the ſupporters of the revolution, and occaſioned him to retire from Edinburgh to London, whither he brought with him his only ſon, then a child. James Monro, the ſon of Dr. Alexander, after taking his academical degrees in the univerſity of Oxford, practiſed with much ſucceſs as a phyſician in London; and dedicating his ſtudies principally to the inveſtigation of that branch of medicine which profeſſes to relieve the miſeries ariſing from inſanity, was elected phyſician to the hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Dr. John Monro was the eldeſt ſon of Dr. James, and was educated at Merchant-Taylor's ſchool in London, whence he was removed, in 1723, to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1743, by the favour of Sir Robert Walpole, with whom his father lived on terms of friendſhip, he was elected to one of the travelling fellowſhips founded by Dr. Radcliffe,

Radcliffe, and ſoon after went abroad. He ſtudied phyſic firſt at Edinburgh, and then at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave; after which he viſited various parts of Europe. He reſided ſome time at Paris in the year 1745, whence he returned to Holland; and after a ſhort ſtay in that country, he paſſed through part of Germany into England, carefully obſerving whatever merited the notice of a man of learning and taſte. After quitting Italy, he paid a ſecond viſit to France; and after continuing ſome time in that country, returned to England in the year 1751.

During his abſence on the Continent, the univerſity of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of phyſic, by diploma; and his father's health beginning to decline ſoon after his arrival in England, he was elected, in July 1751, joint phyſician with him to Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals. On his father's death, which happened in the latter end of 1752, he became ſole phyſician of them.

From this time he confined his practice entirely to caſes of inſanity, in which branch of the medical art he attained to a higher degree of eminence, than was poſſeſſed by any of his predeceſſors or contemporaries. In the year 1758, Dr. Battie having publiſhed "A Treatiſe on Madneſs," wherein he ſpoke, as Dr. Monro conceived, diſreſpectfully of the former phyſicians of Bethlem hoſpital, he thought it incumbent upon him to take ſome notice of the publication; and in the ſame year, publiſhed a ſmall pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatiſe on Madneſs." His ideas of this dreadful malady, as well as the motives which induced him to compoſe theſe remarks, are very conciſely and elegantly expreſſed in the Advertiſement which is prefixed to the work. "Madneſs is a diſtemper of ſuch a nature, that very little

"of

" of real uſe can be ſaid concerning it; the immediate " cauſes will for ever diſappoint our ſearch, and the " cure of that diſorder depends on management as " much as medicine. My own inclination would ne- " ver have led me to appear in print; but it was " thought neceſſary for me, in my ſituation, to ſay " ſomething in anſwer to the undeſerved cenſures, " which Dr. Battie has thrown upon my predeceſſors."

Dr. MONRO defines madneſs to be a " vitiated " judgement," though he declares at the ſame time, he " cannot take upon him to ſay, that even this defi- " nition is abſolute and perfect." His little work contains the moſt judicious and accurate remarks on this unhappy diſorder; and the character which, in the courſe of it, he draws of his father, is ſo ſpirited and full of the warmth of filial affection, as to merit being ſelected; " To ſay he underſtood this diſtemper bet- " ter than any of his contemporaries, is very little " praiſe; the perſon who is moſt converſant in ſuch " caſes, provided he has but common ſenſe enough to " avoid metaphyſical ſubtilties, will be enabled, by " his extenſive knowledge and experience, to excel " all thoſe who have not the ſame opportunities of re- " ceiving information. He was a man of admirable " diſcernment, and treated this diſeaſe with an addreſs " that will not ſoon be equalled: he knew very well, " that the management requiſite for it was never to be " learned but by obſervation: he was honeſt and ſin- " cere; and though no man was more communicative " upon points of real uſe, he never thought of reading " lectures upon a ſubject, that can be underſtood no " otherwiſe than by perſonal obſervation: phyſic he " honored as a *profeſſion*, but he deſpiſed it as a *trade*: " however partial I may be to his memory, his friends " acknowledge this to be true, and his enemies will not " venture to deny it."

In

In 1753, Dr. Monro married Miſs Elizabeth Smith, ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, merchant in London, by whom he had ſix children. The eldeſt of theſe, John, was deſigned for the profeſſion of phyſic, and had made a conſiderable progreſs in his ſtudies, but died, after a ſhort illneſs, at St. John's college, Oxford, in the year 1779, in the 25th year of his age. The loſs of his eldeſt ſon was ſeverely felt by Dr. Monro, to whom he was endeared by his many amiable qualities and promiſing abilities; and this loſs was aggravated by the death of his only daughter, Charlotte, who was carried off in the twenty-ſecond year of her age, by a rapid conſumption, within four years afterwards. He was now in his ſixty-eighth year, and had hitherto enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of good health: but the conſtant anxiety he was under during his daughter's illneſs preyed upon his mind, and brought on a paralytic ſtroke in January 1783. The ſtrength of his conſtitution, however, enabled him to overcome the firſt effects of his diſorder, and to reſume the exerciſe of his profeſſion, but his vigour, both of mind and body, began from this time to decline. In 1787, his youngeſt ſon, Dr. Thomas Monro, who, on the death of his eldeſt brother had applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, was appointed his aſſiſtant at Bethlem hoſpital; and he thenceforward gradually withdrew himſelf from buſineſs, till the beginning of 1791, when he retired altogether to the village of Hadley, near Barnet; and in this retirement he continued till his death, which happened, after a few days illneſs, on the 27th of December, in the ſame year, and in the 77th year of his age.

Dr. Monro was tall and handſome in his perſon, and of a robuſt conſtitution of body. Though naturally of a grave caſt of mind, no man enjoyed the pleaſures

ſures of ſociety with a greater reliſh. To great warmth of temper he added a nice ſenſe of honour: and though avowedly at the head of that branch of his profeſſion, to which he confined his practice, yet his behaviour was gentle and modeſt, and his manners refined and elegant in an eminent degree.

He poſſeſſed a very elegant taſte for the polite arts in general; and his collection both of books and prints was very extenſive. He was uncommonly well verſed in the early hiſtory of engraving, and the ſpecimens he had collected of the works of the firſt engravers were very ſelect and curious. From theſe, as well as from the communications of Dr. MONRO, the late ingenious Mr. Strutt derived great aſſiſtance in the compoſition of his hiſtory of engravers. Though he never appeared as an author, except in the ſingle inſtance mentioned above, he poſſeſſed a mind ſtored with the beauties of ancient as well as modern literature. Horace and Shakſpeare were his favourite authors, and his notes and remarks on the latter were conſiderable. Theſe he communicated to Mr. Steevens, previous to his publication of the works of our immortal poet: anxious to contribute his mite to the elucidation of thoſe paſſages which time has rendered obſcure. His fondneſs for reading was great, and proved a conſiderable reſource to him in the evening of life: and fortunately he was able to enjoy his books till within a very few days of his death.

Dr. MONRO was buried in the church-yard of Hadley; and of his children three only ſurvived him: James, who commanded the ſhip Houghton, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company; Charles; and Thomas, who ſucceeded him as phyſician to Bethlem and Bridewell hoſpitals.

MONTALBANI (Ovid)

Profeſſor of Medicine, and a good Naturaliſt.)

He publiſhed an "Index Plantarum," and other botanical works at Bologna. He was born in 1602, and died in 1672.

MONTANUS (John Baptist)

An Italian Phyſician of ſo much Reputation, that he was regarded by his Countrymen as a ſecond Galen.

He was born of a good family at Verona in 1488, and ſent to Padua by his father to ſtudy the civil law: but his inclination lay towards phyſic; which, however, though he made a great progreſs, and excelled in it, ſo diſpleaſed and alienated his father, that he entirely withdrew from him all ſupport, and left him to manage for himſelf as he could. He therefore travelled abroad, and practiſed phyſic with ſucceſs in ſeveral cities.

He was alſo a great poet and orator, as well as phyſician; and in ſhort his reputation was ſo wide and ſo illuſtrious, that he attracted notice of all the academies, and literati of his country. He lived ſome time at Rome with cardinal Hyppolitus; he then removed to Venice; whence, having in a ſhort time procured a competency, he retired to Padua. Here he became ſo reſpected and venerable, that within two years after his arrival, he was preferred by the ſenate to the profeſſor's chair; and he was ſo attached to his ſituation, and to the republic which was always kind to him, that, though tempted with vaſt offers from the emperor Charles V, Francis I, of France, and Coſmo, duke of Tuſcany, he never could be ſeduced to ſtir. He was greatly afflicted

afflicted with the ſtone in his latter days, and died in 1551. He was the author of many works; part of which were publiſhed by himſelf, and part by his pupil John Crato after his death: but beſide medical productions, he deſcribed the wars of his time in heroic verſe, &c. Vide "Mangeti Biblioth. Medic." &c.

MORAND (JOHN FRANCIS CLEMENT)

Doctor-Regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris; firſt Phyſician to the Cardinal of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne; Member of the Academies of Sciences of Stockholm, of Haerlem, and Bruſſels; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid; of the Botanic Society of Florence; of the Œconomical Society of Bern; and of the Society of Emulation at Liege; and Penſionary-Anatomiſt of the Academy of Sciences at Paris;

Was born in the laſt mentioned city on the 29th of April, 1726, of Sauveur Francis Morand, and Mary Clement Guerin.

MANY of the relations of the father of M. MORAND were ſurgeons of the firſt character; he was himſelf illuſtrious in that profeſſion, and had materially contributed to elevate it to its preſent reſpectable rank. It was natural for him to anticipate in his ſon a ſucceſſor, who would preſerve the reputation which his family had acquired in ſurgery; but notwithſtanding the young Morand had imbibed that taſte for anatomy, which it would have been remarkable if ſo excellent a maſter had not ſucceeded in giving him, he yet preferred the profeſſion of a phyſician.

The natural genius of M. MORAND led him to cultivate the ſciences in general, and not to confine himſelf to one particular branch of knowledge only, but to glance at all, to collect from each every ſingular or important fact, every new or uſeful obſervation, which

was

was preſented to his curioſity and indefatigable activity. In examining his obſervations, diſperſed in a multitude of different collections, we are equally ſurpriſed at their number and variety. Some analyſes of mineral waters, obſervations upon the compoſition or effects of new medicines, and upon the ſuperiour utility or advantage of different ſurgical inſtruments; the explanation of many uncommon diſeaſes obſerved either in man or in animals; remarks upon ſome phænomena in botany or meteorology; the hiſtory of an inſect; the deſcription of a mine or a mountain; obſervations upon the changes which different ſubſtances undergo in the earth or in the ſea; ſome diſſertations upon antiquity; all form a very abridged liſt of the ſcattered works of M. MORAND.

In 1759, he entered into the academy of ſciences as aſſiſtant anatomiſt: and we find, in the memoirs of the ſame year, his diſſertation upon the interior conſtruction and uſe of the thymus gland. He was engaged ſoon afterwards in a work of a different nature. He undertook to preſent to the academy a deſcription of the art of working mines of ſea-coal. This memoir contains at once every thing, that the ſciences can teach concerning the origin and nature of this mineral; with a ſhort account of the methods of drawing it from the mines, and of the œconomical uſes in which it may be uſefully employed.

M. MORAND undertook a great work relative to the ſtate of population, a ſubject of importance in politics as well as in medicine. He annually collected with wonderful care and induſtry whatever it was poſſible to gather; and he intended to publiſh every ten years the reſult of his obſervations in the memoirs of the academy of ſciences: but he was enabled to execute this ſcheme at two different periods only; one in

1770,

1770, the other in 1780. Reſearches of this nature have not at preſent excited all the attention and intereſt they merit.

Notwithſtanding M. MORAND had practiſed medicine but little, he was not the leaſt zealous member of the faculty. He had frequently preſided over theſes, ſome of which had curious and difficult queſtions for their ſubjects: among the reſt is one in which it is demanded, "Whether heroes beget heroes?—This queſtion, relative to the moral reſemblance between parent and offspring, is one worthy of intereſting the attention of phyſicians and philoſophers; but for the ſatisfactory diſcuſſion of this ſubject, it would be neceſſary to collect a great variety of obſervations, uncertain in their concluſions, and to which it would be improper to attach a ſubject of ſuch great importance.

The humanity and zeal of M. MORAND for the public good did not ſuffer him to refuſe his aſſiſtance, as often as any epidemic or extraordinary diſeaſe required the exertion of his abilities. He gave his attentive and friendly advice to the afflicted, and to ſome few of his more intimate and wealthy acquaintance: he was phyſician to three religious communities, who, by the confidence they repoſed in him, had ſubdued his great averſion to practice. This confidence was not miſapplied, as we may judge by their ſincere ſorrow at his death, and the anxious deſire they demonſtrated of rendering to the memory of M. MORAND a public teſtimony of their gratitude.

M. MORAND, the ſon of an ancient academician, was born, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, in the very boſom of that ſociety: he had from his infancy been acquainted with its interior regulations, and always adored the inſtitution. The health and conſtitution of M. MORAND ſeemed to promiſe, that the royal

royal academy of ſciences would long enjoy the fruits of the induſtry and labours of ſo valuable a member, but he was attacked by a malignant peripneumony on the 9th of Auguſt, 1784, and died on the 13th, leaving a wife to whom he was united in the tendereſt bonds of affection, and a brother, prebendary of Saint-Chapelle. Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1784, p. 48, &c.

MORGAGNI (JOHN BAPTIST)

A very able and eminent Anatomiſt, born at Forli, a ſmall Town in Italy, in 1682.

He firſt ſtudied in his native place, but afterwards went to Bologna, where, at the early age of ſixteen, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. He was no more than twenty, when he himſelf taught anatomy with the higheſt reputation, and after various perplexities, and indeed perſecutions, from many rivals, the ſenate of Bologna appointed him to fill the medical chair.

IN the years 1706, 1717, and 1719, he publiſhed his "Adverſaria Anatomica," which circulated his fame far beyond the limits of his native country. Soon after this, the republic of Venice appointed him to the ſecond chair of the theory of medicine at Padua, and, on his account, doubled the emoluments of the place; when in this ſituation he publiſhed his "Nova Inſtitutionum medicarum Idea," and in a ſhort time roſe to the office of firſt profeſſor of anatomy in that univerſity. The royal ſocieties of London and Paris did equal honour to themſelves and MORGAGNI, in receiving him into their number. In the year 1760, and when he was almoſt eighty, he publiſhed his very important

important work, "De Cauſis et Sedibus Morborum, per Anatomem indagatis."

Beſide the works mentioned, he was author of many miſcellaneous pieces, which were afterwards collected, and publiſhed under his own inſpection at Padua in one volume. He died in 1771, after a very long and very uſeful life, and a career of honourable reputation.

MORIN (JOHN BAPTIST)

Phyſician and Regius Profeſſor of Mathematics at Paris, born at Villefranche in Beaujolois, in 1583.

After ſtudying philoſophy at Aix in Provence, and phyſic at Avignon, of which he commenced doctor, in 1613, he went to Paris and lived with Claude Dormi, biſhop of Boulogne, who ſent him to examine the nature of metals in the mines of Hungary, and thereby gave occaſion to his "Mundi ſublunaris Anatomia," which was his firſt production, and publiſhed in 1619.

UPON his return to his patron the biſhop, who kept one Daviſon, an aſtrologer in his houſe, he took a fancy to judicial aſtrology, becauſe of the uncertainty which he found in phyſic; and what is curious to obſerve, Daviſon took a diſguſt to aſtrology at the ſame time, becauſe of the uncertainty he had found in it, and applied himſelf to phyſic. He began to inquire, by the rules of his ſcience, into the events of 1617; and found, that the biſhop of Boulogne was threatened with the loſs of either liberty or life, of which he forewarned him. The biſhop laughed at MORIN's prediction, but engaging in ſtate intrigues, and taking the unfortunate ſide, he was treated as a rebel, and actually impriſoned that very year. After the fall of this prelate, he lived with the abbe de la Bretonniere, in quality of

his phyſician for four years; and in 1621, was taken into the family of the duke of Luxemburg, where he lived eight years more. In 1630, he was choſen profeſſor royal of mathematics upon the death of Sinclair; and his friends would have had him to have married his widow. But MORIN had regulated his conduct by the ſtars ever ſince 1617; and as he did not find, that they encouraged him to marry, he reſolved to live ſingle. This reſolution, however, was not made, till after he had conſented to marry Sinclair's widow; but the firſt time he went to pay her a viſit, he found all in readineſs to carry her to the grave. The profeſſor, it ſeems, prepared his addreſſes in ſo deliberate a manner, that the lady had time to die before ſhe received them.

MORIN had, by virtue of his profeſſion, acceſs to the great, even to cardinal Richelieu; and under the adminiſtration of cardinal Mazarine he obtained a penſion of 2,000 livres, which was always very punctually paid him. Richelieu is ſaid at firſt to have admitted him to his moſt ſecret councils, and to have conſulted him about matters of the greateſt importance; but Morin, poſſeſſed with a falſe notion that he had diſcovered the longitude, and that the cardinal did him great injuſtice in refuſing him the promiſed reward for ſuch a diſcovery, conceived a violent hatred againſt him, which laſted as long as he lived. It is certain, that the courts of the greateſt princes, even in the 17th century, were not free from the infatuation of judicial aſtrology, but that the greateſt ſtateſmen were ſubject to it. Queen Chriſtina would needs ſee MORIN when ſhe was firſt at Paris; and ſhe declared, that ſhe took him for the ableſt aſtrologer in the world. The count de Chavigny, ſecretary of ſtate, was remarkable for his credulity in this pretended ſcience, and put

great confidence in MORIN's aſtrological oracles, as the following account will ſufficiently ſhew. This gentleman, having propoſed to go into Provence, in 1646, deſired MORIN to accompany him; but as MORIN did nothing without conſulting the ſtars, he would not engage in the journey unleſs they promiſed him good ſucceſs in it. He therefore demanded time to conſult them, after which he promiſed to accompany his patron, provided he might chooſe the propitious hour for their departure; for MORIN aſſured him, that it was of the laſt importance to begin his enterpriſes under a favourable aſpect of the ſtars. Chavigny readily complying with this, MORIN found, that they ought to depart upon the 9th of May, at nine minutes after four in the morning; and begged that every thing might be ready againſt that moment. The maſter's orders were ſo well executed, that, at that nick of time, every thing was prepared for the journey. There were four good dials in the count's garden, by which they obſerved, for the ſpace of half an hour, the approaches of the critical minute; and they ſtepped into the coach preciſely, when the ſhadow of the dials was upon the point of touching that minute. They arrived happily at Antibes; and when Chavigny was about to return to Paris, his aſtrologer told him, that he muſt chooſe the hour of their departure by the heavens. Chavigny complied as before, and cauſed the neceſſaries of their journey to be prepared with ſo much exactneſs, that he and his attendants mounted their horſes upon the 2d of July, at twenty-ſeven minutes after four in the morning, and had a very proſperous journey, which it would be certainly injurious not to impute to the management of this aſtrologer.

MORIN's friends pretend, that his horoſcopes have frequently told the truth; his firſt eſſay, as we have obſerved, was foretelling the impriſonment of the biſhop of Boulogne; but he diſplayed his ſkill in an extraordinary manner, and paſſed for a maſter in his art, in foretelling that Lewis the thirteenth would recover of that dangerous diſeaſe, with which he was ſeized at Lyons. The queen-mother, confounded with the unlucky predictions of other aſtrologers, wrote to cardinal Berulle, to order MORIN to examine the king's horoſcope. He did ſo, and found by the ſtars, that the king's illneſs would be violent, but not mortal. His predictions proved true, and he was royally rewarded for his pains, while the other aſtrologers were ſent to the gallies. Upon this they tell us, that he was to be the only perſon who had liberty to examine the king's horoſcope; as in ancient times there was only one painter, who was allowed to draw Alexander the Great.

But, however right MORIN might ſometimes happen to be in his predictions, we may be aſſured he was often wrong; and there were not wanting thoſe, who laughed at his errours, as well as ridiculed his art. Among theſe was Gaſſendi, whoſe death he ſeems to have foretold from a motive of ſpleen and reſentment; but very unfortunately was out in his calculations, when his own honour and the credit of his ſcience were capitally concerned. We will not quote all the obſervations which Gaſſendi made upon this occaſion, but content ourſelves with the following words of his abridger: "I would here give a detail of the horo-
"ſcope of Mr. Maridat, member of the grand coun-
"cil, in which you will find, that the aſtologer MORIN
"has ſucceeded as well as Noſtrodamus did in that of
"Mr. Suffredy; but it is ſo ſtuffed with folly, imper-

" tinence, and falſe facts, and ſmells ſo ſtrongly of the " quack or gipſey, whoſe only aim is to cheat and " cozen you out of a piece of money, that it is with " difficulty I can think of it patiently. I ſhall only " ſay, to the eternal ſhame of MORIN the aſtrologer, " that, obſerving Mr. Gaſſendi, who laughed at his " judicial aſtrology, to be infirm, and affected with a " defluxion upon his lungs, he had the impudence to " foretel, and to publiſh his prediction to all the world, " by a pamphlet written on purpoſe, that he would " die about the end of July, or beginning of Auguſt, " in 1650; pretending by this prediction, to erect a " trophy in honour of his aſtrology; and yet for all " this, Gaſſendi was never in better health than at " this time, for he had recovered his ſtrength to ſuch " a degree, that, as I well remember, he and I, Fe- " bruary 5th, on the following year, aſcended the " mountain of Toulon together, to make experi- " ments concerning a vacuum."

MORIN died at Paris, November 6, 1656. He wrote a variety of books, the titles of which it would be tedious, as well as uſeleſs to enumerate, but did not live to publiſh his favourite performance; his " Aſtrologia Gallica," which had coſt him thirty years labour. It was printed, however, at the Hague, in 1661, in folio, with two epiſtles dedicatory; the one from the author to Jeſus Chriſt, the other addreſſed to Louiſa Maria de Gonzaga, queen of Poland. That princeſs encouraged MORIN to undertake this great work, and paid the expences attending the impreſſion. At the time when it was reported ſhe was to be married to a prince, MORIN affirmed, that that marriage would never take place, and that ſhe was deſtined to the bed of a monarch; ſo that there is no room to wonder, that ſhe ſhould engage herſelf in expences for the ſake

of

of a book, the author of which had flattered her with the hopes of a crown, which ſhe afterwards wore. Beſides, that princeſs put a great deal of confidence in aſtrology, and ſuch people the aſtrologers have always been wiſe enough to flatter with good fortune. What Guy Patin, however, obſerved upon this occaſion is very juſt, and we will here tranſcribe it. "I underſtand, "that the Aſtrologia Gallica of the Sieur MORIN is "at laſt finiſhed at the Hague. I am told, that it abuſes "the Pariſian and other phyſicians, who give no cre- "dit to judicial aſtrology; and I do not wonder, that "the author ſhould behave in this manner, for he was "a fool. The book is printed in one volume, folio. "The queen of Poland gave two thouſand crowns to "carry on the edition, at the recommendation of one "of her ſecretaries, who is a lover of aſtrology. You "ſee in what manner crowned heads are impoſed upon. "If it had been a book which might have been of uſe "to the public, the author would not have found one "either to print it or bear the charges of the preſs." Elſewhere he writes thus: "I have another death to "inform you of; it is that of the Sieur MORIN, ſo "that you ſee he is dead at the year's end, as well as "Mr. Gaſſendi. But they are in no danger of quar- "relling with one another now; for the one is buried "at St. Nicholas in the Fields, and the other at St. "Stephen's on the Mount. The one was a man of "great wiſdom, the other a fool and half mad; but "however that be, it is certain, that in the other "world they will be upon a level with each other, in "ſpite of all the mathematics, and all the pretenſions "to judicial aſtrology with which MORIN was poſ- "ſeſſed."

But as much folly and madneſs as Guy Patin imputed to this profeſſor of mathematics, and he cer-

tainly had a conſiderable ſhare of both, it muſt be remembered, that he received ſeveral marks of eſteem from the great Des Cartes. He became acquainted with this philoſopher in 1626; and ſome time after made him a preſent of his book upon the longitude, which was acknowledged by a very obliging letter. He ſent him alſo, in 1638, ſome objections to his "Theory of Light;" to which Des Cartes replied. It is certain, that he did not deſpiſe them, but thought, as ſoon as he received them, that they deſerved to be conſidered both upon account of their weight, and the difficulty of ſolving them. He wrote more than once to father Merſenne, and deſired him to tell MORIN, that "he "not only took his pamphlet in very good part, but "was obliged to him for his objections, ſince they were "very proper to excite him to ſearch more narrowly "after the truth, and that he would not fail to anſwer "them as punctually, as civilly, and as ſpeedily as "poſſible." Vide "Vita MORINI," p. 4, &c. "MORINI Aſtrologia Gallica," l. 26.; "Gaſſendi Opera;" "Patin" lettre 335, 65, Baillie; "Vie de Des Cartes," tom. 1, p. 357, 265, &c.

MORISON (ROBERT)
Phyſician and Profeſſor of Botany, at Oxford,

Was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and educated in that univerſity, where he took a maſter of arts degree in 1638. He ſtudied mathematics at firſt, but afterwards applied himſelf to botany, for which he had a ſtrong inclination. The civil wars obliged him to leave his country, and he went and fixed at Paris, where he applied again with great eagerneſs to botany, and alſo to anatomy. He took the degree of doctor in phyſic at Angus, in 1648; and his reputation as a great botaniſt being very well known, he was introduced

duced to the duke of Orleans, who, in 1650, gave him the direction of the royal gardens at Blois.

He exerciſed this office till the death of that prince, and afterwards went over to England in 1660. Charles the ſecond, to whom the duke of Orleans had preſented him at Blois the ſame year, ſent for him to London, and gave him the title of his phyſician, and that of profeſſor royal of botany, with a penſion of 200l. per annum. Afterwards he was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians.

While he was in the ſervice of the duke of Orleans, he added to the collection in the gardens at Blois, two hundred and fifty plants, which no one had ever deſcribed before, and he formed a new method of explaining botany. He ſhewed it to the duke, who exhorted him to publiſh the "Hiſtory of Plants" according to that plan; promiſing at the ſame time to bear the charges of it, and to leave him the whole profit. That prince's death hindered the execution of this deſign; but when Morison enjoyed a penſion under the king of Great Britain, he began to be more earneſt than ever about this great attempt. He had publiſhed, in 1669, his "Præludium Botanicum," which procured him ſo much reputation, that the univerſity of Oxford choſe him for their botanical profeſſor. In 1672, the ninth ſection of the ſecond part of his "Hiſtory of Plants" appeared, which the author now gave as a ſpecimen of his great work. The univerſity contributed a large ſum, to carry on the impreſſion of this book; which, together with the favourable reception it met with, ſo encouraged him to purſue his great object, that, in 1680, he publiſhed the ſecond part of his "Hiſtory of Plants." He did not, however, live to finiſh it; but died at London in 1683, aged 63. Wood tells us, that he received a bruiſe on his

his breaſt by the pole of a coach, as he was croſſing the ſtreet between the end of St. Martin's-lane and Northumberland houſe, near Charing Croſs, of which he died the day following, and that he was buried in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon."

MOUFET (THOMAS)

Was born in London, and in that city received the rudiments of learning. After ſpending ſome time at Cambridge, he travelled through ſeveral countries of Europe, and contracted an acquaintance with many of the moſt eminent foreign phyſicians and chemiſts, whoſe opinions he imbibed. He took the degree of doctor abroad, and on his return practiſed in his native city with great reputation; he alſo reſided for ſome time at Ipſwich. He was particularly patronized by Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby, whom he accompanied in his journey to carry the king of Denmark the enſigns of the order of the garter. He mentions having been in camp with the earl of Eſſex in Normandy, which muſt probably have been in 1591. The latter part of his life he paſſed at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in Wilts, in the capacity of a retainer to the Pembroke family, from which he received an annual penſion, chiefly by favour of that celebrated lady, Mary counteſs of Pembroke. In this retirement he died, about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign. He had an elder brother, who reſided at Aldham-hall, in Eſſex.

DR. MOUFET was a writer of conſiderable character, and appears to have been one of the earlieſt introducers of chemical medicines in England. The title of his firſt publication is, "De Jure et Præſtantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum, Dialogus apologeticus," Francof.

Francof. 1584. This is a well written apology for the chemical ſect in medicine, which then began to prevail greatly in Germany and other countries, but met with violent oppoſition. The dialogue is a kind of diſputation between a chemiſt and a Galeniſt; the latter of whom, however, is very willing to be convinced. The chemiſt enumerates many eminent men who favoured his ſect; among whom are Montanus, Fernelius, Villanovanus, Fracaſtorius, Cardan, Geſner, Platerus, and Severinus. He enters into an explanation of the Paracelſian doctrine of the double life in animals, one which acts in themſelves; the other, which acts upon other bodies, which doctrine ſeems only to be an extenſion of the word life, to ſignify every thing that is capable of agency. He then defends the chemical practice of extracting by means of menſtrua, or the action of fire, the active parts of vegetable ſimples; and falls into a keen raillery of the Galenical compounds, and the loads of nauſeous drugs exhibited by that ſect of phyſicians. To theſe he propoſes the ſubſtitution of tinctures and eſſential oils. He next conſiders the mineral claſs of medicines, and defends their uſe againſt the objections of the Galeniſts; proving, that both ancients and moderns of their own ſchool employed ſuch of them as they were acquainted with. Here are ſome very ſtrange names of chemical noſtrums of different authors introduced, as Oſtruthium, Thielæum, Oxylæum, Orionium, Pactolus, Turtur, Aquila, and Draco. He argues ſenſibly againſt the objections drawn from the corroſive and violent nature of ſome chemical medicines, particularly oil of vitriol, mercury, and antimony. Theſe are the principal matters treated of in this ſhort work, which exhibits a good deal of learning and ſkill in argumentation. To this piece in the "Theatrum chemicum," 1602, are ſubjoined,

ſubjoined, "Epiſtolæ quinque Medicinales, ab eodem auctore conſcriptæ." They are all dated from London, in the years 1582, 83, and 84. The firſt of theſe contains a defence of Paracelſus, intermixed with ſome keen reflections on Hippocrates, Galen, and their followers. The ſecond expoſes ſome of the fanciful reaſonings of Galen; and maintains the propriety of arguing from the evidence of our ſenſes, rather than from imaginary hypotheſes. The third contains ſome very ſenſible and liberal remarks againſt abſolute ſubmiſſion to the authority of great names, or leaders of a ſect. Here alſo are introduced ſome farther attacks on ancient medical doctrines. The fourth gives the application of chemical principles, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, to the phænomena of the human body, and the theory of diſeaſes; and is a very ſtriking proof how blind a perſon may be to the nonſenſe and abſurdities of his own ſect, while he is ſufficiently quick in detecting them in others. The laſt epiſtle treats on the benefits of foreign travel to a phyſician, and contains ſome exhortations to the ſtudy of chemiſtry. Padua is the medical ſchool particularly recommended by this writer.

Another work of our author's is entitled, "Noſomantica Hippocratica, ſive Hippocratis Prognoſtica cuncta, ex omnibus ipſius Scriptis Methodice digeſta, lib. 9, Francof. 1588, 8vo. This may ſerve as an additional proof of the profound learning of the author; and will likewiſe ſhew how far he was diſtant from the folly and extravagance of ſome of the chemical ſect, particularly Paracelſus, who treated with contempt the writings of the venerable father of phyſic.

The lateſt of MOUFET's medical works is, his "Health's Improvement; or, Rules compriſing and diſcovering the Nature, Method, and Manner of preparing

paring all Sorts of Food uſed in this Nation." This was publiſhed, corrected and enlarged, by Chriſtopher Bennet, of London, 1655, 4to. It is a curious and entertaining work, as well on account of the numerous anecdotes and obſervations quoted from the ancients, as the information contained in it reſpecting the diet uſed in this country at the time he wrote. As to the practical part of it, though there are many good rules and maxims derived from experience, yet the want of juſt principles, by which to eſtimate the nature of different kinds of food, a defect common to almoſt all dietiſts, and credulity with reſpect to facts related by old writers, render his reaſonings of little value. Several curious obſervations in natural hiſtory are interſperſed in his enumeration of the ſeveral articles of diet, and our learned phyſician diſtinguiſhed himſelf more particularly as a naturaliſt, by enlarging and finiſhing, with great labour and expence, a work, entitled, "Inſectorum ſive minimorum Animalium Theatrum olim ab Edw. Wottono, Conrado Geſnero, Thomaque Penno, inchoatum." This he left behind him in MS. and it was publiſhed in London, in 1634, by Sir Theodore Mayerne, into whoſe hands it fell by means of one Darnel, who had been MOUFET's apothecary. Some imperfect copies of it, however, had been printed by Laur. Scholzius, in 1598. It was tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed in 1658. Haller, in his notes on Boerhaave's Meth. Stud. Med. ſpeaks thus of this work: "Pro ſuâ ætate "ſatis copioſus, ſpecies multiplicavit, receptis varieta-"tibus, icones dedit ſatis bonas, deſcriptiones nimis phi-"lologicas, neque copioſas ſatis, fabularum jugum non "excuſſit, minime tamen ſuâ laude fraudandus, et "Entomolagorum ante Swammerdamium princeps."

Sir

Sir Theod. Mayerne complains much, in an epiſtle prefixed to this work, of the great difficulty he found in getting a printer to undertake it; ſeveral in various countries having refuſed his offer. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 168, &c.

MUSGRAVE (Dr. William)

An Engliſh Phyſician and Antiquary,

Was deſcended from an ancient family in Weſtmoreland, but born at Charlton Muſgrave, in Somerſetſhire, in 1657. Being educated, as is ſuppoſed, at Wykeham's ſchool, near Wincheſter, he became, in 1675, a probationer fellow of New College, in Oxford. He took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1682, but afterwards entered upon the ſtudy of phyſic. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly by his knowledge of his profeſſion, and in natural philoſophy, and was elected fellow of the royal ſociety. He was made ſecretary to it in 1684, in which quality he continued and publiſhed the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," from No. 167 to No. 178, incluſive; and ſeveral curious obſervations, which occured to him in the courſe of his profeſſion, he cauſed to be inſerted at different times in that collection. He took his degrees in phyſic in 1685 and 1689, and was afterwards admitted fellow of the college of phyſicians in London. In 1691, he went and ſettled in the city of Exeter, where he exerciſed his profeſſion a long time with great reputation and ſucceſs. He died December 23, 1721.

Being a man of very extenſive learning, he compoſed at his leiſure hours ſeveral curious works, as 1. "De Arthritide ſymptomaticâ Diſſertatio, 1703," 8vo. 2. "De Arthritide anomalâ, ſive internâ, Diſſertatio, 1707," 8vo. Of theſe two books, one upon the regular, the other upon the irregular or inward gout,

gout, he gave an account in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions." 3. "Julii Vitalis Epitaphium; cum Commentario, 1711," 8vo. Walter Moyle, eſq. compliments in high ſtrains his Commentary upon this Epitaph of Julius Vitalis, found in 1708, near Bath. 4. "De Legionibus Epiſtola." This letter concerning the Roman legions was addreſſed to Sir Hans Sloane. 5. "De Aquilis Romanis epiſtola," 1713, 8vo. This concerning the Roman Eagles was addreſſed to Gilbert Cuper, conſul of Deventer, who had affirmed that they were of maſſy gold or ſilver; while MUSGRAVE maintained, that they were only plated over. Moyle confirms this laſt opinion by ſeveral arguments. 6. "Inſcriptio Terraconenſis, cum Commentario." 7. "Geta Britannicus, Accedit Domus Severianæ Synopſis chronologica; & de Icunculaquondam M. Regis Ælfridi Diſſertatio, 1715," 8vo. that is, "Obſervations upon a Fragment of an Equeſtrian ſtone Statue, found near Bath, which MUSGRAVE believes to have been ſet up in honour of Geta, after his arrival in Britain, together with a chronological Synopſis of the Family of Severus; and a Diſſertation upon a piece of Saxon Antiquity found at Athelney, in Somerſetſhire, being King Alfred the Great's Amulet." Moyle thanks our author for a preſent of this book, which he had peruſed in manuſcript; and ſent him ſeveral curious remarks upon it. 8. "Belgium Britannicum; that is, an Account of that Part of South Britain, which was anciently inhabited by a People called Belgæ, and now comprehends Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, and Somerſetſhire." The title of this book is, "Belgium Britannicum, in quo illius Limites, Fluvii, Urbes, Viæ Militares, Populus, Lingua, Dii, Monumenta, aliaque permulta clarius et uberius exponuntur, 1719," 8vo. It is divided into nineteen chapters;

ters; and there is prefixed a diſſertation, in which he endeavours to prove, that Britain was formerly a peninſula, and joined to France, about Calais. The whole is adorned and illuſtrated with thirteen copper-plates, curiouſly engraved. Moyle ſpeaks handſomely of this book in a letter to the author. "Your book," ſays he, "which I have long waited for, is at laſt "come to hand. I have read it over with a world of "pleaſure, and dare venture to pronounce it every way "worthy of the great reputation of the author. Not "only your own country, but all the commonwealth "of letters, are obliged to your learned labours on this "ſubject, by which you have preſerved from oblivion "ſo many valuable monuments of antiquity." Vide "Athen. Oxon." vol. ii. "Poſthumous Works," vol. 1, p. 192, edit. 1726. "Ditto," p. 210, &c. p. 223, &c. p. 255, &c.

MYREPSUS (NICHOLAS)

A Native and Phyſician of Alexandria,

WHO collected the various compound medicines ſcattered through the works of the Greek and Arabic writers. This he accompliſhed before the fourteenth century: nevertheleſs his "Pharmacopœia" was long attended to in Europe. It was written originally in barbarous Greek, but tranſlated into Latin by Leonard Fuſch, and called "Opus Medicamentorum." Of this work there have been many editions, of which the beſt was publiſhed by Hartman Beverus, at Nuremberg, in 1658.

N.

NAUDE (GABRIEL)

Was deſcended of a reputable family, and born at Paris, Feb. 12, 1600. His parents, obſerving his fondneſs for reading, and inclination to letters, reſolved to humour his genius, and accordingly ſent him to a religious community to learn the firſt rudiments of grammar, and the principles of chriſtianity. Thence he was removed to the univerſity, where he applied himſelf with great ſucceſs to claſſical learning; and having learned philoſophy was created maſter of arts very young. As ſoon as he had finiſhed his courſe in philoſophy, he remained ſome time at a ſtand what profeſſion to chooſe, being adviſed by his friends to divinity; but his inclination being more turned to phyſic, he fixed at length upon that faculty. However, this choice did not hinder him from indulging his genius in other branches of learning; in reality, the plan of his ſtudies was very extenſive, ſuited to his comprehenſive talents and indefatigable induſtry; and he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf therein ſo much, that Henry de Meſmes, preſident à mortier, hearing his character, made him keeper of his library, and took him into his family. NAUDE was the more pleaſed with this poſt, as it gave him an opportunity of gratifying his general taſte for books, and at the ſame time furniſhed him both with means and leiſure, to improve himſelf as he could wiſh in the ſcience, which he had embraced in particular. He quitted it in 1626, in order to go to Padua, to perfect himſelf therein; but he did not continue long in that univerſity, the death of his father, and his domeſtic affairs, calling him back to Paris before the expiration of the year.

In 1628, the faculty of phyſic appointed him to make the cuſtomary diſcourſe on the reception of licentiates; which performance entirely anſwered their expectations from him, and was made public. In 1631, cardinal Bagni made him his librarian and Latin ſecretary, and carried him with him to Rome in the ſpring of that year. Naude continued in this ſervice till the death of the cardinal, which happened July 24, 1641; and in the interim made an excurſion to Padua, to take his doctor of phyſic's degree, in order to ſupport with a better grace the quality with which he had been honoured by Lewis XIII, who had made him his phyſician. The ceremony of this appointment was performed March 25, 1633, and we have the ſpeech he pronounced on the occaſion. After the death of his patron, he had thoughts of returning to France, but was detained in Italy by ſeveral advantageous offers made to him by perſons of conſideration in that country. Among theſe he preferred thoſe of cardinal Barberini, and cloſed with his eminence. However, as ſoon as cardinal Richelieu ſent for him to be his librarian, he immediately returned to Paris; but he happened not to be long in the ſervice of the prime miniſter, if it be true that he arrived at Paris in March 1642, ſince cardinal Richelieu died in December following; however, he ſucceeded to the like poſt under Mazarine, for whom he formed a very rich library, which he raiſed from the firſt volume, in the ſpace of ſeven years, to the number of 40,000.

His deſign was nearly completed, before the cardinal gave him two ſmall benefices, a canonry of Verdun, and the priory of Artege, in the Limoſin; and we know how much this want of generoſity affected him, from a letter of Patin to Charles Spon, dated March 22d, 1648, where he writes thus of our librarian: "I have

"I have ſeen one thing in him which I am very ſorry "for; eſpecially as I have known him all along hitherto "at a great diſtance from ſuch a diſpoſition; it is, that "he begins to complain of his fortune, and of his "maſter's avarice, from whom he had never received "any more than 1,200 livres a year in benefices; not "forbearing to declare, that his life was ſacrificed for "too ſmall a matter. "I think," continues Patin, "what grieves him is, the apprehenſion of dying be-"fore he has raiſed ſomething for his brothers and "nephews, of whom he has a great number." However that be, NAUDE had the grief to ſee this library, which he had collected with ſo much pains and care, totally diſperſed. Upon the diſgrace of Mazarine it was ſold; and Patin, in a letter of March 5, 1651, obſerves, that NAUDE had bought all the books in phyſic for 3,500 livres. Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, who ſet herſelf to draw into her dominions all the literati of Europe, procured a propoſal to be made to NAUDE of being her library keeper; and as he was then out of all employ, he accepted the propoſal and went to Coſs. But he ſoon grew out of humour with his reſidence in Sweden; the manners of the people, ſo very different from his, gave him great diſguſt; and ſeeing France become more quiet than it had been, he reſolved to return. Accordingly he quitted Sweden, loaded with preſents from the queen, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction; but the fatigue of the journey threw him into a fever, which obliged him to ſtop at Abbeville, and he died there, July 29, 1653.

As to his character, he was very prudent and regular in his conduct, ſober, never drinking any thing but water. Study was his principal occupation, and he was indeed a true "helluo librorum;" ſo that he underſtood them perfectly well. He ſpoke his mind with

great freedom, and that freedom ſometimes ſhewed itſelf upon religious ſubjects, in ſuch a manner as might have occaſioned ſome diſadvantageous thoughts of him; but the chriſtian ſentiments, in which he died, left room to believe, that his heart was never corrupted, and had no ſhare in the free expreſſions which occaſionally eſcaped from him, eſpecially in the philoſophical railleries which paſſed ſometimes between him, Guy Patin, and Gaſſendi. He wrote a great number of books, a catalogue of which may be ſeen in Niceron's Mémoires, tom. ix. Voltaire ſays, that "of all his books "the 'Apologie des grands Hommes accuſés de Ma-"gie,' is almoſt the only one which continues to be "read." Eſſai ſur l'Hiſtoire, tom. vii. 8vo.

NICANDER (OF COLOPHON)

A celebrated Grammarian, Poet, and Phyſician, who flouriſhed about the 160th Olympiad, and 140 years before Chriſt, in the Reign of Attalus; or, according to ſome, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Suidas tells us, that he was the ſon of Xenophon of Colophon, a town in Ionia; and obſerves, that, according to others, he was a native of Œtolia; but if we may indeed believe NICANDER himſelf, he was born in the neighbourhood of the temple of Apollo, at Claros, a little town in Ionia, near Colophon; yet the name of his father was Damphæus. Many writings are aſcribed to him, of which the following only remain: one entitled, "Theriaca," deſcribing in verſe the accidents which attend wounds made by venemous beaſts, adding the proper remedies to them. Another, "Alexipharmaca," wherein he treats of poiſons and their antidotes. Demetrius Phalareus, Theon, Plutarch, and Diphilus of Laodicea, wrote commentaries upon the firſt, and we have ſtill extant very

learned Greek "Scholia" upon both, the author of which is unknown, though Voſſius imagines they were made by Diphilus juſt mentioned. He wrote other pieces of the ſame kind, as "Ophiaca," upon ſerpents; and "Hyacinthia," being a collection of remedies. He wrote alſo a commentary upon the "Prognoſtics of Hippocrates," in verſe. The ſcholiaſt of NICANDER cites the two firſt of theſe, and Suidas mentions two others. Athenæus alſo cites, in ſeveral places, ſome poetical works of our author upon agriculture, called his "Georgics," which were known alſo to Curio, together with another poem upon Beu. Beſide theſe, he wrote five books of "Metamorphoſes," which Ovid took for his pattern. Some verſes of this work are copied by Tzetzes, and the "Metamorphoſes" of Antonius Liberalis were apparently taken from thoſe of NICANDER, who muſt have had a very fertile genius, ſince he compoſed alſo ſeveral hiſtorical works; for inſtance, "The Hiſtory of Colophon," his birth-place, is cited by Athenæus; and as he paſſed a great part of his life in Œtolia, that country merited his attention, as appears by the ancients, who frequently make mention of his "Œtolics." He laſtly applied himſelf to write "A Hiſtory and Deſcription of Europe in general." He was undoubtedly an author of great merit, and well deſerves thoſe eulogiums, which are given of him in ſome epigrams in the "Anthologia."

THIS NICANDER has frequently been confounded with Nicander the grammarian, of Thyatira, by Stephanus Byzantius; and Voſſius, in giving the titles of the books written by both theſe NICANDERS, does not diſtinguiſh them at firſt, though he grants at laſt, that they could not be all done by the ſame NICANDER.

NICHOLLS (FRANK)

Was born in London, in the year 1699. His father was a barriſter at law; both his parents were of good families in Cornwall; they had two other ſons and a daughter; the eldeſt ſon William was bred a merchant, but never purſued buſineſs; the youngeſt ſon and daughter died in their infancy.

FRANK, after receiving the firſt rudiments of his education at a private ſchool in the country, where his docility and ſweetneſs of temper equally endeared him to his maſter and ſchool-fellows, was in a few years removed to Weſtminſter, and thence to Oxford, where he was admitted a commoner of Exeter college, under the tuition of Mr. John Haviland, in 1714. There he applied himſelf to all the uſual academical exerciſes with great aſſiduity; but particularly to natural philoſophy and polite literature, the fruits of which were moſt conſpicuous in his ſubſequent lectures on phyſiology. After reading a few books on anatomy, in order to perfect himſelf in that neceſſary branch of medicine, he engaged in diſſections, and devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of nature, perfectly free and unbiaſſed by the opinions of others.

On his being choſen reader of anatomy in the univerſity, he employed his utmoſt attention to elevate and illuſtrate a ſcience, which in this country had been long depreſſed and neglected; and by quitting the beaten track of former lecturers, and minutely inveſtigating the texture of every bowel, the nature and order of every veſſel, &c. he gained a high and juſt reputation. He did not then reſide at Oxford; but when he had finiſhed his lectures, uſed to repair to London, the place of his abode, and where he had determined to ſettle. He had once an intention of fix-

ing

ing in Cornwall, and for a ſhort time practiſed there with great reputation; but being ſoon wearied with the practice of his profeſſion in the country, he returned to London, bringing back with him a great inſight, acquired by diligent obſervation into the nature of the miliary fever, which was attended with the moſt ſalutary effects in his ſubſequent practice in London. About this time he reſolved to viſit the Continent, partly with a view of acquiring the knowledge of men, manners, and languages; but chiefly to acquaint himſelf with the opinions of foreign naturaliſts on his favourite ſtudy. At Paris, by converſing freely with the learned, he ſoon recommended himſelf to their notice and eſteem. Winſlow's was the only good ſyſtem of phyſiology at that time known in France, and Morgagni's, and Santorini's of Venice, in Italy, which country alſo Dr. NICHOLLS ſoon after viſited.

On his return to England he repeated his phyſiological lectures in London, which were much frequented, not only by ſtudents from both univerſities, but alſo by many ſurgeons, apothecaries, and others. Soon after, his new and ſucceſsful treatment of the miliary fever, then very prevalent in the ſouthern parts of England, added much to his reputation. In 1725, at a meeting of the royal ſociety, he gave his opinion on the nature of aneuriſms, in which he diſſented from Dr. Freind in his "Hiſtory of Phyſic."

At the beginning of the year 1728, he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety, to which he afterwards communicated the deſcription of an uncommon diſorder, publiſhed in the Tranſactions, viz. the pulmonary vein coughed up by an aſthmatic perſon. He alſo made obſervations on a treatiſe by Helvetius, at Paris, on the lungs. Towards the end of the year 1729, he took the degree of M.D. at Oxford. Upon

his return to London, he underwent an examination by the preſident and cenſors of the royal college of phyſicians, previous to his being admitted a candidate, which every practitioner muſt be a year before he can be choſen fellow. Dr. NICHOLLS was choſen into the college in 1732, and two years after, being elected Gulſtonian lecturer of pathology, he made the ſtructure of the heart, and the circulation of the blood, the ſubject of his lectures. In 1736, at the requeſt of the preſident, he again read the Gulſtonian lectures, taking for his ſubject thoſe parts of the human body which ſerve for the ſecretion and diſcharge of the urine, and the cauſes, ſymptoms, and cure of the diſeaſes occaſioned by the ſtone. In 1739, he delivered the anniverſary and Harveian oration. In 1743, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children, two of whom died young.

In 1748, Dr. NICHOLLS undertook the office of chirurgical lecturer, beginning with a learned and elegant diſſertation on the Animâ Medicâ. About this time, on the death of Dr. John Coningham, one of the elects of the college, Dr. Abraham Hall was choſen to ſucced him in preference to Dr. NICHOLLS, without any apparent reaſon, though Dr. NICHOLLS was his ſenior. With a juſt reſentment he immediately reſigned the office of chirurgical lecturer, and never afterwards attended the meetings of the fellows, except when buſineſs of the utmoſt importance was in agitation. In 1751, he took ſome revenge in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "The Petition of the unborn Babes, to the Cenſors of the Royal College of Phyſicians of London," in which Dr. Neſbitt, Dr. Maule, Dr. Barrowby principally, and Sir William Browne, Sir Edward Hulſe, and the Scots, are incidentally the objects of his ſatire.

In 1753, on the death of Sir Hans Sloane, in his

94th

94th year, Dr. NICHOLLS was appointed to ſucceed him as one of the king's phyſicians, and held that office until the death of his royal maſter, in 1760, when the moſt ſkilful were ſuperſeded to make way for one who was not long before an army ſurgeon of the loweſt order. By this exchange the upſtart roſe to dignity and honour.

> Quales ex humili magna faſtidia rerum
> Extollit quoties voluit fortuna jocari.

The offer of a penſion, which it was ſuggeſted he might have if he aſked it, Dr. NICHOLLS rejected with diſdain.

In 1772, to a ſecond edition of his treatiſe "De Animâ Medicâ," he added a diſſertation, "De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine nato et non nato," inſcribed to his learned friend and coadjutor the late Dr. Lawrence. Tired at length of London, and alſo wiſhing to ſuperintend the education of his ſon at Oxford, he removed thither, as he had ſpent moſt agreeably ſome years of his youth at that place. But when the ſtudy of the law recalled Mr. Nicholls to London, the doctor took a houſe at Epſom, where he paſſed the remainder of his life in a literary retirement, not inattentive to natural philoſophy, eſpecially grain, and the improvement of barren ſoils; and contemplating with admiration the internal nature of plants, as taught by Linnæus. His conſtitution never was robuſt; in his youth at Oxford, he was with difficulty recovered from a dangerous fever, by Drs. Frampton and Frewen, and afterwards at London he had often been afflicted with a catarrh, and an inveterate aſthmatic cough, which, returning with great violence in the year 1778, deprived the world of this valuable man, on January 7, in his 80th year. Vide "Gentleman's Magazine," anno 1778, &c.

NONNIUS (Lewis)

A learned Phyſician at Antwerp in the 17th Century.

The author of a treatiſe, entitled, "Dieteticon, ſive de Re cibaria," containing ſeveral remarks conducive to the illuſtration of ſome of the Latin Roman poets, particularly Horace, Juvenal, and Perſius, in paſſages relating to the luxury of the old Roman tables. He renewed the opinion of the ancient phyſicians, who have written "De Salubri Piſcium Alimento," or the Wholeſomeneſs of a Fiſh Diet: and endeavoured to ſhew, that, according to them, fiſh is a proper aliment for ſedentary perſons, for the aged, ſick, and ſuch as are of a weakly conſtitution. In this work Nonnius complains of the Arabians, who, in tranſlating the Greek phyſicians, have omitted all paſſages relating to fiſh. Nonnius printed alſo a very large commentary, in 1620, upon the Greek medals; as alſo thoſe of Julius Cæſar, Auguſtus, and Tiberius, which had been engraved about fifty-five years before by Golazius, and publiſhed at that time by James de Bye, another celebrated engraver. Beſide theſe he wrote the following:

1. "Hiſpanîa; ſeu de Oppidis Fluminibuſque Hiſpanîæ."
2. "Icthyophagia; ſeu de Uſu Piſcium."
3. "Epicædium Lipſiæ."

NOSTRADAMUS (Michael)

An able Phyſician and celebrated Aſtrologer, deſcended of a noble Family in Provence, and born December 14, 1503, at St. Remy, in the Dioceſe of Avignon.

His father was a notary public, and his grandfather a phyſician. The latter gave him ſome knowledge of the

the mathematics; he afterwards completed his courſes of humanity and philoſophy at Avignon; and going thence to Montpellier, he applied himſelf to phyſic there, till, being forced away by the plague in 1522, he took his route towards Thouloufe, and paſſed on till he arrived at Bourdeaux. This courſe held him five years, and in it he undertook all ſuch patients as were willing to put themſelves under his care. After this he returned to Montpellier, was created doctor of his faculty in 1529, and then reviſited the ſame places where he had practiſed phyſic before.

At Agen he contracted an acquaintance with Julius Cæſar Scaliger, which induced him to make ſome ſtay in that town, and there he entered into the ſtate of matrimony; but having buried his wife, and two children which ſhe brought him, he quitted Agen after a reſidence of about four years. He returned into Provence, and fixed himſelf firſt at Marſeilles: but his friends having provided an advantageous match for him at Salon, he went thither about 1544. The lady's name was Anne Pouſſart, with whom he entered into a ſecond marriage, and by whom he had ſeveral children.

In 1546, Aix being afflicted with the plague, he went thither at the ſolicitation of the inhabitants, and was of great ſervice, particularly by a powder of his own invention; ſo that the town, in gratitude, gave him a conſiderable penſion for ſeveral years after the contagion had ceaſed. In 1547, the city of Lyons being viſited with the ſame fatal diſeaſe, had recourſe to our phyſician: accordingly he went thither alſo, and afterwards returning to Salon, happened to be much leſs eſteemed there than elſewhere.

The little ſatisfaction he met with, made him reſolve upon a more retired life; and he made uſe of the leiſure

leiſure, with which that reſolution furniſhed him, to apply himſelf to his ſtudies. He had a long time followed the trade of a conjuror occaſionally, and now he began to think himſelf inſpired, and miraculouſly illuminated with a proſpect into futurity. As faſt as theſe illuminations had diſcovered to him any future event, he entered it in writing in ſimple proſe; but, as he declared himſelf, by enigmatical ſentences. On reviſing them afterwards, he thought the ſentences would appear more reſpectable, and would ſavour more of a prophetic ſpirit, if they were expreſſed in verſe. This opinion determined him to throw them all into quatrains, and he afterwards arranged them into centuries. When this was done, he did not dare to bring into public light a work of this nature; on the other hand he ſaw, that the time of many events foretold in his quatrains was very near at hand: upon which account he reſolved to print them, as he did, with a dedication to his ſon Cæſar, an infant only ſome months old, in the form of a letter or preface, dated March 1, 1555. This firſt edition, which is included in three centuries, was printed by Rigault at Lyons. He prefixed his name in Latin, but gave to his ſon Cæſar the name as it is pronounced, Notredame.

The public were divided in their ſentiments of this work: many looked upon the author as a ſimple viſionary; while he was accuſed of the black art, or black magic, by others, and treated as an impious perſon, who held a commerce with the devil. At the ſame time there were not wanting ſuch, and thoſe in great numbers, who believed him to be really and truly endued with the ſupernatural gift of prophecy. Some alſo were found, who remained in ſuſpenſe, and refrained from giving any judgement at all upon the point. Henry the ſecond, and queen Catharine of Medicis

Medicis his mother, were, however, reſolved to ſee our prophet; and receiving orders to that effect, he immediately repaired to Paris. He was very graciouſly received at court, and, beſide the extraordinary reſpect that was paid to him, received a preſent of two hundred crowns. He was ſent afterwards to Blois, to make a viſit to his majeſty's children there, and report what he ſhould be able to diſcover of their deſtinies. No doubt he exerted himſelf to the utmoſt on the occaſion; but what his ſentence was is not known; it is certain, however, he returned to Salon loaded with honours and innumerable preſents. Animated with ſucceſs, he augmented his work from ſeven hundred quatrains to the number of a complete thouſand, and publiſhed it with a dedication to the king in 1558. That prince dying the next year of a wound, which he had received at a tournament, the book of our prophet was immediately conſulted, and this unfortunate event was found to be foretold in the thirty-fifth quatrain of the firſt century *. So remarkable a prediction gave new wings to his fame, and he was honoured ſhortly after with a viſit from Emanuel duke of Savoy, and the princeſs Margaret of France, his conſort.

From this time NOSTRADAMUS found himſelf even overburdened with viſitors, and his fame made every day new acquiſitions. Charles the ninth, coming to Salon, was eager above all things to have a ſight of him. NOSTRADAMUS, who then was in waiting as one of the retinue of the magiſtrates, being inſtantly preſented to his majeſty, complained of the little eſteem

* The lines are as follow:

" Le lion jeune le vieux ſurmontera,
" En champe bellique par ſingulier duel,
" Dans cage d'or les yeux lui crevera,
" Deux claſſes une, puis mourir, mort cruelle."

his

his countrymen had for him; whereupon the monarch publicly declared, that he ſhould hold the enemies of NOSTRADAMUS his own enemies, and deſired to ſee his children. Nor did that prince's favour ſtop here; in paſſing, not long after, through the city of Arles, he ſent for NOSTRADAMUS, preſented him with a purſe of two hundred crowns, together with a brevet, conſtituting him his phyſician in ordinary, with the ſame appointment as the reſt. But our prophet enjoyed theſe honours only for the ſpace of ſixteen months, for he died July 2, 1566, at Salon.

Beſide his "Centuries," we have ſome other pieces of his compoſition. He left three ſons and three daughters: John, his ſecond ſon, exerciſed with reputation the buſineſs of a proctor in the parliament of Provence. He wrote the "Lives of the ancient Provencial Poets, called "Troubadours," which was printed at Lyons in 1575, 8vo. Cæſar, the eldeſt ſon, was born at Salon in 1555, and died in 1629: he left a "Manuſcript, giving an Account of the moſt remarkable Events in the Hiſtory of Provence, from 1080 to 1494," into which he inſerted the lives of the poets of that country. Theſe memoirs falling into the hands of his nephew, Cæſar Noſtradamus, gentleman to the duke of Guiſe, he undertook to complete the work; and being encouraged by the eſtates of the country, he carried the account up to the Celtic Gauls. The impreſſion was finiſhed at Lyons in 1614, and publiſhed under the title of "Chronique de l'Hiſtoire de Provence." The next ſon, Michael, is ſaid to have undertaken the trade of peeping into futurity after the example of his father. The following diſtich was written upon NOSTRADAMUS by Stephen Jodelle:

"Noſtra damus, cum falſa damus, nam fallere noſtrum eſt:
"Et cum falſa damus, nil niſi Noſtra damus."

NUCK (ANTHONY)

A celebrated Dutch Phyſician,

WHO firſt practiſed his profeſſion at the Hague, and was afterwards profeſſor of anatomy at Leyden. He was a very experienced and indefatigable anatomiſt. His principal work is, "Adenographia, Sedlographia, et Operationes et Experimenta chirurgica," 3 ſmall volumes. Lugd. 1722.

O.

OBSOPÆUS (JOHN)

A German Phyſician, born at Brettin in the Palatinate, in 1556.

Having learned the elements of literature in his own country, he finiſhed his education at Neuhauſen, and in the college of wiſdom at Heidelberg, where he was inſtructed by Zachary Urſinus. After the death of the elector, Frederic the third, he went to Francfort on the Main, where he was employed in correcting the preſs by Wachelius, being well verſed in Greek and Latin. Here he applied himſelf for ſix years to the ſtudy of phyſic, and made ſo great a progreſs, that, paſſing through England and Holland into his own country, he obtained the phyſic profeſſor's chair at Heidelberg. When the elector, Frederic the fourth, went to Hamburgh, OBSOPÆUS attended him in the quality of his phyſician; but immediately after his return to Heidelberg was ſeized with a fatal diſtemper, of which he died in 1596.

HE

He publiſhed ſeveral pieces of "Hippocrates," with the Latin tranſlations corrected, and remarks. He alſo publiſhed "Sibyllina Oracula, with Catellio's Verſion, and Remarks by himſelf." "Zoroaſtris Magica, cum Scholiis Plethonis et Pſellii." "Oracula metrica Jovis;" all printed at Paris in 1607. He had a brother, Simon Obſopæus, who acquired ſome reputation in phyſic, but not ſo much by his writings as by his practice. He was alſo profeſſor of phyſic at Heidelberg, where he died in 1619, aged 44.—Vide Bayle and Voſſius.

OROBIO (Don Balthasar)

A famous Spaniſh Jew,

Was carefully educated in that religion by his parents, who were Jews, though they outwardly profeſſed themſelves Roman Catholics; abſtaining from the practice of Judaiſm in every thing, except only the obſervation of the faſt of expiation in the month of Tiſis or September. Our author ſtudied the ſcholaſtic philoſophy as it is taught in Spain, and became ſuch an adept therein, that he was made profeſſor of metaphyſics in the univerſity of Salamanca; but afterwards applying himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, he practiſed that art at Seville with ſucceſs, till, being accuſed of Judaiſm, he was thrown into the inquiſition, and ſuffered the moſt dreadful cruelties in order to force him to confeſs.

According to his own account, he was put into a dark dungeon, ſo ſtraight that he could ſcarcely turn himſelf in it, and ſuffered ſo many hardſhips, that his brain began to be diſturbed. He talked to himſelf frequently in this manner: "Am I indeed that Don "Balthasar Orobio, who walked freely about in "Seville, who was entirely at eaſe, and had the bleſ-

"ſings

"ſings of a wife and children?" Sometimes imagining, that his paſt life was only a dream, and that the dungeon where he then lay was his true birth-place, and which to all appearance would prove the place of his death. At other times, as he had a very metaphyſical turn, he firſt formed arguments of that kind, and then reſolved them, acting thus the three different parts of opponent, reſpondent, and moderator at the ſame time. In this whimſical way he diverted himſelf from time to time, and conſtantly denied that he was a Jew. After having appeared twice or thrice before the inquiſitors, he was put to the queſtion, the manner of which he repreſented as follows:

At the bottom of a ſubterraneous vault, lighted with two or three ſmall torches, he appeared before two perſons, one of whom was judge of the inquiſition, and the other ſecretary; who, having aſked him whether he would confeſs the truth, proteſted, that in caſe of a criminal's denial, the holy office would not be deemed the cauſe of his death, if he ſhould expire under the torments, but that it muſt be imputed entirely to his own obſtinacy. This done the executioner ſtripped off his clothes, tied his feet and hands with a ſtrong cord, and ſat him upon a little ſtool, while he paſſed the cord through ſome iron buckles which were fixed in the wall; then drawing away the ſtool he remained hanging by the cord, which the executioner ſtill drew harder and harder to make him confeſs, till a ſurgeon, who was preſent, aſſured the court of examinants, that he would not be able to bear any more without expiring. Theſe cords, it will be imagined, put him to exquiſite tortures, by cutting into the fleſh, and making the blood burſt from under his nails. As there was manifeſt danger, that the cords would tear off his fleſh, to prevent the worſt care was taken to gird him with

ſome bands about the breaſt; which, however, were drawn ſo extremely tight, that he would have run the riſk of not being able to fetch his breath, if he had not held it in while the executioner put the bands round him; by which device his lungs had room enough to perform their functions. In the ſevereſt extremity of his ſufferings, he was told that this was but the beginning of his torments, and that he would do well to confeſs before they proceeded to extremities. OROBIO added farther, that the executioner being mounted upon a ſmall ladder to do his office, in order to frighten him frequently let it fall againſt the ſhin-bones of his legs; ſo that the ſtaves being ſharp created exquiſite pain.

At laſt, after three years confinement, finding themſelves baffled by his perſeverance in denying his religion, they ordered his wounds to be cured, and ſo diſcharged him. As ſoon as our Jew had gotten his liberty, he reſolved to quit the Spaniſh dominions; and going to France, was made profeſſor of phyſic at Thouloufe. The theſes, which he made as candidate for this place, were upon putrefaction; and he maintained them with ſuch a metaphyſical ſubtilty, as embarraſſed all his competitors. He continued in this city ſome time, ſtill outwardly profeſſing the popiſh religion: but at laſt growing weary of diſſembling, he repaired to Amſterdam, where he was circumciſed, took the name of Iſaac, and profeſſed Judaiſm; ſtill continuing here alſo to practiſe phyſic, in which he was much eſteemed.

Upon the publication of Spinoza's book, he made ſlight of a ſyſtem, the falſeneſs of which he eaſily diſcovered; and when Brendenbourg's anſwer came to his hands, OROBIO, being perſuaded, that the author, in refuting Spinoza, had alſo admitted ſome principles which tended to atheiſm, took up his pen againſt both the

the authors, and publiſhed a piece to that purpoſe, entitled, "Certamen philoſophicum adverſus J. B. Principia." But the diſpute which he held with the celebrated Philip Limborch, againſt the Chriſtian religion, made the moſt noiſe. Here he exerted the whole force of his metaphyſical genius, and carried it on with great temper; and the three papers which he wrote on the occaſion were afterwards printed by his antagoniſt, in an account which he publiſhed of the controverſy, under the title of "Amica Collatio cum Judæo, &c." Orobio died in 1687.—Vide "Biblioth. Univerſ." tom. vii.—Baſnage's "Hiſtory of the Jews," &c.

OWEN (George)

Born in the Dioceſe of Worceſter, and educated at Oxford.

He became probationer fellow of Merton college in 1519, and took the ſeveral degrees in phyſic, that of doctor being conferred upon him in 1527. Soon after his graduation he was made phyſician to king Henry VIII; in which office he alſo ſerved his ſucceſſors king Edward VI, and queen Mary. In 1544, he was conſtituted a fellow of the college of phyſicians. His ſtation at court, and the teſtimonies of reſpectable contemporaries, ſufficiently aſſure us of his high character in his profeſſion, but few particulars of his life important enough to be related are recorded. He was a witneſs to the will of king Henry VIII, who left him a legacy of a hundred pounds. It is reported, that the ſucceeding prince, Edward VI, was brought into the world by Dr. Owen's means, who performed the Cæſarean operation on his mother. From this circumſtance, whether truly or falſely related, we may conclude him to have been a practitioner in midwifery as well as in phyſic.

In the firſt year of queen Mary, he was very inſtrumental in obtaining an act for the confirmation and enlargement of the powers granted to the college of phyſicians. Some time after, in the ſame reign, upon occaſion of a difference between the college of phyſicians and the univerſity of Oxford, concerning the admiſſion of an illiterate perſon to a degree, who was rejected by the college upon their examination, cardinal Pole, then chancellor of the univerſity, was appealed to, and obliged the univerſity to conſult doctor Owen, together with Dr. Thomas Huys, the queen's phyſician, "de inſtituendis rationibus quibus Oxonienſis "Academia in admittendis Medicis, uteretur." An agreement was in conſequence made, which the chancellor approved and ratified by his authority. We learn little farther concerning this eminent phyſician, except that he enjoyed for ſeveral years before his death divers lands and tenements near Oxford, which had belonged to religious houſes, and were conferred upon him by the favour of Henry and Edward. It may hence appear ſomewhat extraordinary, that one of his deſcendants ſhould be condemned to death in the year 1615, for maintaining the legality of killing a prince excommunicated by the pope. Dr. Owen died October 10, 1558, of an epidemic intermittent, and was buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Leland intimates, that he had written ſeveral pieces on medical ſubjects, but none of them preſerved. Tanner mentions the following work of his writing: "A meet Diet for the new Ague, ſet forth by Dr. Owen."—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 68.

P.

PALFIN (JOHN)

A Surgeon of Eminence, born at Ghent in Flanders.

Being made anatomiſt and reader in ſurgery in that city, he was much diſtinguiſhed by his lectures as well as practice. He wrote upon ſeveral ſubjects with good learning and judgement. He died at Ghent in an advanced age, 1730. He had an intimate connection with Davaux, a celebrated ſurgeon at Paris; and Heiſter, in his book of "Surgery," quotes a treatiſe upon the ſame ſubject, written in the German tongue by PALFIN.

HIS works are, "An Oſteology, or Deſcription of the Bones," in Flemiſh, tranſlated by himſelf into French; "An Account of the Diſſection of two monſtrous Infants joined together," in Flemiſh; "A Deſcription of the Parts of Generation in a Woman: together with Licetus's Treatiſe of Monſters, and a Diſſertation on the Circulation of the Blood in a Fœtus, againſt M. Mery, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris;" "The Anatomy of the Human Body," &c. in Flemiſh, tranſlated by the author into French, with additions and alterations. Vide "Supplement de Paris," &c.

PARACELSUS (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS BOMBAST DE HOHENHEIM,)

A famous Phyſician,

Was the ſon of Wilhelmus Hohenheim, a learned man, and licentiate in phyſic, though a ſlender practitioner, yet poſſeſſed of a noble library, being himſelf

the natural ſon of a maſter of the Teutonic order. He was born in 1493, at a village called Einſiedlen in Switzerland, about two German miles from Zurich. At three years of age, he is ſaid to have been mutilated, and made an eunuch by a ſow. Accordingly we always find him a bitter enemy to women; and he is almoſt the only great man upon record without a paſſion for the ſex, though his picture, as taken from life, repreſents him with a beard. He was inſtructed by his father in phyſic and ſurgery, wherein he made great proficiency; but as he grew up, he was captivated with the ſtudy of alchymy, which occaſioned his father to put him under the care of Trithemius, abbot of Spanheim, a man of great renown in thoſe days. Having learned many ſecrets from Trithemius, he removed to Sigiſmond Faggerus of Schwatz, a famous German chymiſt; who, at that time, partly by his own induſtry, and partly by a multitude of ſervants and operators retained for the purpoſe, made daily improvements in the art. And here he aſſures us he learned ſpagyric operations effectually; after which he applied to all the moſt eminent maſters in the alchymical philoſophy, who concealed nothing from him; and from whom, as he himſelf relates, he learned his ſecrets.

But, not content with this, he viſited all the univerſities of Germany, Italy, France, and Spain, in order to learn phyſic; and then he took a journey to Pruſſia, Lithuania, Poland, Walachia, Tranſilvania, Croatia, Portugal, Illyria, and the other countries of Europe, where he applied indifferently to phyſicians, barbers, old women, conjurors, and chemiſts, both good and bad; from all of whom he gladly picked up any thing that might be uſeful, and then enlarged his ſtock of ſure and approved remedies. He alſo learned from

Baſil

Baſil Valentine's writings the doctrine of the three elements, which, concealing the author's name, he adopted as his own, and publiſhed under the appellation of "Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury."

In the 20th year of his age, making a viſit to the mines in Germany, he intended to travel into Ruſſia; but being taken priſoner on the frontiers by the Tartars, he was carried before the Cham, and afterwards ſent with that prince's ſon on an embaſſy to Conſtantinople; where, in his 28th year, he tells us, he was let into the ſecret of the philoſopher's ſtone. He was alſo retained frequently as ſurgeon and phyſician in armies, battles, and ſieges. He ſet a high value on Hippocrates and the ancient phyſicians, but deſpiſed the ſcholaſtic doctors, and above all the Arabs. He made great uſe of remedies prepared of mercury and opium, wherewith he cured the leproſy, venereal diſeaſe, itch, ſlight dropſies, and other infirmities, which to the phyſicians of thoſe times, who were ignorant of mercury, and afraid of opium, as cold in the fourth degree, were utterly incurable.

By theſe cures he grew daily more celebrated and daring; eſpecially after recovering the famous printer, Frobenius of Baſil, whoſe caſe appears to have been a violent pain in his heel, which, upon PARACELSUS's treatment, removed into his toes, ſo that the patient could never ſtir them afterwards, though he felt no pain, and in other reſpects grew well; but ſoon after died of an apoplexy. By this cure he became acquainted with Eraſmus, and was well eſteemed by the magiſtrates of Baſil, who, giving him a bountiful ſalary, made him profeſſor in 1527, where he continued to teach philoſophical phyſic two hours every day, ſometimes in Latin, but more frequently in High Dutch. He read lectures to explain his own books, "De

Compoſitionibus; De Gradibus," et "De Tartaro;" which, according to Helmont, abounded in idle drollery, and contained little ſolid ſenſe. Here, in a ſolemn manner ſeated in the chair, he burned the writings of Galen and Avicenna, declaring to his audience, that he would even conſult the devil if God would not aſſiſt him: and this is compatible with his expreſs declaration in ſeveral places of his works, that no one need ſcruple conſulting the devil to get ſecrets of phyſic out of him. He had many diſciples, with whom he lived in great intimacy. Three of theſe he maintained in diet and clothing, and inſtructed in ſeveral ſecrets, though they afterwards ungratefully deſerted their maſter, and even wrote ſcandalous things of him, adminiſtering with great indiſcretion the medicines he had taught them, to the great diſadvantage of thoſe who employed them. He alſo retained ſurgeons and barbers in his family, to whom he communicated uſeful ſecrets, but all of them left him ſoon after, and commenced hoſtilities againſt him. His only faithful diſciples were the doctors Peter, Cornelius, Andrew, Urſinus, the licentiate Pangratius, and Mr. Raphael, of whom he ſpeaks in terms of commendation.

During his two years reſidence in this city, he cured a noble canon of Lichtenfels, who had been given over by the phyſicians, of a violent pain in the ſtomach, with only three of his laudanum pills. The ſick canon had promiſed him one hundred French crowns for the cure, but finding it ſo eaſily effected, he refuſed to pay, alleging with a jeſt, that PARACELSUS had given him but three mouſeturds. Upon this our phyſician cited his patient before a court of juſtice; where, a judge not conſidering ſo much the excellence of the art, as the quantity of labour and coſt, decreed him only a trifling gratification. With this PARACELSUS was ſo exaſperated,

exaſperated, that, loading them with reproaches of ignorance and injuſtice, he rendered himſelf in ſome meaſure guilty of treaſon, and thus thought beſt to quit the court, and make haſte home: whence, by advice of his friends, he privately withdrew out of the city, leaving his whole chemical apparatus to Johannes Oporinus. After this he continued rambling two years through the neighbouring parts of Alſatia, accompanied by Oporinus; and, in the courſe of a diſſolute life, wrought many extraordinary cures, as we find related by Zwinger, who lived at the ſame time at Baſil, and often heard the account from Oporinus himſelf *.

It happened one evening, that PARACELSUS was called upon to viſit a countryman dangerouſly ill near Colmar in Alſace; but, being ſet in for an evening's drinking with indifferent company, he deferred viſiting the patient till the next morning; when, entering the houſe with a furious look, he aſked if the ſick perſon had taken any phyſic, intending to adminiſter ſome of his own laudanum. The by-ſtanders anſwered, that he had taken nothing but the ſacrament, being at the point of death; at which PARACELSUS in a rage replied, "If he has had recourſe to another phyſician, "he has no occaſion for me," and ran immediately out of doors. Oporinus, ſtruck with this piece of impiety, bid PARACELSUS adieu: fearing the barbarity of his otherwiſe beloved maſter ſhould ſome time fall on his own head.

From this time he continued wandering from place

* This Oporinus, who had been for ſome time his ſervant and amanuenſis, was a perſon of much learning, well ſkilled in the Greek and Latin tongues; who, poſſeſſed with a vain expectation of attaining his ſecrets, left his own family, and travelled with him for two years without learning any one thing; till, wearied out, he grew wiſe, and quitting PARACELSUS returned to Baſil.

to

to place, always intoxicated, never changing his clothes, and not ſo much as going to bed. In September 1541, being taken ill at a public inn at Saltſburgh, he died, after a few days ſickneſs, in his forty-eighth year; though he had promiſed himſelf, by the uſe of his elixir, that he ſhould live to the age of Methuſalem. He was buried in the hoſpital of St. Sebaſtian at Saltſburg, with the following epitaph:

Conditur hic Philippus Theophraſtus,
Inſignis medicinæ doctor, qui dira illa vulnera,
Lepram, podagram, hydropiſim, aliaque inſanabilia
Corporis contagia, mirifica arte ſuſtulit:
Ac bona ſua in pauperes diſtribuendo collocandoque honoravit.

It is more than probable, that the majority of the pieces publiſhed in his works are not his, but that his followers choſe to uſher their performances into the world under his name. In effect, they are ſo many, and ſo different from each other, that it is next to impoſſible they ſhould all have come from the ſame hand; and yet, beſide the three books already mentioned, which he lectured upon in public, there are ſome others that ſeem to be genuine, the titles of which are as follow: "De Peſte;" De Mineralibus; "De Vitâ longa," and the "Archidoxa Medicinæ:" De Ortu Rerum naturalium;" "De Transformatione Rerum naturalium;" "De Vitâ Rerum naturalium." The reſt are ſpurious, eſpecially his "Theological Works."

With reſpect to his merit as to medicine and alchemy, it muſt be owned, that an arrogant aſſuming air infected all his writings as well as his actions. It was common with him to promiſe mighty things, with complete aſſurance, upon ſlender and unequal grounds. A ſtrong inſtance of his weakneſs is his undertaking, by the mere uſe of his elixir, to prolong a man's life to the age of Methuſalem, and deliberating with himſelf

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to what period he ſhould protract his own. With the ſame vanity he aſſerts, that he knew the univerſal medicine, and the body of chemiſts have complimented him with the knowledge of it; but what effectually overthrows his pretenſions to ſuch a remedy is his own dying at an immature age. His real merit conſiſted in being well ſkilled in ſurgery, and practiſing it with great ſucceſs; in underſtanding the common practice of phyſic as well as his contemporaries; in being alone maſter of the powers, preparations, and uſes of metals; in having the uſe of opium to himſelf, and working wonderful cures thereby; and in being well acquainted with the virtues of mercury, in an age in which perhaps only he and Carpus knew any thing of the matter. As to his being poſſeſſed of the philoſopher's ſtone, there are no ſufficient proofs of it, and many ſtrong ones to the contrary.

The ſyſtem of PARACELSUS was ſomewhat ſo extravagant and uncommon, that we muſt not conceal it from the reader. His firſt principle is the analogy which he ſuppoſes between the great world and the little world, or the body of man. In man, for inſtance, he diſcovers the motions of the ſtars, the nature of the earth, water, and air; all vegetables and minerals; all the conſtellations, and the four winds. He aſſerts, that a phyſician ought to know what in man is called the dragon's tail, the ram, the polar axis, the meridian, the riſing and ſetting of the ſun: and if he be ignorant of theſe things, ſays our author, he is good for nothing. From the ſame author and his followers ſprings the opinion of a pretended and an imaginary agreement between the principal parts of a man's body with the planets; as of the heart with the Sun; of the brain with the Moon; of the ſpleen with Saturn; of the lungs with Mercury; of the kidneys and teſticles

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with Venus; of the liver with Jupiter; and the gall with Mars: as there are alſo ſeven metals or minerals, which agree with theſe ſeven planets. PARACELSUS alſo aſſures us, that in our limbus, that is, the human body, are the heavens, the earth, and the properties of all animals: and he alſo aſſerts, that a true phyſician muſt be able to ſay, "This is a ſaphire in "the body of man, this mercury, this a cypreſs, and this "a wall-flower." He eſtabliſhed a relation between diſeaſes and plants: he maintained a prima materia, or firſt matter, whence ſpring, among other things, the ſeeds of vegetables, animals, and minerals; and that generation is only the exit of each ſeed from darkneſs to light, in which they lay in the firſt matter. Beſide the four ordinary elements, fire, air, earth, and water; and three principles, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, he thought there was in all natural bodies ſomething of a celeſtial nature, which he calls quinteſſence, and which he deſcribes thus: "The quinteſſence is a ſubſtance, "which is corporeally drawn from all bodies that in-"creaſe, and from every thing that has life; and this "ſubſtance is diſengaged from all impurity and mor-"tality; it is of the higheſt ſubtility, and ſeparated from "all the elements." He adds, that "this quinteſſence "is not of a different nature from the elements, becauſe "it is of itſelf an element." He calls it alſo by the ſeveral names of the philoſophical tincture, or philoſopher's ſtone, the flower, the ſun, heaven, and æthereal ſpirit. "This medicine," ſays he, "is an inviſible "fire, which devours all diſeaſes." However, as this quinteſſence was, he acknowledges, very rare, he found himſelf under a neceſſity of ſeeking for particular remedies. In order to diſcover which, one of the means is to diſcover the ſignature of things. Thus, for inſtance, he maintained, that Euphraſia bore a mark, which

which indicated its virtues for diſorders of the eyes, and this mark is a ſmall black figure within the flower, which, he ſaid, repreſented the eye-ball; yet he depended chiefly upon metallic medicines, and even required that animal and vegetable ſubſtances ſhould be chemically prepared, as neceſſary to extract the poiſonous quality naturally in them.

He alſo believed, that certain words and characters, engraved on ſtones, could cure ſome particular diſeaſes, which would not yield to any other remedies: and he maintained, that a phyſician might have recourſe to magic for the cure of diſeaſes. It exceeds the bounds of this deſign to run out into a deſcription of the eſſency, the magiſteries, the elixirs, and other important ſecrets, which our author called "Magnalia Dei," as the quinteſſence, the azeth, and his laudanum. His ſurgery ſeems to have been more eſteemed than it deſerved. Upon the whole, in reading PARACELSUS's works, it is eaſy to obſerve, that he had a heated and diſordered imagination, full of the crudeſt notions; whence it is no wonder he gave into aſtrology, geomancy, chiromancy, and the cabala, which were extremely common and popular in thoſe ignorant ages. He ſays expreſsly, that medicine muſt be joined to magic, or it cannot be ſucceſsful; by which he does not mean natural magic only, but declares, that no one need ſcruple getting certain ſecrets of phyſic from the devil; and boaſts of holding a converſation with Galen and Avicen at the gates of hell. In ſhort, he has uſed all poſſible means to perſuade the world, that he was a real magician, ſo that if he has failed in his attempt it is his misfortune. Indeed it has been the common opinion that he was one; though perhaps the truer opinion may be, that in ſome inſtances he was rather an impoſtor than a conjuror. However,

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among the bad things with which his works are ſtuffed, there are ſome that are good, and contribute to the improvement of phyſic. He was neither learned in the languages nor in philoſophy; he had but little erudition; he ſays himſelf, that his library did not contain ten pages, and that he paſſed ten years without reading a book.

A vindication of PARACELSUS has been written by the late learned Dr. Heathcote in his "Sylva," from which we ſhall tranſcribe a few of his remarks. "One "of the papers, in the 'Medical Tranſactions,' con- "tains the following paragraph: 'If modern times "had not furniſhed ſimilar inſtances, it would have "been matter of aſtoniſhment to us to have heard, "that Eraſmus, the friend, the correſpondent, and the "patient of our excellent Linacre, whoſe great ſkill "in the ſcience of phyſic he extols in ſeveral of his "epiſtles, ever conſulted in his own caſe ſo *wild*, ſo "*illiterate* an enthuſiaſt, as PARACELSUS appears to "have been. But it is to be *lamented*, that in matters, "which relate to phyſic, even the moſt ſenſible part of "mankind has ever ſhewn a degree of weakneſs and "credulity, eaſily impoſed upon by the *ſelf-importance* "of thoſe, who know how to recommend themſelves "to the world by *bold promiſes*; and that *diffidence*, "*doubt*, and *heſitation*, which help to conſtitute the true "character of a philoſopher, have ruined both the "fame and fortune of many an excellent phyſician.' "Theſe words are important, and will furniſh, as a "preacher would ſay, abundant matter for edification.

"Now, though it is not meant to *vindicate* PARA- "CELSUS fully and abſolutely throughout, yet hath "not this writer's zeal againſt him ſomewhat tranſ- "ported, and carried him farther than the matter of

"fact

" fact will in ſtrictneſs admit of? That PARACELSUS
" was *wild* to a conſiderable degree, will not be denied;
" but, whether he was either ſo *wild* or ſo *illiterate*
" as he is here repreſented, it is at leaſt pardonable to
" doubt, becauſe men, neither *wild* nor *illiterate*, have
" thought and ſpoken highly of him. The writer
" quotes Eraſmus, as having *conſulted him in his own*
" *caſe:* his complaint and *lamentation* are grounded
" upon this very fact. If then Eraſmus, though the
" friend and patient of Linacre, whoſe ſkill too in
" phyſic he hath greatly extolled, did (as by thus con-
" ſulting him he certainly did) ſuppoſe that PARA-
" CELSUS might do what Linacre had not done,
" could Eraſmus think otherwiſe than highly of him?

" True it is, that Eraſmus hath not ſpoken favour-
" ably of phyſicians in general; a letter of his to War-
" ham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, beginning in theſe
" terms; 'Incidit Eraſmo tuo periculoſa, et omnium
" graviſſima cum calculo conflictatio. Deventum in
" manus medicorum et pharmacopolorum, hoc eſt,
" carnificum et harpigierum,' &c. But theſe and
" ſimilar ſtrokes regard chiefly the manners of the
" profeſſion, and in no wiſe affect his teſtimony for
" PARACELSUS, whoſe abilities, as a profeſſor, are the
" point in queſtion. Others alſo have ſpoken in the
" higheſt terms of this phyſician. 'Placuit altiſſimo,
" PARACELSUM miſiſſe,' ſays Van Helmont, 'qui me-
" dicaminum altiores præparationes mundo propone-
" ret:' and Gerard Voſſius ſpeaks of him as having
" actually raiſed chemiſtry from the dead. 'He had'
" ſays Rapin, 'a profound genius, but a dark and
" obſcure expreſſion; all his words were ænigmas, and
" all his diſcourſes myſteries.' Rallandus, a German
" phyſician, formed a dictionary of his new invented
" terms, which, however, did not ſuffice to make them
" intelligible.

" intelligible. He was thought to have uſed a familiar, " or demon, and to have carried it about in the hilt of " his ſword. It is certain, that he affected to paſs for a " magician; and did not ſcruple to teach, that if God " refuſed to lend his aſſiſtance, it was lawful and right " to conſult the devil; for, ſays he, 'nihil refert an " Deus an diabolus ægro opem ferat, modi morbus " curetur.' He was prepared alſo to be an eccleſiaſti- " cal reformer, and had his ſingularities in divinity as " well as in phyſic. He maintained, among other " ſtrange things, 'that our firſt parents, before the fall, " had not the parts neceſſary to generation; but that " they protuberated afterwards, like a ſcrofulous " tumour from the throat.' His manners were ſome- " what ſavage; he was arrogant and aſſuming, a mighty " boaſter, a great promiſer. By virtue of his Elixir " Proprietatis, he undertook to protract the life of " man to any period; but while he was deliberating " how far to protract his own, he died after a few days " illneſs in his 48th year. His works are in Latin; " but his latinity, like his manners, is rather barbarous. " They have been printed more than once: the beſt " edition, as I ſuppoſe, is that of Geneva, 1658, in 3 " vols. folio.

" Now from this general ſurvey of PARACELSUS, what " is the idea to be formed of his character? why, un- " doubtedly, *wildneſs* appears to have been a prevail- " ing caſt in it; but, was *wildneſs* peculiar to PARA- " CELSUS? was not Van Helmont; were not an hun- " dred others, *wild* as well as he?—Take but the bulk " of writers upon other ſubjects; upon philoſophy, " upon divinity, upon metaphyſics particularly; bring " them to the teſt of reaſon; examine them well: you " will find that they abound with *wild* and fantaſtic " notions, with vain and groundleſs conceits; that

" ſome write purely from imagination and tempera-
" ment, that others are miſled by prejudice and paſſion,
" and that all are conſtantly loſing ſight of nature and
" common ſenſe. From PARACELSUS this cenſurer
" 'tranſcribes paſſages, on account of the juſt obſer-
" vations they contain;' and owns that, 'in the midſt
" of the moſt incomprehenſible jargon, he ſometimes
" talks intelligibly;' which really is as much as can be
" ſaid of almoſt any writer, upon ſubjects ſo abſtruſe and
" profound. Even from Galen, whoſe name has been
" ſounded ſo high in the regions of phyſic, and whoſe
" works are reckoned to contain ſo many excellent
" things; I ſay, from Galen, will I undertake to pro-
" duce as ſolid, full, and elaborate nonſenſe, as this
" writer for his life can from PARACELSUS. Galen
" was doubtleſs an illuſtrious phyſician in his day,
" and alſo a very acute and learned man. Iſaac Ca-
" ſaubon hath called him 'Criticorum, non minus
" quam Medicorum, principem;' but if he is now
" read by here and there a man, it may poſſibly be as
" much for his language and critical ſkill, as for any
" medical treaſures ſuppoſed to be lodged in him.

" So much then for PARACELSUS's *wildneſs*; as for
" his *illiteracy*, if I may ſo call it, this may not be ſo
" eaſily aſcertained. I can indeed readily conceive,
" that he was no critic in Greek and Latin; but muſt
" not haſtily pronounce *illiterate* a man, who has left
" us two or three folios in a learned language. True
" it is, that his latinity ſavours of barbariſm; but it is
" equally true, that profeſſional men, who could have
" written in this language with purity and elegance,
" have yet affected an obſcure and even barbarous ſtyle,
" merely to give their works a more myſterious and
" ſcientific air: and PARACELSUS, poſſibly, may have
" done ſo too."—Vide "Moreri," "Boerhaave," and
" Shaw."—Dr. Heathcote's "Sylva," p. 241, &c.

PARÉ (AMBROSE)

A celebrated French Surgeon, born at Laval in the Sixteenth Century.

HE was ſurgeon to Henry IId, Francis IId, Charles IXth, and Henry IIId. Being a Proteſtant, he would have been involved in the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, had not the king himſelf, who ſo cruelly ſacrificed multitudes of his ſubjects, ſhut him up in his own room, ſaying, that "it was not right for a man ſo uſeful to the world, to periſh in ſuch a manner." PARÉ wrote ſeveral treatiſes in French, which were tranſlated into Latin by Jaques Guillemeau. The collection of theſe treatiſes has gone through ſeveral editions; the beſt is that of 1614, Paris, folio. PARÉ died in December 1590, at an advanced age, having enjoyed conſiderable reputation both as a ſurgeon and a man.

PARKINSON (JOHN)

Of this ingenious Engliſh botaniſt, one of the firſt and moſt induſtrious cultivators of that ſcience among us, the memorials that remain are very ſcanty. He was born in 1567, was educated to the profeſſion of an apothecary, and reſided in London. He roſe to ſo diſtinguiſhed a reputation in his profeſſion, as to be appointed apothecary to king James Iſt; and on the publication of his "Theatre of Plants," he obtained from the unfortunate ſucceſſor of that prince the title of *Botanicus regis primarius*. The time of his death cannot be exactly aſcertained, but as his "Herbal" was publiſhed in 1640, and it appears that he was living at that time, he muſt have attained his 73d year.

PARKINSON's firſt publication was,

1. "Paradiſi in Sole Paradiſus terreſtris; or a Garden

den of all Sorts of pleaſant Flowers, which our Engliſh Ayre will permit to be nurſed up: with a Kitchen Garden of all Manner of Herbes, Rootes, and Fruits, for Meat or Sauſe, &c."

In this work the plants are arranged without any exact order. Nearly one thouſand are ſeparately deſcribed, of which ſeven hundred and eighty are figured on one hundred and twenty-nine plates, which appear to have been cut expreſsly for this work. PARKINSON was the firſt Engliſh author who ſeparately deſcribed and figured the ſubjects of the flower garden; and this book is therefore a valuable curioſity, exhibiting a complete view of the extent of the Engliſh garden at the beginning of the laſt century. It may, perhaps, be neceſſary to inform the reader, that "Paradiſus in Sole" is meant to expreſs the author's name, *Park-in-Sun*. In 1640, he publiſhed his

2. "Theatrum Botanicum; or, Theatre of Plants, or an Herbal of a large Extent; containing therein, a more ample and exact Hiſtory and Declaration of the Phyſical Herbs and Plants than are in other Authors, &c." London, folio, 1746 pages.

This work had been the labour of the author's life, and he tells us, that owing to the "diſaſtrous times," and other impediments, the printing of it was long retarded. Dr. Pultney is of opinion, that, allowing for the defects common to the age, PARKINSON will appear "more of an original author than Gerard or "Johnſon, independent of the advantages he might "derive from being poſterior to them. His Theatre "was carried on through a long ſeries of years, and "he profited by the works of ſome late authors, which "Johnſon, though they were equally in his power, "had neglected to uſe. PARKINSON's deſcriptions in "many inſtances appear to be new. He is more par-

" ticular in pointing out the places of growth. John-
" ſon had deſcribed about 2,850 plants; PARKINSON
" has near 3,800. Theſe accumulations rendered the
" Theatrum Botanicum the moſt copious book on the
" ſubject in the Engliſh language; and it may be pre-
" ſumed, that it gained equally the approbation of me-
" dical people, and of all thoſe who were curious and
" inquiſitive in this kind of knowledge.

PARSONS (JAMES)

An eminent Phyſician, and polite Scholar, born at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, in March 1705.

His father, who was the youngeſt of nine ſons of colonel Parſons, and nearly related to the baronet of that name, being appointed barrack-maſter at Bolton, in Ireland, removed with his family into that kingdom, ſoon after the birth of his then only ſon James, who received at Dublin the early part of his education; and, by the aſſiſtance of proper maſters, laid a conſiderable foundation of claſſical and other learning, which enabled him to become tutor to lord Kingſton.

TURNING his attention to the ſtudy of medicine, he went afterwards to Paris, where (we now uſe his own words) " he followed the moſt eminent profeſſors in
" the ſeveral ſchools, as Aſtruc, Dubois, Lemery, and
" others; attended the anatomical lectures of the moſt
" famous Hunaud and De Cat; and chemicals at the
" king's gardens at St. Come. He attended the phy-
" ſicians in both hoſpitals of the Hotel Dieu and La
" Charité; and the chemical lectures and demonſtra-
" tions of Lemery and Bouldue; and in botany, Juſſieu.
" Having finiſhed theſe ſtudies, his profeſſors gave
" him honourable atteſtations of his having followed
" them with diligence and induſtry, which entitled

" him

"him to take the degrees of doctor and profeſſor of "the art of medicine, in any univerſity in the domi- "nions of France. Intending to return to England, "he judged it unneceſſary to take degrees in Paris, "unleſs he had reſolved to reſide there; and as it was "more expenſive, he therefore went to the univerſity "of Rheims, in Champaigne, where, by virtue of "his atteſtations, he was immediately admitted to "three examinations, as if he had finiſhed his ſtudies "in that academy; and there was honoured with his "degrees, June 11th, 1736. In the July following he "came to London, and was ſoon employed by Dr. "James Douglas, to aſſiſt him in his anatomical works, "where in ſome time he began to practiſe. He was "elected a member of the royal ſociety in 1740; and, "after due examination, was admitted a licenciate of "the college of phyſicians, April 1, 1751, paying "college fees, and bond ſtamps of different denomi- "nations, to the amount of 41l. 2s. 8d. ſubject alſo "to quarterage of 2l. per annum. In 1755, he paid "a farther ſum of 7l. which, with the quarterage "money already paid, made up the ſum of 16l. in "lieu of all future payments."

On his arrival in London, by recommendation of his Paris friends, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Dr. Mead, Sir Hans Sloane, and Dr. James Douglas. This great anatomiſt made uſe of his aſſiſtance, not only in his anatomical preparations, but alſo in his repreſentations of morbid and other appearances, a liſt of ſeveral of which was in the hands of his friend Dr. Maty, who had prepared an eloge on Dr. PARSONS, which was never uſed, but which, by the favour of Mrs. Parſons, Mr. Nichols has preſerved at large.

Though Dr. PARSONS cultivated the ſeveral branches

of his profeſſion, he was principally employed in the obſtetrical line. In 1738, by the intereſt of his friend Dr. Douglas, he was appointed phyſician to the public infirmary in St. Giles's. In 1739, he was married to Miſs Elizabeth Reynolds, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter, who all died young. Dr. PARSONS reſided for many years in Red-Lion-Square, where he frequently enjoyed the company and converſation of Dr. Stukely, biſhop Lyttleton, Mr. Henry Baker, Dr. Knight, and many other of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, and that of arts, manufactures, and commerce; giving an elegant weekly dinner to a large but ſelect party. He enjoyed alſo the literary correſpondence of D'Argenville, Buffon, Le Cat, Beccaria, Amb. Bertrand, Valltravers, Aſcanius, Turberville, Needham, Dr. Garden, and others of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in ſcience. As a practitioner he was judicious, careful, honeſt, and remarkably humane to the poor: as a friend, obliging and communicative; cheerful and decent in converſation; ſevere and ſtrict in his morals, and attentive to fulfil with propriety all the various duties of life. In 1769, finding his health impaired, he propoſed to retire from buſineſs and from London, and with that view diſpoſed of a conſiderable number of his books and foſſils, and went to Briſtol. But he returned ſoon after to his old houſe, and died in it after a week's illneſs, on the 4th of April 1770, to the inexpreſſible grief of his wife and ſiſter-in-law, and many of his intimate friends, to whom his memory will always be precious. By his laſt will, dated in October, 1766, he gave his whole property to Mrs. Parſons; and in caſe of her death before him, to Miſs Mary Reynolds, her only ſiſter, "in recompence for "her affectionate attention to him and to his wife, for "a long courſe of years, in ſickneſs and in health."

It

It was his particular requeſt, that he ſhould not be buried till ſome change ſhould appear in his corpſe; a requeſt, which occaſioned his being kept unburied ſeventeen days, and even then the ſlighteſt alteration only was perceivable. He was buried at Hendon, in a vault which he had cauſed to be built on ſome ground purchaſed at the death of his ſon James. On his tomb is the following inſcription:

Here,
Taken from his ſorrowful Family and
Friends,
By the common Lot of frail Humanity,
reſts JAMES PARSONS, M.D.
Member of the College of Phyſicians,
and F.R.S. and S.A.
A man,
in whom the moſt dignifying Virtues
were united with Talents the moſt
numerous and rare.
Firm and erect in conſcious Conviction,
no Conſideration could move him
to deſert Truth, or acquieſce to her
Opponents.
Phyſic, Anatomy, Natural Hiſtory,
Antiquities, Languages, and the
Fine Arts,
are largely indebted to his Skill and
Induſtry in each:
For many important Truths diſcovered
in their Support,
Or Errors detected in which they were
obſcured.
Yet though happy beyond the general
Race of Mankind in mental
Endowments,
The ſincere Chriſtian, the affectionate
Huſband,
The generous and humane Friend,
were in him ſuperior to the ſage
Scholar and Philoſopher.

He died April 4th, 1770,
in the 66th Year of his Age.
Here alſo lies the Body of James
Parſons,
Son of the above-named Dr. PARSONS,
who died December 9th, 1750,
in the ninth Year of his Age.

A portrait of Dr. PARSONS, by Mr. Wilſon, is now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Another by Wells, in the hands of his widow, with a third unfiniſhed; and one of his ſon James; alſo a family piece, in which the ſame ſon is introduced, with the doctor and his lady, accompanied by her ſiſter. Among many other portraits, Mrs. Parſons has fine ones of the illuſtrious Harvey, of biſhop Burnet, and of Dr. John Freind; a beautiful miniature of Dr. Stukely; ſome good paintings by her huſband's own hands, particularly the rhinoceros, which he deſcribed in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions." Mrs. Parſons is alſo in poſſeſſion of his MSS. and ſome capital printed books; a large folio volume, entitled, "Figuræ quædam Miſcellaneæ, quæ ad Rem Anatomicam Hiſtoriamque naturalem Spectant, quas propriâ adumbravit manu JACOBUS PARSONS, M.D. S.S.R. Ant. &c." another called "Drawings of curious Foſſils, Shells, &c. in Dr. PARSONS's Collection, drawn by himſelf."

It would be beyond our limits, to enter into an enumeration of the many curious articles at various times communicated to the public by Dr. PARSONS, which, however, may be ſeen in the "Anecdotes of Bowyer." We ſhall, therefore, cloſe this article with an extract from Dr. Maty's eloge. "The ſurpriſing variety of "branches which Dr. PARSONS embraced, and the ſe-"veral living as well as dead languages he had a know-"ledge of, qualified him abundantly for the office of "aſſiſtant ſecretary for foreign correſpondences, which

"the

" the council of the royal ſociety beſtowed upon him
" about the year 1750. He acquitted himſelf to the
" utmoſt of his power in the functions of this place,
" till a few years before his death, when he reſigned in
" favour of his friend, who now gratefully pays this
" laſt tribute to his memory. Dr. PARSONS joined to his
" academical honours, thoſe which the royal college of
" phyſicians of London beſtowed upon him, by ad-
" mitting him, after due examination, licentiate, on
" the firſt day of April, 1751. The diffuſive ſpirit
" of our friend was only equalled by his deſire of in-
" formation. To both theſe principles he owed
" the intimacies which he formed with ſome of the
" greateſt men of his time. The names of Folkes,
" Hales, Mead, Stukely, Needham, Baker, Collin-
" ſon, and Garden, may be mentioned on this occa-
" ſion, and many more might be added. Weekly
" meetings were formed, where the earlieſt intelli-
" gence was received and communicated of any diſ-
" covery both here and abroad; and new trials
" were made, to bring to the teſt of experience the
" reality or uſefulneſs of theſe diſcoveries. Here it
" was that the microſcopical animals found in ſeveral
" infuſions were firſt produced; the propagation of
" ſeveral inſects by ſection aſcertained; the conſtancy
" of nature amidſt theſe wonderful changes eſta-
" bliſhed.

" His 'Remains of Japhet, being Hiſtorical En-
" quiries into the Affinity and Origin of the Euro-
" pean Languages,' is a moſt laborious performance,
" tending to prove the antiquity of the firſt inhabitants
" of theſe iſlands, as being originally deſcended from
" Gomer and Magog, above 1000 years before Chriſt,
" their primitive and ſtill ſubſiſting language, and its
" affinity with ſome others. It cannot be denied but
" that

" that there is much ingenuity, as well as true learning " in this work, which helps conviction, and often ſup- " plies the want of it. But we cannot help thinking, " that our friend's warm feelings now and then miſlead " his judgement, and that ſome atle aſt of his conjec- " tures, reſting upon partial traditions, and poetical " ſcraps of Iriſh ſcalds and Welſh bards, are leſs ſatis- " factory than his tables of affinity between the ſeveral " northern languages, as deduced from one common " ſtock. Literature, however, is much obliged to " him for having in this, as well as in many of his other " works, opened a new field of obſervations and diſ- " coveries.

" In enumerating our learned friend's diſſertations, we " find ourſelves at a loſs whether we ſhould follow the " order of ſubjects, or of time; neither is it eaſy to ac- " count for their ſurpriſing variety and quick ſucceſſion. " The truth is, that his eagerneſs after knowledge was " ſuch, as to embrace almoſt with equal facility all " its branches, and with equal zeal to aſcertain the me- " rit of inventions, and aſcribe to their reſpective, and " ſometimes unknown authors, the glory of the diſ- " covery. Many operations, which the ancients have " tranſmitted to us, have been thought fabulous, " merely from our ignorance of the art by which they " were performed. Thus the burning of the ſhips of " the Romans at a conſiderable diſtance, during the " ſiege of Syracuſe, by Archimedes, would perhaps " ſtill continue to be exploded, had not the celebrated " M. Buffon in France ſhewn the poſſibility of it, by " preſenting and deſcribing a model of a ſpeculum, or " rather aſſemblage of mirrors, by which he could ſet " fire at the diſtance of ſeveral hundred feet. In the " contriving indeed, though not in the executing of " ſuch an apparatus, he had in ſome meaſure been

" foreſtalled

" foreſtalled by a writer now very little known or " read. This Dr. PARSONS proved in a very ſatisfac- " tory manner; and he had the pleaſure to find " the French philoſopher did not refuſe to the jeſuit " his ſhare in the invention, and was not at all offended " by the liberty he had taken. Another French diſ- " covery, I mean a new kind of painting fathered " upon the ancients, was reduced to its real value in " a paper, which ſhewed our author was poſſeſſed of a " good taſte for the fine arts; and I am informed, that " his ſkill in muſic was by no means inferior, and that " his favourite amuſement was the flute. Richly, it " appears from theſe performances, did our author " merit the honour of being a member of the antiqua- " rian ſociety, which long ago had aſſociated him to " its labours.

" To another ſociety, founded upon the great prin- " ciples of humanity, patriotiſm, and natural emula- " tion, he undoubtedly was greatly uſeful. He aſſiſted " at moſt of their general meetings and committees; " and was for many years chairman to that of agricul- " ture; always equally ready to point out, and to pro- " mote uſeful improvements, and to oppoſe the in- " tereſted views of fraud and ignorance, ſo inſeparable " from very extenſive aſſociations. No ſooner was " this ſociety formed, than Dr. PARSONS became a " member of it. Intimately convinced of the noble- " neſs of its views, though from his ſtation in life little " concerned in its ſucceſs, he grudged neither attend- " ance nor expence. Neither ambitious of taking the " lead, nor fond of oppoſition; he joined in any mea- " ſure he thought right; and ſubmitted cheerfully to " the ſentiments of the majority, though againſt his " own private opinion.

" The

" The juſt ideas he had of the dignity of our pro-
" feſſion, as well as the common links which ought to
" unite all its members, notwithſtanding the diffe-
" rences of country, religion, or places of education,
" made him bear impatiently the ſhackles laid upon a
" great number of reſpectable practitioners; he wiſhed,
" fondly wiſhed, to ſee theſe broken; not with a view
" of empty honour and dangerous power, but as the
" only means of ſerving mankind more effectually,
" checking the progreſs of deſigning men, and illite-
" rate practitioners, and diffuſing through the whole
" body a ſpirit of emulation. Though by frequent
" diſappointments he foreſaw, as well as we, the little
" chance of a ſpeedy redreſs, he nobly perſiſted in the
" attempt; and had he lived to the final event, would
" undoubtedly, like Cato, ſtill have preferred the con-
" quered cauſe to that ſupported by the gods. After
" having tried to retire from buſineſs and from London,
" for the ſake of his health, and having diſpoſed of
" moſt of his books with that view, he found it incon-
" ſiſtent with his happineſs to forſake all the advanta-
" ges which a long reſidence in the capital, and the
" many connexions he had formed, had rendered ha-
" bitual to him. He therefore returned to his old
" houſe, and died in it after a ſhort illneſs, April 4,
" 1770.

" The ſtyle of our friend's compoſitions was ſuffi-
" ciently clear in deſcription, though in argument not
" ſo cloſe as could have been wiſhed. Full of his
" ideas, he did not always ſo diſpoſe and connect them
" together, as to produce in the minds of his readers,
" that conviction which was in his own. He too
" much deſpiſed thoſe additional graces which com-
" mand attention when joined to learning, obſervation,
" and ſound reaſoning. Let us hope that his example and

" ſpirit

" ſpirit will animate all his colleagues; and that thoſe " practitioners who are in the ſame circumſtances will " be induced to join their brethren, ſure to find amongſt " them thoſe great bleſſings of life, freedom, equality, " information, and friendſhip. As long as theſe great " principles ſhall ſubſiſt in this ſociety, and I truſt they " will outlaſt the longeſt liver, there is no doubt but " the members will meet with the reward honeſt men " are ambitious of, the approbation of their conſcience, " the eſteem of the virtuous, the remembrance of " poſterity." Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 384, &c.

PATIN (Guy)

A French Writer of much Wit and Learning, and Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Royal College at Paris,

Was of an ancient and good family, and born at Houdan, a village near Beauvais, in Picardy, in 1602. His father propoſed to bring him up an advocate; and in order to give him a good enunciation, made him read Plutarch's Lives aloud while he was yet a child. He was firſt placed in the college of Beauvais, but afterwards ſent to Paris, and put in the college of Boncourt, where he continued two years, and went through a courſe of philoſophy.

Some time after, a benefice was offered him, which he flatly refuſed, proteſting abſolutely, that he would never be a prieſt. His father was not very much offended with this, perceiving the refuſal to proceed from ſomething ingenuous in his nature; but his mother was ſo enraged, that he was five years without ſeeing her, or going home. Drelincourt, profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden, aſſured Bayle, that Patin had been corrector to a preſs; and it was probably during this period, when he did it for a ſupport. Meanwhile he

was

was adviſed to improve himſelf, in order to be a phyſician at Paris, and with this view he ſtudied very hard from 1622 to 1624, and was admitted there. His father and mother were then pacified, and aſſiſted him with money to take his degrees and to purchaſe books. Five years after he married a woman of fortune, by whom he had ſeveral children. He became an eminent practitioner, and alſo publiſhed ſome pieces in the way of his profeſſion; but they are neither numerous nor conſiderable. We have a liſt of them in Mercklin's "Lindenius Renovatus," where the title of the firſt, and as it ſhould ſeem the moſt conſiderable, runs thus: "De Valetudine tuendâ per Vivendi Normam, Uſumque legitimum Rerum ad bene ſalubriterque Vivendum neceſſariarum:" yet, in a letter to Spon, he owns himſelf aſhamed of it, and aſſures him that it was not worth his reading.

It was not any thing he wrote in his life-time upon phyſic, "but his "Letters," publiſhed ſince his death, which have rendered his name ſo celebrated. Some ſelect "Letters" were firſt publiſhed at Geneva in 1683, which, meeting with a prodigious ſale, encouraged the bookſeller to add two more volumes, and all the three were ſoon after publiſhed both in Holland and at Paris. "Theſe letters," ſays Voltaire, "were "read with eagerneſs, becauſe they contained anec-"dotes of ſuch things as every body loves, and ſatires "which are liked ſtill more. They ſerve to ſhew what "uncertain guides in hiſtory thoſe writers are, who "inconſiderately write down the news of the day. "Such relations are frequently falſe, or perverted by "the malice of mankind; and ſuch a multitude of "petty facts are ſeldom conſidered as valuable but by "little minds." Upon the publication of the firſt volume in 1683, Bayle paſſed the following judgement upon

upon theſe letters, which indeed is applicable to all that came out afterwards. "It is fit the reader ſhould "be advertiſed, that all the witty ſayings, and all the "ſtories he relates, are not true. There are ſome "places where he ſhews a terrible malice, and a pro-"digious boldneſs in giving a criminal turn to every "common tranſaction. We ſhould be very much to "blame to believe theſe paſſages, becauſe they are "printed. All that can be gathered from them is, "that Mr. PATIN wrote them to his friend, as a thing "he had heard from others, and to continue the cuſ-"tom he had a long time obſerved of converſing with "him by letters, as he would have done if they had "taken a walk together. It is very well known, men "in converſation talk as ſoon of a current rumour, "though it afterwards proves falſe, as they would of "any thing that is true; and when a man is of a ſati-"rical humour, as it muſt be granted Mr. PATIN was, "that which is publiſhed to the diſadvantage of our "neighbour is much more taken notice of, than that "which is ſpoken of to his praiſe." It is not an eaſy matter to determine, whether theſe letters were really deſigned for the public by the author, or written, as they are, in a careleſs manner for the particular uſe of thoſe to whom they are directed. If PATIN had de-ſigned them for the public, he would have filled them with learning and obſervations upon learned men and their works; he would not have publiſhed things which were not well examined, and as they offered them-ſelves to his fancy; and in ſhort, we ſhould have had fewer falſehoods in them, but probably we might not have found his natural wit and genius, we might not have met with ſo many curious matters of fact, ſo many lively and bold ſtrokes, which divert us, and put us upon making ſolid reflections. Beſide the three vo-

lumes

lumes already mentioned, two more were afterwards publiſhed at Amſterdam 1718, under the title of "Nouvelles Lettres de feu M. Guy Patin, tirees du Cabinet du M. Charles Spon." All the five volumes are in duodecimo, and the letters bear date from 1642 to 1672.

It was in this laſt year that our author died, and left a ſon named Charles, who became very celebrated and excellent, particularly in the knowledge of medals. It is ſaid that Guy Patin reſembled Cicero, and had much the air of that illuſtrious orator, whoſe ſtatue is ſtlll to be ſeen at Rome. Vide "Bayle's Dictionary," "Siècle de Louis XIV." tom. 2, &c.

PATIN (Charles)

Second Son of Guy Patin, born at Paris, February 23, 1633,

Made ſo wonderful a progreſs in literature, that he maintained Greek and Latin theſes upon all parts of philoſophy, in 1647. His profeſſor, who was an Iriſhman, and did not underſtand the Greek language, was very angry at theſe theſes, when he was deſired to examine them; but ſeeing the young man had prepared to defend them without a moderator, he was forced to preſide at the diſputation, for fear of hurting his reputation. The pope's nuncio, thirty-four biſhops, and many perſons of quality, were preſent at the diſputation; when the reſpondent, having ſtood the ſhock for the ſpace of five hours in both languages, was with great glory admitted to a maſter of arts degree. At this time he was only fourteen years old. He afterwards ſtudied the civil law, in complaiſance to an uncle by his mother's ſide, who was an advocate in the parliament of Paris; he took his licence at Poictiers, after ſixteen months, and was admitted an advocate in the ſame parliament. He ſpent ſix years in this profeſſion,

but could not forſake the ſtudy of phyſic, to which his inclination always led him. It was his father's wiſh alſo, that he ſhould give up the law, and devote himſelf to phyſic; ſo that he eaſily reliſhed the reaſon which the celebrated phyſician Mareſcot alleged for preferring the profeſſion of phyſic to the prieſthood; for which his father had originally deſigned him. This reaſon was, that it had afforded him three benefits which he never could have obtained by the prieſthood; one, that he had enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health to the age of eighty-two; another, that he had gained a hundred thouſand crowns; a third, that he had acquired the intimate friendſhip of ſeveral illuſtrious perſons.

As ſoon as he was admitted doctor of phyſic, he applied himſelf to practice, and ſucceeded greatly. He read lectures on phyſic in the room of profeſſor Lopez, who was gone to Bourdeaux. Fearing to be impriſoned, for reaſons which have never been cleared up, he quitted France in 1668, and travelled into Germany, Holland, England, Switzerland, and Italy. He fixed at Baſil; but the war between the Germans and the French upon the frontiers made him ſo uneaſy, that he removed with all his family into Italy. He was made profeſſor of phyſic at Padua in 1676; and, three years after, honoured with the dignity of knight of St. Mark. He underſtood, in 1681, that the king of France would receive him into favour; and perhaps would have returned to his own country, if the chief profeſſor's place in ſurgery at Padua had not been given to him, with an augmentation of his ſalary. He died there, October 2, 1693, of a polypus in his heart. He had married, in 1663, the daughter of a phyſician in Paris; a learned lady, by whom he had two daughters, who became alſo learned. They were all of the

academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, and all diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſome ſmall publications.

CHARLES PATIN publiſhed a great number of valuable works, which, ſays Voltaire, "are read by men "of learning, as his father's letters are by men of "leiſure." Some of theſe relate to ſubjects of phyſic, but the greater part are employed upon medals and antiquities. The principal are; 1. "Introduction a l'Hiſtoire par la Connoiſſance des Medailles, 1665," in 12mo. 2. "Imperatorum Numiſmata," folio. 3. "Theſaurus Numiſmatum, 4to. 4. "Relations hiſtoriques et curieuſes de diverſes Voyages en Allemagne, Angleterre, Hollande, &c." 12mo. 5. "Prattica del Medaglie," 12mo. 6. "De Numiſmate Antiquo Auguſti et Platonis," 4to. 7. "De optima Medicorum Secta. Oratio Inauguralis," 4to. 8. "De Avicennâ," 4to. 9. "De Scorbuto, 4to. 10. "Quod optimus Medicus debeat eſſe Chirurgus," 4to. 11. "Lycæum Patavinum, ſive Icones et Vitæ Profeſſorum, Patavii Anno 1682 publice docentium," 4to. and many other things of a ſmaller nature, as well relating to his profeſſion, as to medals, inſcriptions, and antiquities in general.

When the "Introduction to Hiſtory by the Knowledge of Medals" was publiſhed, it was cenſured by Mr. Sallo, in his new "Journal des Sçavans," who alſo treated CHARLES PATIN'S "Defence" of it with great contempt. This very much incenſed Guy Patin, who expreſſed himſelf thus in a letter to his friend: "I do not know whether you have received a kind of "Gazette, which is called the Journal of the Learned; "the author whereof having complained in a little arti-"cle againſt my ſon Charles concerning a medal "made here the laſt year for the Switzers, he has an-"ſwered him. I have ſent you his anſwer, which is

"wiſe

" wiſe and modeſt. This new Gazetteer has replied " to him, and there ſpeaks as one who is ignorant and " extravagant; to which reply he would doubtleſs have " had a ſmart and ſtrong anſwer, if CHARLES had not " been deſired to ſuſpend his reply, and threatened with " a letter under the king's ſignet. The truth is, Mr. " Colbert takes into his protection the authors of this " Journal, which is attributed to Mr. Sallo, a counſellor " in parliament."

In another letter Guy Patin ſpeaks of the cauſes of his ſon's diſgrace, and of his leaving Paris, which he imputes to certain prohibited books found in his ſtudy. The reaſons Bayle gives are, Firſt, that CHARLES PATIN was ſent into Holland, with an order to buy up all the copies of the " Amours of the Royal Palace," and to burn them upon the place without ſparing any. Secondly, that a great prince gave him this commiſſion, and promiſed to reward him for his pains. Thirdly, that this commiſſioner, having bought up all the copies, did not burn them, but ſent a great number of them into the kingdom. " This," ſays Bayle, " is the common report at Paris: I know not whether " it be well grounded." Vide " Bayle's Dictionary." " Siècle de Louis XIV," tom. ii, &c.

PECQUET (JOHN)

A learned Phyſician, a Native of Dieppe, and a conſiderable Author of the ſeventeenth Century,

HAS rendered his name celebrated by his diſcovery of the receptacle of the chyle, with which, however, ſome allege, that Bartholomæus Euſtachius was acquainted before him. But the world is obliged to PECQUET for ſhewing, beyond all contradiction, that the lacteal veſſels convey the chyle to this receptacle; and for proving,

ing, that it is thence carried by particular veſſels through the thorax, almoſt as high as the left ſhoulder, and there thrown into the ſubclavian vein, from which it is immediately conveyed to the heart. In 1654, he publiſhed his new diſcoveries in anatomy in 4to; and in 1661, his book, "De Thoracis Lacteis" at Amſterdam. He died at Paris in February 1674.

PELLETIER (JAQUES)

A celebrated French Phyſician, born at Mons in 1517,

Was eminent alſo as a ſcholar, and became principal of the colleges of Bayeux and Mons at Paris, where he died in 1582. His writings have not retained all the eſtimation, which they poſſeſſed in his own time, but they are numerous.

1. "Commentaries on Euclid," written in Latin, 8vo.

2. "De Dimenſione Circuli," fol. Baſil, 1563.

3. "Diſquiſitiones Geometricæ," Lugd. 1567, 8vo, with ſome other works of this kind.

4. "Dialogue de l'Ortografe è Prononciacion Françoiſe," 8vo, Lyons 1555, in which, as may be ſeen by the title, he propoſes to write words as they are pronounced; a theoretical improvement, but attended with too many difficulties in practice to be adopted in any country. Mr. James Elphinſton has long been making ſimilar attempts, with ſimilar ſucceſs, in England.

5. "Two or three Collections of very bad Poetry."

6. "A Deſcription of Savoy."

7. "A Tranſlation of Horace's Art of Poetry."

8. "A French Art of Poetry written in Proſe." He publiſhed alſo on his own profeſſion:

9. "A

9. "A ſmall Treatiſe on the Plague," in Latin; and,

10. "A Concordance of ſeveral Paſſages in Galen, with ſome detached Treatiſes," in one volume, 4to, 1559.

PERRAULT (CLAUDE)

An eminent Frenchman, the Son of an Advocate of Parliament, born at Paris in 1613.

He was bred a phyſician, but practiſed only among his relations, his friends, and the poor. He diſcovered early a particular taſte for the ſciences and fine arts; of which he acquired a very conſummate knowledge, without the aſſiſtance of a maſter. He was ſkilled in architecture, painting, ſculpture, mathematics, phyſics, and all thoſe arts which relate to deſigning and mechanics. He excelled eſpecially in the firſt of theſe, and was one of the greateſt architects France ever produced. Lewis the fourteenth had a great taſte for architecture, and ſent for Bernini from Rome, and other architects; but PERRAULT was preferred to them all. The entrance into the Louvre, which was deſigned by him, is, ſays Voltaire, "one of the moſt auguſt monuments of architecture in the world. We ſometimes go a great way in ſearch of what we have at home. There is not one of the palaces at Rome, the entrance of which is comparable to this at the Louvre; for which we are obliged to PERRAULT, whom Boileau has attempted to turn into ridicule." Theſe two great men had a terrible quarrel for ſome time, and the reſentment of Boileau carried him ſo far, as to deny PERRAULT to have been the real author of thoſe great deſigns in architecture which paſſed for his. PERRAULT had ſaid ſomething againſt Boileau's "Satires," as if certain paſſages in them reflected upon

the king; he alſo joined with his brother Charles in ſupporting the moderns, while Boileau was in general for the ancients; and both theſe things together drew the poetical vengeance of Boileau upon him. They were however reconciled at length; and Boileau acknowledged PERRAULT to be a man of great merit, and very learned in matters relating to phyſics and the fine arts.

Monſ. Colbert, who loved architecture, and was ready to ſupply all means for bringing it to perfection, put him upon tranſlating "Vitruvius" into French, and illuſtrating it with notes; which he did, and publiſhed it, in 1673, in folio, with figures. PERRAULT was ſuppoſed to have ſucceeded in this work beyond all that went before him, who were either architects without learning, or learned men without any ſkill in architecture. PERRAULT was both an architect and a learned man, and had great knowledge of all thoſe things relating to architecture of which Vitruvius ſpeaks, as painting, ſculpture, mechanics, &c. He had ſo extraordinary a genius for mechanics, that he invented the machines, by which thoſe ſtones fifty-two feet in length, of which the front of the Louvre is formed, were raiſed. He had a fine hand at deſigning and drawing models; and the connoiſſeurs have obſerved, that the originals done by himſelf, from which the figures for his "Vitruvius" were taken, were more exact and finiſhed than the copper-plates themſelves, although theſe are exceedingly beautiful. A ſecond edition of his "Vitruvius" reviſed, corrected, and augmented, was printed at Paris, in 1684, in folio.

When the academy of ſciences was eſtabliſhed, he was choſen one of its firſt members, and was chiefly depended upon in what related to mechanics and natural philoſophy. He gave proofs of his great knowledge in theſe, by the publication of ſeveral works: among

among which were, "Mémoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire naturelle des Animaux," printed in 1676, folio, with figures; Eſſais de Phiſique," in four volumes, 12mo, the firſt three of which came out in 1680, and the fourth in 1688; "Recueil de pluſieurs Machines de nouvelle Invention, 1700," 4to, &c. He died Oct. 9, 1688, aged 75. Although he had never practiſed phyſic in any public way, yet the faculty of Paris, of which he was a member, had ſuch an opinion of his ſkill, and eſteem for the man, that after his death they deſired his picture from his heirs, and placed it in their public ſchools with thoſe of Fernelius, Riolanus, and others, who had done honour to their profeſſion. Vide "Niceron," tom. xxxiii.—"Siècle de Louis XIV," chap. 27, &c.

PETIT (PETER)

A very learned Frenchman,

Was born at Paris in 1617, and brought up to the profeſſion of phyſic, in which faculty he took a doctor's degree at Montpellier; but afterwards, returning to Paris, neglected the practice of it, and gave himſelf up entirely to the ſtudy of polite literature. He lived ſome time with the firſt preſident of the parliament of Paris, Lamoignon, as preceptor to his ſons; and afterwards with Monſ. Nicolai, firſt preſident of the chamber of accounts, as a man of letters and companion. He ſpent the greater part of his life in compoſing; and he had a wonderful facility with his pen, which enabled him to write much. He was deeply read in the ancient Greek and Latin authors, and joined to his ſkill in theſe an uncommon knowledge in philoſophical matters. He died in 1687, aged 70, having taken a wife not long before.

He wrote only in Latin, but a great number of works both in verſe and proſe. His firſt production ſeems to have been "An Elegy upon the Death of Gabriel Naud in 1653." In 1660, he publiſhed, in 8vo, "De Motu Animalium ſpontaneo Liber unus." Petit was a great partiſan for the peripatetic philoſophy; and in this, as well as ſome other works of the ſame kind, he has ſtrenuouſly ſupported the principles of Ariſtotle, and combated thoſe of Des Cartes. "Epiſtolæ Apologeticæ A. Menjoti de variis Sectis amplectendis Examen; ad Medicos Pariſienſes, Autore Adriano Scauro, D. M. 1666," 4to. Menjot had maintained, very reaſonably one would think, that a man ſhould attach himſelf to no particular ſect, but take from each whatever he found good; which ſentiment, it ſeems, did not pleaſe Petit, and therefore he oppoſed it in this work under the fictitious name of Scaurus. He publiſhed the ſame year, in 8vo, under the feigned name of Marinus Statilius, "Apologia pro Genuïtate Fragmenti Satyrici Petroniani;" which Hadrian Valeſius then, and the beſt critics ſince, have agreed to reject as ſpurious. Eutyphron was another aſſumed name, under which he publiſhed a piece in 1667, 4to, "De novâ Curandorum Morborum Ratione per Transfuſionem Sanguinis:" he rejects this method of cure, which was approved by many phyſicians of his time, and ſupports his own opinion with much elegance and learning. In 1683, were publiſhed at Utrecht, in 8vo, "Miſcellanearum Obſervationum Libri iv." Theſe are verbal criticiſms upon various authors, and ſhew great accuracy as well as profound erudition. The ſame year at Paris came out in 8vo, "Selectorum Poematum Libri ii. Acceſſit Diſſertatio de Furore Poetico." The "Diſſertation" is curious, and ſhews the author to have been a very ingenious man;

man; and the "Poems" have merit enough to rank him with Rapin, Menage, and the beſt writers of modern Latin poetry. "De Amazonibus Diſſertatio, Paris, 1685," 12mo; the edition of Amſterdam, 1687, 12mo, is preferable, there being additions by the author, and critical obſervations by M. de la Monnoye. "De Naturâ et Moribus Anthropophagorum Diſſertatio," at Utrecht, 1688, 8vo; a curious and learned work. "In tres priores Aretæi Libros Commentarii: Una cum Diſſertatiunculâ de Petiti Vitâ, et copioſo in eoſdem Commentarios Indice, 1726," 4to. It was Maittaire, who publiſhed this poſthumous work, and ſet the life of PETIT at the head of it.

There are ſeveral other works of our author, but we have mentioned the principal. Care muſt be taken in the mean time not to confound him with another Peter Petit, who was his contemporary, and a man of a very different turn. Vide "Baillet's Jugemens des Sçavans," tom. v.—"Niceron," tom. xi, &c.

PETIT (JOHN LEWIS)

Was born at Paris of a creditable family, on the 13th of March, 1674. A vivacity and penetration of mind uncommon to one of his age were obſerved in his tendereſt infancy. M. Littre, a celebrated anatomiſt, and particular friend of his father, had then an apartment in his houſe: he ſoon conceived for the ſon of his friend a real affection, of which the young PETIT always appeared to have a very deep ſenſe.

GRATITUDE, or probably rather the boy's own inclination, ſometimes led him to the chamber where M. Littre performed his diſſections. Theſe viſits ſeemed to diſcover the origin of thoſe talents, which nature had implanted

implanted in him for ſurgery. He was one day found in a granary, making the object of one of M. Littre's moſt profound reſearches that of his amuſement. He had privately conveyed away a rabbit, and thinking himſelf in no danger of being ſurpriſed, cut it up, with a view of imitating what he had ſeen performed. M. Littre regarded this as the effect of a premature diſpoſition, looked on it as a very favourable omen, and took a pleaſure in cultivating it. The young PETIT had ſcarcely attained his ſeventh year, when he aſſiſted regularly at the lectures of M. Littre. The eyes and memory are a ſufficient aſſiſtance for retaining matters of fact, and practical anatomy is of this nature. That which is moſt irkſome, and often deters from the ſtudy of the human body, thoſe perhaps who would cultivate it with the greateſt ſucceſs, is the averſion many have to the touching a dead body. M. PETIT had the advantage of being familiar with the dead, before he was acquainted with that ſenſation of horrour, which they raiſe in the greater part of mankind. He made in a ſhort time conſiderable progreſs in diſſections; in leſs than two years M. Littre entruſted him with the ordinary preparations, and afterwards left to him the whole care of his theatre. M. PETIT filled this place with ſucceſs: he did not confine himſelf to prepare only what was to make the ſubject of his maſter's leſſons; he made to the ſcholars ſuch demonſtrations, as were heard with pleaſure even by connoiſſeurs.

Six or ſeven years ſpent in a conſtant application to anatomy, under ſuch a maſter as M. Littre, gave to PETIT a knowledge far ſuperiour to his age, and with this excellent foundation he began the ſtudy of ſurgery. He was placed, in 1690, under M. Caſtel, a celebrated ſurgeon, and of conſiderable practice in venereal diſorders. He remained with him two years, in order to obtain

obtain a brevet, by means of which he could appear as pupil, which M. Littre could not give him. He chiefly employed his time in attending the public courſes, and frequenting the hoſpitals, and no one ever ſhewed a more ardent paſſion for improving himſelf. M. Mareſchal has related, that being ſurgeon-major of La Charité, and going there very early in the morning to dreſs the patients, he has often found young PETIT ſtretched out and ſleeping on the ſteps of the hoſpital. He thought himſelf well recompenced for all this trouble, in ſecuring by this means a commodious place at the ſide of a bed, where he knew there was an operation of ſome importance to be performed.

In 1692, he was employed to examine the ſtate of the military hoſpitals of the marſhal de Luxemburg, who formed the ſiege of Namur under Lewis the fourteenth. He made this and the following campaigns, taking advantage of every opportunity to improve himſelf, whilſt he inſtructed others. He employed himſelf, during the ſummer, in making demonſtrations on the bones: as ſoon as the ſeaſon permitted the uſe of bodies, he held regular courſes of anatomy. The voluntary labours he impoſed on himſelf, his aſſiduity in the diſcharge of his duties, and a regular conduct, which is ſoon taken notice of in armies, fixed on him the eyes of his ſuperiours. At their recommendation, the magiſtrates at Liſle granted him the uſe of a hall in the town-houſe, where he publicly demonſtrated anatomy, during the winter of 1693. The following winters he did the ſame at Mons and Cambray, with the ſame protection of the magiſtrates, and always with additional ſucceſs.

The talent for diſſection naturally leads a ſurgeon to perfection in the art of operating; but the perfection of ſurgery conſiſts in knowing when to abſtain from operations.

operations. A true ſurgeon does not compute his ſucceſs by the number of ſubjects, whom he has been obliged to mutilate; he makes it his ſtudy to find out the reſpective powers of art and nature; he knows how to direct the latter, when ſhe deviates from the proper road, and to aſſiſt her motions, when they have a ſalutary tendency; he is not unacquainted with any of the reſources, with which a ſtrict regimen and the adminiſtration of ſuitable remedies furniſh him, for the treatment of diſorders. M. PETIT gave very early marks of his ſagacity on theſe points, far different from the art of merely operating, and which require a knowledge infinitely more extenſive. At the peace of 1697, M. PETIT was continued in the place of ſurgeon aſſiſtant-major of the hoſpital of Tournay. He ſet out towards the month of March 1696, on his return to Paris. He went through the cuſtomary examinations, and was admitted maſter in ſurgery, on the 27th of May, 1700.

M. PETIT held, at the beginning of his eſtabliſhment, ſeveral public courſes of anatomy and operations, in the phyſic ſchools. He had fixed, at his own houſe, a ſchool of anatomy and ſurgery, where he had for his audience the greater part of the moſt celebrated phyſicians and ſurgeons of Europe. He did not quit theſe exerciſes, but when his occupations, which increaſed every day from the confidence the public repoſed in him, no longer ſuffered him to diſcharge himſelf of them with all the aſſiduity he thought they deſerved.

The time neceſſary for his offering himſelf a candidate for the firſt places of his company was ſcarce expired, when M. PETIT was named provoſt, by the unanimous votes of his brother ſurgeons. A little time after, an opportunity offered to M. PETIT of giving the moſt undoubted proofs of his zeal for the honour

nour and progreſs of his art. The ſtrange revolution, which had degraded ſurgery for more than half a century, had not extinguiſhed emulation in true ſurgeons. Two celebrated men, Bienaiſe and Roberdeau, placed by the general eſteem in the firſt rank of their profeſſion, had founded the office of demonſtrators, in favour of pupils: all their colleagues, animated with the ſame ſpirit, erected, to the glory of ſurgery, a laſting monument of their zeal for the public good, in cauſing an anatomical theatre to be built. This edifice, deſtined for the inſtruction of pupils gratis, was ſcarcely finiſhed, when the fund, appointed to ſo important an uſe, experienced the viciſſitude of the times: the demonſtrations were not made with exactneſs, and they, to whoſe charge they were committed, did not ſufficiently attend to them. It was ſoon perceived, what bad effects the negligence in performing theſe public exerciſes would produce. Thoſe pupils, who had made the greateſt proficiency, eſtabliſhed among themſelves regular conferences on matters relating to ſurgery. Theſe aſſemblies ſhortly became very numerous; they even grew to ſuch repute as to be diſtinguiſhed by the title of "The Chamber of Emulation." The young men, no doubt, impoſed on themſelves with regard to the utility of theſe conferences; they were perſuaded, that they could anſwer all the purpoſes of the public lectures, which were then held. M. PETIT found out an expedient for bringing back theſe miſtaken youths to the true and genuine ſource of inſtructions. He advertiſed a public courſe to be held, and made choice of a ſubject then entirely new: it was the demonſtration of the ſeveral inſtruments of ſurgery. He did not confine himſelf merely to ſhewing the form and conſtruction of them, and explaining the uſes for which they were intended; he expoſed the inconve-

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niences reſulting from certain conſtructions; gave hints for the improvement of ſeveral others; rendered his demonſtrations intereſting, by explaining the manner in which the inſtruments ought to be uſed in operations; and inceſſantly inculcated the facts, which he had obſerved in practice on different occaſions. This courſe, important as it was, did not immediately produce the effect, with which he had flattered himſelf. Thoſe who held the firſt places in "the Chamber of Emulation" hereby found themſelves reduced to ſimple auditors. It appeared a difficult matter to comply with their inclinations, and to induce them to return into the boſom of the ſchools; but M. PETIT, by his induſtry, ſurmounted the apparent impoſſibility of ſucceeding in this attempt. He permitted them to ſtart what objections they pleaſed, and undertook to reſolve them on the ſpot. This conduct, which no leſs diſcovers a vaſt fund of knowledge, than the moſt generous concern for the intereſts of ſurgery, anſwered his expectations. By this method he ſuſtained alone the credit of the ſchools, put an end to a kind of ſchiſm, and laid the foundation of the reviving ſplendour of ſurgery.

The ability and great experience, of which M. PETIT gave freſh proofs every day, ſecured to him the higheſt reputation, and cauſed him to be conſidered as one, who could find out reſources in the moſt difficult caſes. His name alone inſpired with confidence; he had the honour of being conſulted by ſeveral ſovereign princes, who were indebted to his ſuperiour ſkill for the health they afterwards enjoyed. In 1734, he took a journey to Spain for Don Ferdinand; he reſiſted the moſt preſſing ſolicitations; the moſt advantageous eſtabliſhments, that were offered for his family, could not overcome the ſtrong inclination he had to ſettle in

his own country. Such uncommon and ſtriking incidents are no very certain rules to judge of a ſurgeon's merit; mere chance, the patronage of great men, and ſeveral other circumſtances quite foreign to ſcience, are too frequently the means of acquiring a reputation, which, though ever ſo brilliant, cannot be conſidered but as a very dubious and equivocal ſign of ability. Only the productions of the underſtanding can enable any one to determine with certainty, how much thoſe, who cultivated a ſcience, have deſerved it; this is the bright ſide of M. PETIT's life. His name is inrolled among the moſt learned ſocieties of Europe; he was member of the royal academy of ſciences, ſince the year 1715; he likewiſe became one of the royal ſociety of London. We will not recite here the works he furniſhed to that of Paris, and which hold an honourable rank in its memoirs. Thoſe which he has given on hemorrhage, on the fiſtula lachrymalis, and on the operation on the frænum of the tongue, will ſufficiently demonſtrate, that M. PETIT united to a very ſolid practice a conſiderable ſhare of penetration and genius.

M. PETIT preſented, in 1736, a very intereſting memoir on aneuriſms. The memoirs printed ſince the year 1734, on the fiſtula lachrymalis, diſcover no leſs ſkill in mechaniſm and anatomy, than a profound knowledge in ſurgery. He alſo invented a very ingenious tourniquet in general uſe.

Every thing afforded to M. PETIT a ſubject of obſervation; the moſt ſimple things, if it may be ſaid that there are any of this nature in ſurgery, became intereſting when he treated of them. We may know, without being a ſurgeon, that children are born with a frænum, of greater or ſmaller length, under the tongue, which is called the ſtring. This frænum is not always a diſorder, as the vulgar apprehend; it ſerves, accord-

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ing to M. PETIT, to moderate the too quick motions of the tongue, and to ſecure the new-born infant from a very fatal accident. He has remarked, that the operation of cutting this ſtring, performed without neceſſity, left to this part the dangerous liberty of bending itſelf backwards, and facilitating by this means a motion, at which the child inceſſantly endeavours; and which alſo raiſing the extravaſated blood into the mouth, at length cauſes the infant to ſwallow its tongue; that is to ſay, it is engaged ſo far in the throat, that the child is ſoon ſuffocated. In this caſe, the death of the infant is generally attributed to convulſions, to a ſuffocating catarrh, and a thouſand other like cauſes; whilſt it is owing to blind cuſtom, and an injudicious practice, and has been immaturely brought on by thus attempting, without any other examination, to rectify the defects of nature. M. PETIT gives ſome remarkable inſtances of this, obſerved by himſelf, and circumſtantially related. He reduces the neceſſity of performing this operation to the ſole caſe, where the ſtring happens to be ſo ſhort, that it does not permit the infant to bring its tongue near enough to the lips, to lay hold of the nipple, and hinders its ſucking. Beſide this caſe, which is uncommon, and calls for immediate ſuccour, M. PETIT does not think, that the diſorder of the frænum requires that we ſhould proceed to the operation in ſo tender an age; and is of opinion, that the various and inceſſant motions of the tongue are almoſt always ſufficient for lengthening out the frænum, before the infant arrives to the age of ſpeaking, and as much as is neceſſary for this purpoſe. He gives an inſtrument of his own invention, for practiſing this operation with certainty, and without danger of a hemorrhage. He ſubjoins the methods he has made uſe of for remedying this accident, when the operation has

has been performed by leſs ſkilful hands, and deſcribes how the danger, wherein the infant is of ſwallowing its tongue, may be prevented.

M. PETIT owes in a particular manner the reputation he has acquired to his treatiſe on the diſorder of the bones; a work, the tranſlation of which into almoſt all languages demonſtrates its great utility. The firſt edition of this treatiſe appeared in 1705. M. PETIT publiſhed a ſecond edition of it in 1723, which is augmented with ſeveral new obſervations, and ſome inventions, as uſeful as ingenious, for the reducing of fractured and luxated limbs, and the commodiouſneſs of the dreſſings, whereof he had already given a minute account to the royal academy of ſciences. His remarks on the rupture of the tendo achillis merit a particular attention.

When the king created, in 1724, five demonſtrators of the ſchools of ſurgery, that the inſtruction of pupils might be regularly carried on, and no longer interrupted by caſual events, Meſſ. Mareſchal and de la Peyronie propoſed M. PETIT to his majeſty for explaining to the ſtudents the principles of an art, wherein he had rendered himſelf ſo worthy of applauſe. He had conferred on him, in 1730, one of the two places of royal cenſor, which were granted to the body of ſurgeons. The king named him director of the royal academy of ſurgery, on the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety, in 1731. M. de la Peyronie, on his advancement to the poſt of firſt ſurgeon to the king, the principal functions of which he had not performed till the year 1737, except in his right of ſurvivorſhip, exerted, in favour of M. PETIT, the privilege of naming a provoſt; and, in 1749, M. de la Martiniere, who ſo generouſly purſued the ſteps of his illuſtrious predeceſſor, ſhewed him the ſame mark of his eſteem and conſideration. M. PETIT did

not conceal his inclination of being appointed for the third time to one of the firſt offices in his company. Some perſons ſuſpected, that he had not deſired this poſt but from intereſted views; and others thought, that being flattered with a diſtinction, whereof perhaps he will furniſh the only example, he had ſet his heart on it, purely out of ſelf-love. But, thoſe who harboured theſe ſentiments were little acquainted with the indefatigable zeal of M. PETIT. The ſcholaſtic exerciſes, at which he had preſided during his ſecond appointment, had brought to his remembrance an infinite number of facts in practice, which he had put in order, that he might publiſh a general treatiſe of operations in ſurgery. This work, in the compoſition of which he had employed himſelf for twelve years, was far advanced at his deceaſe; all the plates of it were engraved, and even all the cuts of it were ſtruck off for two thouſand copies. M. PETIT was in hopes of putting his laſt corrections to this treatiſe, and of drawing from his third preſidency the ſame advantages, which he had from the ſecond. Such was his motive for ſo earneſtly deſiring to fill this place; but his great age did not permit him to ſuſtain the weight of it any longer; his health began to decline; he had, in the ſpace of ſix months, two or three oppreſſions at the breaſt, which ſome bleedings had abated; but he remained, in conſequence of them, with an habitual difficulty of reſpiration, which increaſed on the leaſt exerciſe that was any thing violent. He was ſeized with a conſiderable ſpitting of blood on the 17th of April, 1750, and died on the 20th, juſt as he entered into the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age.

Of a life ſo long, and every period of it ſo uſefully filled up as that of M. PETIT has been, we can ſcarcely trace back the moſt remarkable events. One of thoſe, which

which had flattered his ambition the moſt, was the honour he had of being ſent for, in 1738, to a conſultation about the dauphin, on which occaſion M. de la Peyronie opened an abſceſs ſeated on the lower jaw of that prince. The greateſt and moſt reſpectable perſons in Europe had recourſe to his advice. Several ſovereigns were pleaſed to receive from his hands ſurgeons, in whom they could put their whole confidence. He had the charge, in 1744, of ſending a number of ſurgeons to the king of Pruſſia, to fill up the firſt places in the armies, and in the hoſpitals of the principal cities of this great prince's dominions.

A merit ſo generally acknowledged could not fail, according to all appearances, of greatly contributing to the advancement of ſurgery, and adding freſh luſtre to a profeſſion of ſuch conſequence to the life of man. This very merit, notwithſtanding, ſerved as a foundation to the moſt violent oppoſitions, and afforded the ſtrongeſt arguments againſt the means propoſed for bringing the art to perfection. The declaration which ordains that, for the future, the art of ſurgery ſhall not be exerciſed in Paris, without the ſtudents having been prepared for it by the ſtudy of letters, and having received the degree of maſter of arts, had ſcarce been obtained, when the ſtrongeſt oppoſition was made to this memorable law, ſo worthy of the king's paternal affection for his ſubjects. The opponents thought they had proved, that Latin and philoſophy were of no uſe to ſurgeons, by mentioning the name of M. PETIT, by whoſe means ſurgery had made ſuch progreſs. This inſtance is little concluſive: M. PETIT was an extraordinary perſon, whoſe fertile genius, penetration, and judgement ſupplied perfectly well whatever the profoundeſt ſtudies could have added to them. He had experienced himſelf what obſtacles the want of

theſe ſtudies had been to his advancement. This induced him to learn Latin when he was fifty years old; and he made ſuch progreſs in it, as enabled him to underſtand the books of anatomy and ſurgery written in this language. But the natural endowments of his mind, which was lively and penetrating, joined to his great experience, had furniſhed what another would not have drawn, but with difficulty, from reading the beſt books. He had a juſt way of reaſoning, and was capable of making a proper eſtimate of things. It was by this natural logic, that he became acquainted with nature, and knew how to reaſon on the connection of effects with their cauſes. It is impoſſible to expreſs how much the ſchools of anatomy and ſurgery loſt by the death of a man, who had raiſed both to ſuch a degree of luſtre. His works will enſure him the eſteem of poſterity, and his memory be had in veneration, ſo long as the public ſhall be ſenſible of the progreſs of ſurgery, and thoſe of the profeſſion apply themſelves to the cultivation of this ſcience.—Vide "The Hiſtory of the Academy of Surgery, at Paris," vol. i, p. 65, &c.

PETIT (——)

The Son of the celebrated Surgeon juſt mentioned,

Was born on the 28th of May, 1710. Nothing, that can contribute to an excellent education, was neglected in his. When he had finiſhed his ſchool exerciſes, his father for ſome time interrupted the courſe of his ſtudies, in order to try whether he could accuſtom himſelf to the view of the firſt objects of ſurgery, for which beginners have generally a kind of horrour. This trial was made in ſuch a manner as not to force his inclination; he was left, as it were, to himſelf for ſeveral months;

months; his father gave him no intimation, that it would be any ſatisfaction to him to ſee him prefer this profeſſion more than any other, and contented himſelf with introducing into his company ſeveral perſons of a diſtinguiſhed rank in literature, who ſhould put his ſon in the way of reaping the benefit of the firſt ſeeds caſt into his mind, and at the ſame time teach him the knowledge of the world.

THE young man found in himſelf an inclination towards ſurgery; and as he heard it inceſſantly inculcated, that anatomy was its baſis, he ſhut himſelf up alone, to diſſect animals, having no other book but nature to direct him, and no other maſter but his own genius. His chamber, however, ſoon became too narrow for his projects: he ſpoke to ſome of his father's pupils, and they held together a clandeſtine courſe of anatomy. The ſecret was then entruſted to too many, not to be divulged. His father, who now pretended to have juſt diſcovered it, was much pleaſed at his ſon thus employing himſelf, and in order to preſent a new field to his emulation, he held a courſe of anatomy, for his inſtruction, on a human body.

No ſooner had our young anatomiſt taken a near view of the wonders of the machine, the ſtructure of which his father laid open to him, than he was inflamed with the deſire of being acquainted with its moſt delicate ſprings; he would make the analyſis of it himſelf, and requeſted, with the utmoſt earneſtneſs, that he might be permitted to go to the hoſpital La Charité to make diſſections there.

His father conſented to it, and plainly foreſeeing, that his ſon would make ſurgery his ſole occupation, he required of him to divide his time between anatomy and philoſophy. M. PETIT readily ſubmitted to any thing in favour of the ſciences, without being negligent

in thoſe engagements he had already entered into in favour of ſurgery; and at the end of his courſe of philoſophy, he took the degree of maſter of arts in the univerſity of Paris in 1729.

M. PETIT applied himſelf ſeriouſly to the ſtudy of the ſciences, ſuch as experimental philoſophy, geometry, and the mathematics. His great ardour for the practical part of anatomy made him indifferent in the choice of the bodies, and it was from this want of precaution, that he contracted a cutaneous diſorder, which took up ſeveral years before it was removed, and became more dangerous in proportion as it diſappeared.

The progreſs he made was daily more viſible. There was diſcovered in him an uncommon ſagacity and penetration: the abilities of the diſciple aſtoniſhed the maſter, and as his conduct was directed by prudence, he was not brought out to public view, but he attended his father as a companion in his viſits and practice, and was received a maſter in ſurgery in 1730.

As ſoon as he became a member of the academy of ſurgery, he diſcovered a zeal as judicious as it was affectionate, for the honour and intereſts of ſurgery; he had the eſtabliſhment of the academy at heart, and it was not long before he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in it. He gave reflections on the different methods of cutting for the ſtone, ſuch as might induce lithotomiſts to think, that he had made this diſorder his principal occupation.

But he did not diſplay his abilities on ſubjects relating to ſurgery only, he had juſt pretenſions to offer himſelf as a candidate to the academy of ſciences at Paris, and ſeemed perſuaded, that a man of learning has nothing more to wiſh for, when he has gained admiſſion into that ſociety. With this view he prepared his way for being

being preſented to that illuſtrious body with confidence, and employed himſelf in writing ſeveral memoirs, which were not finiſhed, on the true cauſe which renders the luxation of the thigh ſo difficult; on the mechaniſm of reſpiration; and on the uſe of the muſcles of a ſimilar kind, which are too ſimply regarded as parts intended to fortify the ſame motions. Several of theſe ſubjects diſcloſe a knowledge proceeding from the ſublimeſt ſpeculation, and are certainly within the comprehenſions of ſurgeons as well as other men. He was nominated in 1732, to the place of royal demonſtrator, as his father's deputy.

By this new employment, he found himſelf obliged to explain to the ſtudents in ſurgery the principles of their art, and the theory of wounds, ulcers, and abſceſſes; but as this theory is founded on experience, he reſiſted all the inſtances of his father, who preſſed him to make his appearance in public. He would have the leſſons he was to give to others taken from obſervation, and for this purpoſe he deſired to be employed in the army. Accordingly, he made the campaign in 1733, as ſurgeon aſſiſtant-major; he was appointed ſurgeon-major the year following, and made on the Rhine the two campaigns of 1734 and 1735.

A ſurgeon-major of an army of a hundred thouſand men, ſcarce twenty-four years old, is a kind of prodigy, capable of raiſing envy in the oldeſt ſurgeons, and of alarming the ſoldiers; but the inſtant M. PETIT's ſon was mentioned, every one applauded the choice.

M. PETIT having now gained experience from what the military ſurgery had taught him, began to put in order the brilliant ideas he had conceived on ſeveral eſſential parts of ſurgery. He took much trouble in writing a large work on extravaſations, where we meet

with ſingular obſervations, new proſpects, and juſt conſequences. He lingered under a painful diſorder, and expired on the 19th of Auguſt, 1737, having not yet attained his 24th year.

He projected a treatiſe of oſteology and myology, with new plates, by which he intended to correct thoſe imperfections, to which delicate eyes are never reconciled, though they ſee them every day. He ſeriouſly ſet about putting his materials together, in order to hold a public courſe of the principles, when death ſnatched him from us.

He was already the Boerhaave of France with regard to the theory, and would have acquired the reputation of a great practitioner; and had he arrived at that degree of fame, to which a happy alliance of the two branches of his art would have carried him, we ſhould not have ſought for parallels out of his own family. The ſon would, one day, have been compared to none but the father; but, like the ſon of our excellent phyſician, Dr. Darwin, was this riſing young man torn from the affectionate embraces of his parents, from the fair proſpect of an increaſing reputation, and by his premature death the ſciences of anatomy and ſurgery have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs. Vide "The Hiſtory of the Academy of Surgery, at Paris," vol. i. p. 39, &c.

PETIVER (JAMES)

An eminent Engliſh Botaniſt,

Was contemporary with Plukenet; but the exact time of his birth is not known, or is much intelligence concerning him at preſent to be obtained. His profeſſion was that of an apothecary, to which he was apprenticed under Mr. Feltham, then apothecary to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

WHEN

When he entered into buſineſs for himſelf, he ſettled in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and there continued for the remainder of his life. He obtained conſiderable buſineſs, and after a time became apothecary to the Charter-houſe. After the Tradeſcants, he appears to have been the only perſon, except Mr. Courten, and Sir Hans Sloane, who made any conſiderable collection in natural hiſtory, previous to thoſe of the preſent day. He engaged the captains and ſurgeons of ſhips, to bring him home ſpecimens, and enabled them to ſelect proper objects by printed directions, which he diſtributed among them. By theſe means his collection became ſo valuable, that ſome time before his death, Sir Hans Sloane offered him four thouſand pounds for it. After his death, it was purchaſed by the ſame collector. His muſeum extended his fame both at home and abroad. He was elected into the royal ſociety, and, becoming acquainted with Ray, aſſiſted him in arranging the ſecond volume of his "Hiſtory of Plants." He died April 20, 1718, and much honour was ſhewn to him at his funeral, by the attendance of Sir Hans Sloane, and other eminent men, as pall-bearers, &c.

He gave the world ſeveral publications on various ſubjects of natural hiſtory:

1. "Muſei Petiveriani Centuriæ decem," 1692, 1703, 8vo.

2. "Gazophylacii Naturæ & Artis, Decades decem," folio, 1702, with 100 plates.

3. "A Catalogue of Mr. Ray's Engliſh Herbal, illuſtrated with Figures," folio, 1713, and continued in 1715.

4. Many ſmaller Publications, which may be found enumerated in Dr. Pultney's book.

5. Many

5. Many Papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," and a material article in the 3d. volume of Ray's work, entitled, "Plantæ rariores Chinenſes, Madraſpatanæ, & Africanæ, a Jacobo Petivero ad Opus conſummandum collatæ," &c. Many of his ſmaller tracts having become very ſcarce, his works were collected and publiſhed, excluſive of his papers in the Tranſactions, in 2 vols. folio, and one 8vo, in the year 1764.

PETTY (Sir William)

A ſingular inſtance of an univerſal practical genius, was the elder ſon of Antony Petty, a clothier at Rumſey, a ſmall town in Hampſhire, where he was born May 16, 1623. It is hard to determine, whether the courſe of his education were directed more by his father or himſelf; for being carried in his infancy, by the bent of genius and inclination, to view the common mechanics at work, he preſently took up the tools himſelf, and ſoon grew to handle them with ſuch dexterity, that at twelve years of age he had attained a ſkill in each trade, not much inferior to that of the ordinary workmen therein. After this, he went to the grammar-ſchool at Rumſey, where, if we may believe his own account, he not only acquired a competent readineſs in the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, but alſo became maſter of all the rules of common arithmetic, practical geometry, dialing, and the aſtronomical part of navigation in three years time. Thus inſtructed in literature, and the knowledge of ſeveral mechanical trades, he removed at the age of fifteen to the univerſity of Caen, in Normandy; and after ſome ſtay there, returning to England, was preferred in the navy; where, by the time he was twenty, "he had," to uſe his own words, "gotten up about "three-

"three-ſcore pounds, with as much mathematics as "any one of his age was known to have had." Having thus made a purſe, which, in the hands of ſuch a manager, was a ſufficient fund to ſupport the expence of travelling abroad, he reſolved to uſe it that way for further improvement in his ſtudies. He began now to turn his thoughts to phyſic; and it was chiefly with the view of improving himſelf in that art, that, in 1643, he viſited Leyden, Utrecht, Amſterdam, and Paris. He ſpent three years in foreign parts, and maintained his brother Antony, whom he had taken with him to educate, as well as himſelf; and yet brought home to Rumſey, in 1646, about 10l. more than he carried out of it in 1643.

THE following year, having invented an inſtrument for double writing, he obtained a patent from the parliament for the ſole teaching of that art for ſeventeen years. Though this project, however promiſing in the theory, did not turn to any great account in itſelf, yet by this means our author was brought into the knowledge of the leading men of thoſe times; and obſerving their proceedings at Oxford, he reſolved to lay hold of the opportunity of fixing himſelf there. Accordingly, having wrote his "Advice to Mr. Hartlib for the Advancement of Learning," he went thither in 1648, and at firſt was employed by their anatomical profeſſor as his aſſiſtant. In the mean time he practiſed phyſic and chemiſtry with good ſucceſs; and grew into ſuch reputation, that the philoſophical meetings, which preceded the royal ſociety, were firſt held for the moſt part at his lodgings, and by a parliamentary recommendation, he was put into a fellowſhip of Brazen-Noſe college, in the place of one of the ejected fellows, and created doctor of phyſic, March 7, 1649. He was admitted a candidate of the college of phyſicians,

cians, June the 25th, 1650. The ſame year he was chiefly concerned, among others, in the recovery of a woman, who had been hanged at Oxford, for the ſuppoſed murder of her baſtard child. Jan. 1, 1650-1, he was made profeſſor of anatomy; and Feb. 7, muſic profeſſor at Greſham college, by the intereſt of his friend Dr. Graunt. In 1652, he was appointed phyſician to the army in Ireland; he was likewiſe phyſician to three lord lieutenants ſucceſſively, Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell.

Some time after his ſettlement in Ireland, having obſerved, that, after the rebellion there in 1641, the lands forfeited thereby, which had been adjudged to the ſoldiers who ſuppreſſed it, were very inſufficiently meaſured, he repreſented the matter to perſons then in power, who granted him a contract, dated December 11, 1654, to make the admeaſurements anew; and theſe he finiſhed with ſuch exactneſs, that there was no eſtate of 60l. per annum and upwards, which was not diſtinctly marked in its true value, maps being likewiſe made by him of the whole. By this contract he gained a very conſiderable ſum of money. Beſide 20s. per day, which he received during the performance, he had alſo a penny an acre by agreement with the ſoldiers, and it appears from an order of government, dated at the caſtle of Dublin, March 19th, 1655, that he had then ſurveyed 2008000 acres of forfeited profitable land. He was alſo one of the commiſſioners for ſetting out the lands to the army, after they were ſurveyed.

When Henry Cromwell obtained the lieutenancy of that kingdom, in 1655, he made the doctor his ſecretary, appointed him a clerk of the council there in 1657, and procured him to be elected a burgeſs for Weſt Looe, in Cornwall, in Richard Cromwell's parliament,

liament, which met January 27th, 1658. On March the 25th following, Sir Hierom Sankey, member for Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, impeached him for high crimes and miſdemeanours, in the execution of his office. This brought him into England, when appearing in the houſe of commons, April 19th, he anſwered to the charge on the 21ſt, to which his proſecutors replying, the matter was adjourned, and it never came to an iſſue, that parliament being ſuddenly diſſolved the next day. Henry Cromwell had written a letter to ſecretary Thurlow, dated the 11th of that month, in his favour, as follows: "Sir, I have hereto-
"fore told you my thoughts of Dr. PETTY, and am
"ſtill of the ſame opinion; and if Sir Hierom Sankey
"do not run him down with numbers and noiſe of ad-
"venturers, and ſuch other like concerned perſons, I
"believe the parliament will find him as I have repre-
"ſented. He has curiouſly deceived me theſe four
"years, if he be a knave. I am ſure the juntos of them
"who are moſt buſy are not men of the quieteſt tem-
"per. I do not expect you will have leiſure, or ſee
"cauſe, to appear much for him; wherefore this is
"only to let you underſtand my preſent thoughts of
"him. The activeneſs of Robert Reynolds, and
"others, in this buſineſs, ſhews that PETTY is not
"the only perſon aimed at."

Upon his return to Ireland ſoon after, ſome farther endeavours being uſed to puſh on a proſecution, PETTY publiſhed the ſame year, "A Brief of the Proceedings between Sir Hierom Sankey and the Author, with the State of the Controverſy between them," in three ſheets; which was followed by "Reflections upon ſome Perſons and Things in Ireland," &c. He came again to England, and though he brought a very warm application in his favour from the lord lieutenant, in theſe terms,

terms, "Sir, the bearer, Dr. PETTY, hath been "my ſecretary, and clerk of the council here in Ire- "land, and is one whom I have known to be an "honeſt and ingenious man. He is like to have fallen "into ſome trouble by ſome who envy him; I deſire "you to be acquainted with him, wherein he ſhall "reaſonably deſire it: great endeavours have been "uſed to beget prejudice againſt him; but when you "ſpeak with him he will appear otherwiſe;" yet he was actually removed from his public employments in June. In this year, 1659, he became a member of the rota club, at Miles's coffee-houſe, in New Palace Yard, Weſtminſter; but returned to Ireland not long after Chriſtmas, and ſtaid there till the reſtoration of Charles the ſecond. Then he came into England, and was received very graciouſly by his majeſty; and reſigning his profeſſorſhip at Greſham, was made one of the commiſſioners of the court of claims. April 11, 1661, he received the honour of knighthood, and the grant of a new patent, conſtituting him ſurveyor-general of Ireland; where he was choſen a member of parliament. Upon the foundation of the royal ſociety, he was one of the firſt members, and of the firſt council eſtabliſhed therein; and though he had declined the practice of phyſic, yet his name appears in the liſt of the fellows in the new charter of the college of phyſicians, in 1663. About this time, he invented his double-bottomed ſhip, to ſail againſt wind and tide, which was the occaſion of much converſation. He afterwards gave a model of this ſhip to the royal ſociety, which is ſtill in their repoſitory; to whom alſo, in 1665, he communicated a paper "Concerning the building of Ships," containing ſome curious ſecrets in that art: This was taken away by lord Brounker, who kept it in his poſſeſſion till 1682, and probably till his death,

death, ſaying, it was too great an arcanum of ſtate to be commonly peruſed. Sir WILLIAM's ſhip performed one voyage from Dublin to Holyhead, into which narrow harbour ſhe went againſt wind and tide, July 1663.

In 1666, Sir WILLIAM drew up his treatiſe, called "Verbum Sapienti," containing an account of the wealth and expences of England, and the method of raiſing taxes in the moſt equal manner; ſhewing alſo, that England can bear the charge of four millions per annum, when the occaſions of government require it. How much more does it bear at preſent! The ſame year he ſuffered a conſiderable loſs by the fire of London; having purchaſed, ſeveral years before, the earl of Arundel's houſe and gardens, and erected buildings in the garden, called Token-houſe, which were for the moſt part deſtroyed by that dreadful conflagration. In 1667, he married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Hardreſſe Waller, knt. and relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, bart. and afterwards ſet up iron works and pilchard fiſhing; opened lead mines and a timber trade in Kerry, which turned to very good account. Meanwhile he found time to conſider other ſubjects of general utility, and communicated them to the royal ſociety. He wrote a piece of Latin poetry, and publiſhed it in London, 1679, in two folio ſheets, under the name of "Guſs. Aur. Minutius," with the title of "Colloquium Davidis, cum Animâ ſuâ acurientâ Paraphraſin in 104 Pſalmum de Magnalibus Dei." As he had before, in the ſpirit of a loyal ſubject, uſed his endeavours to encourage a chearful readineſs to ſupport the expence of the war againſt the Dutch, ſo he conceived a generous indignation of the ſiniſter practices of the French to raiſe diſturbances in England, increaſe our diviſions, and corrupt the parliament at this time. It was in order

der to prevent, as far as he could, the miſchiefs of theſe French politics, that he publiſhed, in 1680, a piece, called "The Politician diſcovered, &c." and the like patriotic ſpirit puſhed him on afterwards to write ſeveral eſſays in political arithmetic; wherein, from a view of the natural ſtrength both of England and Ireland, he chalks out a method of improving each by induſtry and frugality, ſo as to be a match for, or even ſuperior to, either of her neighbours.

Upon the firſt meeting of the philoſophical ſociety at Dublin, after the plan of that of London, every thing was ſubmitted to his direction; and when it was formed into a regular ſociety, he was choſen preſident, November 1684. Upon this occaſion, he drew up a "Catalogue of mean, vulgar, cheap, and ſimple Experiments," proper for the infant ſtate of the ſociety, and preſented it to them; as he did alſo his "Supellex Philoſophica," conſiſting of forty-five inſtruments requiſite to carry on the deſign of their inſtitution. In 1685 he made his will, wherein he declares, that, being then about ſixty, his views were fixed upon improving his lands in Ireland, and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fiſh, and timber, whereof his eſtate was capable. And as for ſtudies and experiments, "I "think now to confine the ſame to the anatomy of the "people, and political arithmetic; as alſo to the im-"provement of ſhips, land-carriages, guns, and pumps, "as of moſt uſe to mankind, not blaming the ſtudy of "other men." But a few years after, all his purſuits were determined by the effects of a gangrene in his foot, occaſioned by the tumefaction and inflammation of the gout, which put a period to his life at his houſe in Piccadilly, December 16, 1687, aged 65 years. He was carried to Rumſey, and there interred near his parents. There was laid over his grave only a flat ſtone

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on the pavement, with this ſhort inſcription, cut by an illiterate workman.

Here layes
Sir WILLIAM
PETTY.

The character of his genius is ſufficiently ſeen in his writings, which are obſerved to be very numerous. Among theſe it is ſaid, he wrote the hiſtory of his own life, which, no doubt, contained a full account of his political and religious principles, as may be conjectured from what he has left us upon thoſe ſubjects in his will, in which he has theſe remarkable words: "As "for legacies to the poor I am at a ſtand; and for beg- "gars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as "for impotents by the hand of God, the public ought "to maintain them; as for thoſe who can get no work, "the magiſtrates ſhould cauſe them to be employed; "which may be well done in Ireland, where are fifteen "acres of improveable land for every head; as for pri- "ſoners for crimes by the king, or for debt by their "perſecutors, thoſe who compaſſionate the ſufferings "of any object, let them relieve themſelves, by re- "lieving ſuch ſufferers; that is, give them alms, &c. "I am contented that I have aſſiſted all my poor re- "lations, and put many into a way of getting their "own bread, and have laboured in public works and "inventions, and have ſought out real objects of cha- "rity; and do hereby conjure all who partake of my "eſtate, from time to time to do the ſame at their "peril. Nevertheleſs, to anſwer cuſtom, and to take "the ſure ſide, I give twenty pounds to the moſt want- "ing of the pariſh wherein I die. I die in the pro- "feſſion of that faith, and in the practice of ſuch wor- "ſhip, as I find eſtabliſhed by the laws of my country;

" not being able to believe what I myſelf pleaſe, nor " to worſhip God better than by doing as I would be " done unto, and obſerving the laws of my country, " and expreſſing my love and honour to Almighty God, " by ſuch ſigns and tokens as are underſtood to be ſuch " by the people with whom I live."

He died poſſeſſed of a large fortune, as appears by his will; where he makes his real eſtate about 6,500l. per annum; his perſonal eſtate about 45,000l. his bad and deſperate debts 30,000l. and the demonſtrable improvements of his Iriſh eſtate, 4,000l. per ann. This eſtate deſcended to his family, which conſiſted of his widow and three children, Charles, Henry, and Anne, of whom Charles was created baron of Shelbourne, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, by king William the third; but dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his younger brother Henry, who was created viſcount Dunkeron, in the county of Kerry, in that kingdom, and earl of Shelbourne, Feb. 11, 1718. He married the lady Arabella Boyle, ſiſter to Charles, earl of Cork, who brought him ſeveral children. He was member of parliament for Great Marlow in Buckinghamſhire, a fellow of the royal ſociety; and died April 17, 1751. Anne was married to Thomas Fitzmorris, baron of Keny and Lixnaw, and died in Ireland, anno 1737.

The variety of purſuits, in which Sir WILLIAM PETTY was engaged, ſhews him to have had a genius capable of any thing to which he choſe to apply it; and it is very extraordinary, that a man of ſo active and buſy a ſpirit could find time to write ſo many things, as it appears he did by the following catalogue: 1. " Advice to Mr. S. Hartlib, &c. 1648," 4to. 2. " A Brief of Proceedings between Sir Hierom Sankey and the Author, &c. 1659," fol. 3. " Reflec-

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tions upon ſome Perſons and Things in Ireland, &c. 1660," 8vo. 4. "A Treatiſe of Taxes and Contribution, &c. 1662, 1667, and 1685," 4to. all without the author's name. This laſt was republiſhed in 1690, with two other anonymous pieces. "The Privileges and Practice of Parliaments," and "The Politician diſcovered," with a new title-page, where they are all ſaid to be written by Sir WILLIAM, which is a miſtake. 5. "Apparatus to the Hiſtory of the common Practice of dying," printed in Sprat's "Hiſtory of R. S. 1667," 4to. 6. "A Diſcourſe concerning the Uſe of Duplicate Proportion, together with a new Hypotheſis of ſpringing or elaſtic Motions, 1674," 12mo. See an account of it in "Phil. Tranſ." No. cix. and a cenſure of it in "Dr. Barlowe's Genuine Remains," p. 151, 1693, 8vo. 7. "Colloquium Davidis cum Animâ ſuâ, &c. 1679," folio. 8. "The Politician diſcovered, &c. 1681," 4to. 9. "An Eſſay in Political Arithmetic, &c. 1682," 8vo. 10. "Obſervations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality in 1681, &c. 1683," 8vo. 11. "An Account of ſome Experiments relating to Land Carriage," Phil. Tranſ. No. clxi. 12. "Some Queries, whereby to examine Mineral Waters," ibid. No. clxvi. 13. "A Catalogue of mean, vulgar, cheap, and ſimple Experiments, &c." ibid. No. clxvii. 14. "Maps of Ireland, being an actual Survey of the whole Kingdom, &c. 1685," folio. Sir WILLIAM has inſerted ſome Maps of Lands and Countries, ſurveyed by others, and not by himſelf. 15. "An Eſſay concerning the Multiplication of Mankind, 1686," 8vo. The Eſſay is not printed here, but only the ſubſtance of it. 16. "A further Aſſertion concerning the Magnitude of London, vindicating it from the Objections of the French," Phil. Tranſ. clxxxv. 17. "Two Eſſays in Political Arithmetic,

&c. 1687," 8vo. An extract of theſe is in Phil. Tranſ. No. clxxxviii. 18. "Five Eſſays in Political Arithmetic, &c. 1687," 8vo. printed in French and Engliſh, on oppoſite pages. 19. "Obſervations upon London and Rome, 1687," 8vo, three leaves. His poſthumous pieces are, 1. "Political Arithmetic, &c. 1690," 8vo, and 1755, with his "Life" prefixed, and a "Letter" of his never before printed. 2. "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," to which is added, "Verbum ſapienti, 1691, 1719." In the title-page of the ſecond edition, this treatiſe is called, "Sir WILLIAM PETTY's Political Survey of Ireland." This latter was animadverted upon in "A Letter from a Gentleman, &c. 1692," 4to. 3. "A Treatiſe of Naval Philoſophy, in three Parts, &c." printed at the end of "An Account of ſeveral new Inventions, &c. in a Diſcourſe by way of Letter to the Earl of Marlborough, &c. 1691," 12mo. Wood ſuſpects this may be the ſame with the Diſcourſe about the building of Ships, mentioned above to be many years in the hands of lord Brounker. 4. "What a complete Treatiſe of Navigation ſhould contain," Phil. Tranſ. No. ccxviii. This was drawn up in the year 1685. Beſide theſe, the following are printed in "Birch's Hiſt. of R. S." 1. "A Diſcourſe of making Cloth with Sheep's Wool." This contains the Hiſtory of the Clothing Trade, as N. 5. above does of that of dying; and he purpoſed to have done the like in other trades, in which deſign ſome other members of the ſociety engaged alſo at the ſame time. 2. "Supellex Philoſophica."—Vide "Athen. Oxon." "Dr. Wallis's Account of the Philoſophical Meetings in Hearne's Preface to Langtoft's Chron." v. 1, p. 163. "Henry Cromwell's Letter to Thurloe," in remark [1], &c.

PEUCER (Gaspard)

A celebrated Phyſician and Mathematician,

Was born at Bautzen, in Luſatia, in 1525, and became a doctor and profeſſor of medicine at Wirtemberg. He married a daughter of Melancthon, whoſe principles he contributed to diffuſe, and whoſe works he publiſhed at Wirtemberg in 1601, in five volumes, folio. He had an extreme ardour for ſtudy. Being for ten years in cloſe impriſonment, on account of his opinions, he wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, which they gave him for amuſement, making his ink of burnt cruſts of bread infuſed in wine. He died in the 78th year of his age, on the 25th of September, 1602. He wrote ſeveral tracts,

1. "De præcipuis Divinationum Generibus," 4to. 1584.
2. "Methodus Curandi Morbos internos," Francfort, 1614, 8vo.
3. "De Febribus," 1614, 4to.
4. "Vitæ illuſtrium Medicorum."
5. "Hypotheſes Aſtronomicæ."
6. "Les Noms des Monnoies, des Poids, et Meſures," 8vo. His character, as drawn by himſelf, is that of a man who did no injury to any one, but on the contrary gave all the aid in his power to all who might require it. For theſe things he calls God to witneſs.

PEYER (Johannes Conradus)

A Native of Schaffhauſen, in Switzerland,

Is much celebrated for having firſt given an accurate account of the inteſtinal glands, which, in a ſtate of health, ſeparate a fluid for the lubrication of the inteſtines, and which in diarrhœas, or upon taking a purge,

ſupply the extraordinary diſcharge, that happens upon theſe occaſions. His works are,

1. "Exercitatio Anatomico-Medica, de Glandulis Inteſtinorum," Schaffhauſæ, 1677, Amſtelod. 1682. This is in the Biblioth. Anatomi. of Mangetus and Le Clerc.

2. "Pæonis & Pythagoræ Exercitationes Anatomicæ," Baſil, 1682.

3. "Methodus Hiſtoriarum Anatomico-Medicarum, &c. 1679."

4. "Parerga Anatomica & Medica," Amſtel. 1682.

5. "Experimenta nova circa Pancreas," extant in the Biblioth. Anatom. of Le Clerc and Mangetus.

PEYRONIE (FRANCIS DE LA)

Born at Montpellier, on the 15th of June, 1678.

The remembrance of what he has effected by his art, and for its promotion, will never be obliterated, and his name will always convey to the mind the idea of a great ſurgeon, and a great patriot. Under theſe two points of view it is, that lateſt poſterity will reſpect his merit, and that we ſhall attempt to paint the character of this illuſtrious man.

AT the age of fifteen years, he had finiſhed his ſtudies at the college of the jeſuits in Montpellier, and had filled this period of his life with ſuch ſucceſs, as made all the arts wiſh that he might cultivate them. His father, Raymond de la Peyronie, though a ſurgeon, deſigned him for a profeſſion, which is reputed more reſpectable, purely from prejudice. He intended, in fact, to make him a phyſician; but the happy genius, which preſides over the glory of ſurgery, did not permit theſe paternal inclinations, too frequently obeyed, to be carried into execution. The young LA PEYRONIE had the courage to reſiſt them; his family

was

was forced to yield to the powerful voice of inclination. The celebrated M. Chirac, who had flattered himſelf with the hopes of acquiring ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſubject to the faculty, ſaw himſelf obliged to lay aſide his expectations, and adviſed the father and mother, with whom he was intimate, to ſuffer their ſon to follow his own natural bias.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE, now left to purſue his own road, exerted himſelf with greater vigour to juſtify the choice he had made. Though he had ſpent two years in the ſtudy of philoſophy, he undertook a ſecond courſe of phyſics, agreeably to the object he had in view. He aſſiſted regularly at the public and private demonſtrations of anatomy, attended the hoſpitals, accompanied the moſt noted ſurgeons in their viſits to the patients, and obſerved the operations and manner of dreſſing. He did not fail attending the lectures of the ableſt profeſſors in phyſic at Montpellier. In fine, all his ſtudies, all his applications, all his converſations, tended to no other end, but to render him capable of practiſing ſurgery.

He had made in a ſhort time ſo rapid a progreſs, that his youth was the ſole obſtacle to his reception. His father applied for a diſpenſation on account of his age, which is ſcarce ever ſolicited but in favour of extraordinary merit, and which merit alone obtains for the generality. This grace was conceded to M. DE LA PEYRONIE, when he was ſcarcely nineteen years old. He went through the moſt rigorous examinations with applauſe, and was admitted ſurgeon to the ſatisfaction of the whole city.

The encomiums beſtowed on him by his countrymen did not inſpire him with that dangerous preſumption, which is apt to make us think, that they are no more, and even leſs, than our due. M. DE LA PEY-

RONIE was not inſenſible how far removed he was from perfection; and when a man has ſo modeſt an opinion of his own abilities, this is the ſureſt ſign that he will arrive at it. He heard with tranſport, that his father, by the advice of M. Chirac, had reſolved to ſend him to Paris. Accordingly he came to that city, and had the good fortune to be received as a penſioner at M. Mareſchal's *, then chief ſurgeon of the hoſpital of La Charité, and afterwards firſt ſurgeon to the king. The friendſhip of ſo great a man is as valuable as the talents beſtowed by nature; M. DE LA PEYRONIE knew how to render himſelf worthy of that of M. Mareſchal. This illuſtrious ſurgeon took a pleaſure in communicating all the knowledge he was maſter of, notwithſtanding the foreſight he might then have, that in forming ſuch a diſciple he was giving a formidable rival to himſelf.

We may eaſily judge with what a fund of information M. DE LA PEYRONIE enriched himſelf at the ſchool of ſuch a maſter. He would have gathered fruit enough from his journey to Paris, had he only confined himſelf to learn the leſſons, and ſee the operations of M. Mareſchal; but one of his vivacity was anxious to know every thing in a city, that offers ſuch numberleſs reſources for gratifying the curioſity of men of letters. He had a taſte for all the arts, and deſired to be acquainted with the artiſts themſelves, who had acquired eminence; every part of natural hiſtory entered into his reſearches; he even ſtudied the mathematics. This ſcience may appear foreign enough to his profeſſion; but a man of genius always applies to his own uſe the relations between the principal objects of his ſtudies, and thoſe ſciences which appear to vulgar eyes to have the leaſt analogy with this object.

* Vide article "Mareſchal."

When

When M. DE LA PEYRONIE thought himſelf ſufficiently qualified to appear again with diſtinction in his own country, he returned thither, and began with reading, at his houſe, private lectures of anatomy and ſurgery. He counted in the number of his diſciples all the ſtudents of Montpellier. He was choſen public profeſſor at the phyſic-ſchools, and acquitted himſelf in this ſtation with the greateſt ſucceſs. Thoſe of his own age, and even the oldeſt ſurgeons, ſaw with admiration the immenſe ſpace which he already left between them and himſelf. The place of firſt ſurgeon of the Hotel-dieu of Montpellier became vacant; the voice of the public nominated M. DE LA PEYRONIE to it, and it was accordingly given to him. A little after he was made ſurgeon-major of the army, ſent under the command of the Marſhal de Villars againſt the Cevennois rebels.

His merit being univerſally acknowledged, required nothing more for its confirmation, but ſome ſtriking cure. The marquis of Vinzani came from the fartheſt part of Italy, to put himſelf under his hands. He was a lord diſtinguiſhed for his birth, and an eminent poſt he held in the pope's ſervice. He was in a deplorable condition; he had two fiſtulas in the head, owing to a caries of the cranium; ſuffered the ſharpeſt pains, and ſometimes fell into a drowſineſs and delirium, which indicated the near approach of death. M. DE LA PEYRONIE, after ſeveral very delicate operations, which perhaps no one but himſelf would have dared to attempt, and by means whereof he obtained the exfoliation of the parietal bone entire, was ſo fortunate as to reſtore the marquis to his health, who, on his return to Rome, immediately gave an account of his cure to pope Clement XI. This pontiff, ſtruck with admiration at M. DE LA PEYRONIE's abilities, and gratefully acknow-

acknowledging the ſignal ſervice he had done him, in having preſerved a man whom he ſo much eſteemed, ſent him the order of the ſpur, with a gold medal.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE had ſhortly after an opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf under the eyes of Lewis XIV. The duke of Chaulnes was ſeized with a fiſtula, which had been treated by ſeveral ſurgeons without any effect. M. Chirac adviſed the ſending for M. DE LA PEYRONIE, and the duke was cured. The king, always ſolicitous about drawing to his capital perſons diſtinguiſhed for their merit, charged the duke of Chaulnes and M. Chirac to engage M. DE LA PEYRONIE to ſettle at Paris. It was with ſome difficulty, that he yielded to this propoſal. It gave him ſome uneaſineſs to think, that he was going to quit his native place, where he was ſo much honoured, and where the exerciſe of his profeſſion brought him in a conſiderable revenue, to expoſe himſelf to the riſks of a new eſtabliſhment, in a city abounding with ſo many able ſurgeons. The duke of Chaulnes at length induced him to come to this reſolution; and purchaſed for M. DE LA PEYRONIE, without his knowledge, the poſt of a ſurgeon to the provoſtſhip of Paris, which gave him admiſſion into the royal academy of ſurgery there. A little after, he procured him that of ſurgeon-major to the company of light-horſe. To theſe was alſo added that of the firſt ſurgeon to the hoſpital of la Charité. He likewiſe taught anatomy in the amphitheatre of St. Côme, and at the king's garden, in quality of demonſtrator.

So many places conducted him with large ſtrides to the higheſt, that can be conferred on one of his profeſſion. From 1717, two years after his eſtabliſhment at Paris, he was made the king's firſt ſurgeon in reverſion; and what is well worth noting, it was M. Mareſchal

himſelf, who requeſted that M. DE LA PEYRONIE might be his aſſociate.

The king, Lewis XV, perceived of himſelf the value of the acquiſition which had been made for him: This prince having fallen ſick, it was M. DE LA PEYRONIE who let him blood; a little after, his majeſty ordered letters patent to be paſſed for his ennoblement. In 1722, the young monarch went to Rheims, that he might be there inaugurated. M. DE LA PEYRONIE followed him thither, and this journey furniſhed him with a freſh opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf. The ducheſs of Lorrain had come to Rheims, in order to aſſiſt at the ceremony. She conſulted M. DE LA PEYRONIE about duke Leopold her ſpouſe. As ſoon as the king had returned to Paris, he ordered his ſurgeon to repair to Luneville. He performed on the duke of Lorrain the operation of the fiſtula. The cure was quick, and the recompenſe magnificent. Leopold, not content with heaping preſents on him, gave him a penſion for life of five thouſand livres a year. Among the rejoicings made by the city of Nantz, to celebrate the recovery of their prince's health, the ſurgeon, who had been the happy inſtrument of curing one ſo dear to them, was not forgotten. This city did in a manner for him, what Rome did formerly in favour of the phyſician who had cured Auguſtus. The Romans erected a ſtatue to his memory; the Lorrainers cauſed two hundred gold medals to be ſtruck, with the arms of the city on one ſide, and thoſe of M. DE LA PEYRONIE on the other. He abſolutely refuſed to accept of them; but that he might not diſoblige ſuch zealous and loyal ſubjects, he accepted a purſe with an equal number of ſilver medals.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE became in 1736, by the death of M. Mareſchal, poſſeſſed of the charge of firſt ſurgeon

geon to the king, and received new proofs from his maſter, that his ſervices were agreeable to him. This prince had already conferred on him the place of Maitre d'hôtel to the queen, which he exerciſed till his death. He farther beſtowed on him, in 1737, a penſion of ten thouſand livres; and when, in 1738, he had cured the dauphin of a conſiderable abſceſs at the maxilla inferior, his majeſty expreſſed his ſatisfaction by preſenting him with the poſt of gentleman in ordinary of his chamber.

The king was reſolved to add honours to his benefactions; but M. DE LA PEYRONIE was only ſolicitous about thoſe literary diſtinctions, which are ſhewn to his art; and had the ſatisfaction of receiving them. He had been for a long time aſſociate-anatomiſt of the royal ſociety of ſciences at Montpellier. The royal academy of ſciences of Paris claimed him in its turn; he was named, in 1732, to the place of free-academician; and though his occupations did not permit him to employ himſelf wholly in academical works, he read ſeveral good memoirs in the aſſemblies. In 1727, he had communicated to M. Morand a chirurgical obſervation very intereſting, in order to lay it before the academy, but on condition of not divulging the name of the author. The academy alſo of the inſtitute of Bologna, added him to the number of its foreign members.

Something would have been wanting to his glory, had he not ſeen himſelf in the melancholy ſituation of ſtanding in need of thoſe ſuccours, which he employed with ſo much ſucceſs in behalf of others. He underwent, in the courſe of his life, ſeveral dangerous diſorders, of which he got the better by his own ability. Among others he received a wound in the little finger in performing an operation, the conſequences of which proved

proved very troubleſome. His friends adviſed the amputation of the part; this he oppoſed, and was cured. But during the treatment an abſceſs was formed in the left leg; the ſymptoms were ſo violent, that his acquaintance ſuppoſed his life in danger; they likewiſe voted for the amputation, and he himſelf had reſolved on it, but on the day appointed for the operation, obſerving that his diſorder had not increaſed, he propoſed the making of freſh inciſions; he took the knife with his own hand, and made the firſt, in conſequence of which his leg was preſerved. Some years after he thought himſelf attacked with the ſtone; he cauſed himſelf to be ſounded ſeveral times, and no ſtone could be diſcovered. He perſiſted, notwithſtanding, in his opinion, which unfortunately was juſtified after his death; on opening his body, a ſtone was found in his bladder of three ounces weight.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE laboured at firſt in concert with M. Mareſchal; and on their repreſentations, the king created, in 1724, five demonſtrators in the amphitheatre of St. Côme. The ſucceſs of this firſt ſtep made them grow bolder. They could not ſee with indifference an infinite number of important obſervations and diſcoveries made in the kingdom, as well as foreign countries, loſt as it were to ſociety, for want of a company of ſkilful ſurgeons, capable of knowing the value of them, of collecting them with judgement, enriching them with remarks, and giving them a proper form; in a word, of putting them in a condition to be communicated to the public. This is what inſpired Meſſ. Mareſchal and LA PEYRONIE with the idea of an academy of ſurgery, which they obtained the permiſſion of forming in 1731.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE had foreſeen and diſpoſed every thing, which might fix this eſtabliſhment on a ſolid foundation.

foundation. He knew by his own experience of what conſequence it was, that ſurgeons ſhould ſtudy anatomy, phyſics, and the animal œconomy. But how ſhould any one penetrate into theſe ſciences, without being able to reap advantage from what the ancients have tranſmitted to us in their books, as well as from the valuable pieces which the moderns have written of them in the language of the ancients? This was the motive, which induced M. DE LA PEYRONIE to apply for the declaration of 1743, by which it is the king's pleaſure, that ſurgeons ſhould be initiated in letters, that is, in the knowledge of the learned languages; ordaining that none of thoſe, who ſhould apply themſelves to the art of ſurgery, ſhould be received as a maſter for the future, in order to exerciſe this art within the ſuburbs and city of Paris, until he had previouſly obtained the degree of maſter of arts in ſome of the approved univerſities of this kingdom, enacting, moreover, that all thoſe who ſhould be received for the time to come, ſhould be confined to the exerciſe of the art of ſurgery, without intermixing with it any other art not liberal, commerce, or foreign profeſſion.

This declaration made a good deal of noiſe. It ſtimulated, as it were, into a kind of civil war two rival profeſſions, phyſic and ſurgery; a good underſtanding between which is of ſuch conſequence to our preſervation. During the courſe of this affair, writings of all ſorts were publiſhed on both ſides; and agreeably to the character of the nation, one party endeavoured to render the other ridiculous.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE could not be preſent at theſe ſolemn acts; he did not live to ſee all the diſputes finiſhed, or the eſtabliſhment of the academy of ſurgery confirmed in the moſt authentic manner by letters patent regiſtered in parliament. This ſatisfaction was

reſerved

reſerved to his worthy ſucceſſor, M. de la Martiniere, in whom the French ſurgery found the ſame ſentiments, the ſame zeal and ardour for its promotion.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE fell ſick at Verſailles, on the 20th of February, 1747, of a fever, which he himſelf judged to be mortal. He ſupported for two months the ſharpeſt pains, with a reſolution which would have been admired by the ancient philoſophers. But the ſenſe of his own ſufferings did not extinguiſh in him thoſe ſentiments he had for his profeſſion; and his laſt ſighs were for the exaltation of ſurgery.

He left immenſe wealth behind him, and diſpoſed of it as the moſt generous Roman would have done, fired with the love of his country. His family and his friends were not forgotten in his laſt will and teſtament; but he bequeathed to them no more than a part of his eſtate; and this not in property, but only to have the uſe of it during their lives. The reſt, with the property of his whole fortune, he diſpoſed of to the uſe of ſurgery. He bequeathed to the college of ſurgeons of Paris his library, a fund for augmenting it, with his eſtate of Marigny; he bequeathed to the company of ſurgeons in Montpellier two houſes, which belonged to him in the great ſtreet of that city. He willed, that theſe two houſes ſhould be pulled down; and that on their ſite a theatre ſhould be erected, the model of which was to be taken from that of Paris. He gave, for the conſtruction of this edifice, the ſum of a hundred thouſand livres at one payment. Moreover, he aſſigned a revenue for five demonſtrators and five aſſiſtants, who were to hold public lectures in this theatre. His care even proceeded ſo far as to bequeath legacies to the hoſpitals of Montpellier, on the condition that they ſhould furniſh bodies for the diſſections. It was thus, that M. DE LA PEYRONIE, after his death,

was

was ſtill of ſervice to his country, his king, his brother ſurgeons, and to the whole univerſe; ſince from this ſchool, which owes its foundation to his care and his benefactions, pupils will always proceed, who will carry into every part of the world the reſources of their art, and the lights of French ſurgery.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE died at Verſailles, on the 25th of April, 1747, in the 70th year of his age, lamented by his friends, regretted by thoſe of his own profeſſion, and honoured with the elogies of all France.

He was admirable in converſation. The charms of his temper, and the engaging manner in which he treated his patients, inſpired them with confidence and gayety, ſo proper for accelerating a cure. As he was an enemy to luxury and oſtentation, his furniture, his domeſtics, his equipages, all indicated modeſty and ſimplicity. He ſeemed to ſhun thoſe expences, which are foreign to the public welfare. He never refuſed his aſſiſtance to the poor. His houſe, eſpecially his ſeat at Marigny, was the ſure aſylum of indigence and infirmity. Vide "Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris," vol. i. p. 47, &c.

PHAYER (THOMAS)

Was born in Pembrokeſhire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn for the ſtudy of the law. This he purſued to ſuch a length as to become an author in it, writing a treatiſe on the nature of writs, and another of the ſame kind with that now called a book of precedents. For ſome reaſon, however, with which we are not acquainted, he quitted the law, and with equal ardour purſued the ſtudy of phyſic.

HE took his degree of doctor in this faculty at Oxford

ford in 1559; but ſo long before as the year 1544, we find him publiſhing a tranſlation of a French treatiſe concerning "The Peſtilence," together with "A Deſcription of the Veins in the Human Body," and the purpoſes anſwered by opening each of them. From the ſame language he alſo tranſlated a book on "The Diſeaſes of Children;" one of "Regimen," and one of "Remedies, or Medical Preſcriptions." This is the account given of his medical works; but in the preface to a collection of them printed in London, 1560, he only acknowledges "The Regimen of Life" to be a tranſlation from the French, but it is ſaid of the "Treatiſe on the Peſtilence," and the "Boke of Children," that they are "compoſed by THOMAS "PHAYER, ſtudious in philoſophie and phiſycke." They are, however, mere compilations, with little or nothing of his own. He ſeems to have been in conſiderable reputation for his medical practice, but where he exerciſed it is not ſo clear. Bayle ſays, he flouriſhed at London in 1550; Pits, that he died there in that year; but Wood, who appears to be better informed, traces his reſidence in South Wales from the year 1555 to 1560, when he died at Kilgarran in Pembrokeſhire; in which place he was alſo buried.

Among his various attainments, his poetical abilities were not the leaſt celebrated in his time. He wrote in verſe "An Account of Owen Glendour, who deceived, by falſe Prophecies, aſſumed the title of Prince of Wales;" and likewiſe undertook "A Tranſlation of the Æneid," which ſeems to have been the great employment of the latter part of his life, but of which he only finiſhed nine books. Pits characterizes this performance as being done "magnâ gravitate, pari elegantiâ;" but Fuller ſays, the wits of his time would render this *gravitas* "dullneſs;" and deſcribes the

verſification as extremely rude and inharmonious. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 77, &c.

PHREAS (JOHN)

Born in London at the End of the 14th, or the Beginning of the 15th Century.

He was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Baliol college. Having taken holy orders, he was ſettled at Briſtol by means of a friend, as miniſter of St. Mary's church on the Mount in that city. In this ſituation he continued to purſue with the greateſt ardour the literary ſtudies, for which he had made himſelf famous at the univerſity. At length, being informed by ſome merchants trading from Briſtol to Italy, of the number of ingenious men then flouriſhing in that ſeat of the muſes, he determined to viſit it; and as ſoon as he had collected a ſum of money for his ſupport, he ſet ſail for that country. Guarini was then a noted teacher of philoſophy at Ferrara. PHREAS attended his lectures, and at the ſame time attached himſelf to the ſtudies of civil law and medicine. In the latter ſcience he proceeded ſo far as himſelf to lecture publicly at Ferrara, with a great reſort of learned men. He afterwards did the ſame at Florence and Padua, in which laſt univerſity he was preſented with the degree of doctor of phyſic in a very reſpectful manner. Thence he went to Rome; and in that city diſplayed his medical and literary abilities with great reputation. John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, who had been educated at Baliol college along with PHREAS, was then at Rome, and honoured PHREAS with very particular marks of favour; who in return dedicated ſeveral of his works to him.

THE extraordinary merit of PHREAS attracted the notice

notice of pope Paul II; and in return for his dedicating to him a tranſlation of Diodorus Siculus, that pontiff created him biſhop of Bath and Wells. This advancement, however, he did not live to enjoy, dying at Rome before conſecration, in 1465, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned by a competitor. He is ſaid to have left behind him a large fortune, acquired in Italy by the practice of phyſic.

PHREAS appears to have been a maſter of both the learned languages. His works are chiefly of the light and elegant kind. Leland mentions having read a copy of very harmonious verſes, in which he makes Bacchus expoſtulate with a goat for browzing the tender vines. They were dedicated to the earl of Worceſter. The ſubject of another little piece is "De Comâ parvi faciendâ." A circumſtance perhaps more to his credit, than any other, is, that he was requeſted by a noble Italian to write an epitaph for the tomb of Petrarch, to ſupply the place of a barbarous one before inſcribed on it. He wrote beſides ſeveral poems on various occaſions, epiſtles, and epigrams. Alſo, a treatiſe on geography; another on coſmography, collected from Pliny, and one entitled "Contra Diodorum Siculum poeticè Fabulantem." He tranſlated from the Greek into Latin,

"Xenophontis quædam, lib. ſex."

"Diodori Siculi Bibliotheca, lib. ſex."

"Sineſius de Calvitio, lib. unus."

The laſt was printed at Baſil in 1521. We find, from a note of the ingenious and learned Dr. Warton, in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, vol. ii, p. 423, that ſome epiſtles of PHREAS are ſtill extant in M.S. in the library of Baliol college, and the Bodleian. Among theſe is one to his preceptor Guarini; whoſe epiſtles are full of encomiums on PHREAS. Five are written

from Italy to his fellow-ſtudent and patron Gray, biſhop of Ely. In one he complains, that the biſhop's remittances of money had failed, and that he was obliged to pawn his books and clothes to Jews at Ferrara. Theſe letters, Dr. Warton ſays, "diſcover an "uncommon terſeneſs and facility of expreſſion." PHREAS muſt be regarded as a premature production of Engliſh literature, foſtered by the kindly influence of a more favourable climate, in which, indeed, he paſſed the greater part of his life. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 23.

PINÆUS (SEVERINUS)

In French Pineau, born at Chartres about 1550, and bred a Surgeon.

He went and ſettled at Paris, where he became ſo famous in his profeſſion, that he was made ſurgeon to the king. He excelled particularly in lithotomy, a branch of ſurgery which was then very imperfectly underſtood; and publiſhed a diſcourſe in French upon the extraction of the ſtone out of the bladder, in 1610, 8vo. We know no other particulars of this man, except that he died at Paris in 1619.

HE is chiefly recorded here on account of a Latin book publiſhed in 1598, which was much ſought after, and went through ſeveral impreſſions: it was entitled, "De Notis Integritatis et Corruptionis Virginum," or "of the Marks by which a Maid's Virginity may be known." His intention in this work, as he tells us in the preface, was to be ſerviceable to thoſe who are called upon to give their opinions in certain cauſes, wherein the women were plaintiffs: ſometimes becauſe, through the impotency of a huſband, they ſtill kept their virginity; at other times, as in the caſe of raviſhment,

ment, becauſe they had loſt it. A German tranſlation of this work was made, and publiſhed at Francfort; but the ſale of it was forbidden by the magiſtrates, who did not think proper, that ſubjects ſo delicate ſhould be treated in the language of the country. PINÆUS wrote his book originally in French, and intended to publiſh it in that tongue; but finding by the ſpecimens of it, which he ſhewed to perſons, that it gave occaſion to looſe diſcourſes and impertinent jeſts, he reſolved to write only for the learned. Accordingly, he concluded his preface with the following lines of Horace:

"Odi profanum vulgus, & arceo:
"Favete linguis: carmina non prius
"Audita, muſarum ſacerdos,
"Virginibus pueriſque canto."

Vide "Bayle's Dictionary."—"Niceron," &c. tom. xviii.—"Lindenius Renovatus," &c.

PITCAIRNE (ARCHIBALD)

An eminent Scotch Phyſician.

Was deſcended from an ancient family in the county of Fife, and born at Edinburgh on Chriſtmas Day, 1652. After being properly grounded in languages at a private ſchool in Dalkeith, he was removed to the univerſity of Edinburgh; where, having gone through a courſe of philoſophy, he firſt ſtudied divinity, and then the civil law. Severe application impairing his health, he grew hectic, and had all the appearances of being in a conſumption; for which he was adviſed to travel to Montpellier in France, but found himſelf recovered by the time he reached Paris. He determined to purſue the ſtudy of the law in that univerſity; but there being no able profeſſor in it, and meeting with ſome of his countrymen who were ſtudents in

phyſic, he changed his purpoſe a ſecond time, and joined with them. He had not been thus employed many months when he was called home by his father: and now, having laid in the firſt elements of all the three profeſſions, he was abſolutely undetermined which to follow. It was then he applied himſelf to the mathematics, in which he made a very great progreſs without a maſter; but at laſt, obſerving a connection between phyſic and geometry, he fixed his choice unalterably upon that profeſſion.

After applying for ſome time at Edinburgh to botany, pharmacy, and the materia medica, he went a ſecond time to Paris, where he finiſhed his ſtudies; and then, a little before the revolution, returned to Scotland, where he preſently came into good buſineſs, and acquired an extenſive reputation. In 1688, he publiſhed a piece, entitled, "Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus;" the deſign of which was to aſcertain Harvey's right to the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood. In 1692, he had an invitation from the curators of the univerſity of Leyden, to be profeſſor of phyſic there, which he accepted, and went and made his inauguration ſpeech the 26th of April that year. Here he continued little more than a year; during which ſhort ſpace he publiſhed ſeveral diſſertations, chiefly with a view of ſhewing the uſefulneſs of mathematics to phyſic; and Pitcairne was the firſt who introduced the mechanic principles into that art, in which he was zealouſly followed by the late Dr. Mead.

He returned to Scotland in 1693, to diſcharge an engagement to a young lady, the daughter of Sir Archibald Stephenſon, an eminent phyſician in Edinburgh; and being ſoon after married to her, was fully reſolved to ſet out again for Holland; but the lady's parents being unwilling to part with her, he ſettled at Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, and wrote a valedictory letter to the univerſity of Leyden. His lady did not ſurvive her marriage many years; yet ſhe brought him a daughter, who was afterwards married to the earl of Kelly.

In 1701, he republiſhed his "Diſſertation," with ſome new ones, and dedicated them to Bellini, profeſſor at Piſa, in return to the ſame compliment which Bellini had made him, when he publiſhed his "Opuſcula." They were printed at Rotterdam in one volume, 4to, under this title "Diſputationes medicæ," of which there are eight. The laſt edition, publiſhed in his life-time, came out at Edinburgh a few months before his death, which happened Oct. 13, 1713. Afterwards were publiſhed his lectures to his ſcholars, under the title of "Elementa Medicinæ Phyſico-mathematica," although he had taken as much pains as a man could take, to prevent the publication of any thing in that way. He even ſhews ſome concern about this, in his diſſertation "De Circulatione Sanguinis in Animalibus genitis et non genitis."

In 1696, being prevented by ſickneſs from attending the duties of his profeſſion, he amuſed himſelf with writing "Remarks upon Sir Robert Sibbald's Prodromus Hiſtoriæ naturalis Scotiæ." That phyſician had publiſhed a treatiſe, wherein he ridiculed the new method of applying geometry to phyſic; in return to which PITCAIRNE wrote, "Diſſertatio de Legibus Hiſtoriæ naturalis," which is the title of theſe remarks. He did not publiſh it, however; but when ſome copies came abroad by accident diſowned it; ſo that Sir Robert, believing it not to be his, wrote an anſwer to it, and dedicated it to him. PITCAIRNE likewiſe uſed to divert himſelf ſometimes with writing Latin poetry, for which he had no contemptible talent, and publiſhed a few compoſitions in this way, under the

title of "Poemata ſelecta," which are moſtly of the epigrammatic kind. He diſcovers his political opinions frequently in theſe, and ſhews himſelf to have been no friend to the revolution. His poetry has never been much read, on account of its obſcurity, which is principally owing to the private occurrences alluded to in it, and frequently made the ſubject of a whole poem. That "ad Robertum Lindeſium" is an inſtance of this, being quite unintelligible without the knowledge of a circumſtance in PITCAIRNE's life, which he often told, but never without ſome emotion. His friend Lindeſey and he reading together, when very young, the known ſtory of the two platonic philoſophers, who agreed that whoever died firſt ſhould return a viſitor to the ſurvivor, entered into the ſame engagement. Some years after, PITCAIRNE dreamed one morning at his father's houſe in Fife, that Lindeſey, who was then at Paris, came to him and told him, that he was not dead as was commonly reported, but ſtill alive and in a very agreeable place, to which he could not yet carry him. By the courſe of the poſt news came of Lindeſey's death, which happened ſuddenly the very morning of the dream. After knowing this, the poem is eaſily underſtood.

An ingenious fiction, entitled, "Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem Epiſtola Albæ Græcæ reperta," has generally been aſcribed to PITCAIRNE. All his works have been collected and printed together at Leyden, 1737, in 4to.

PLUKENET (LEONARD)

A celebrated Engliſh Botaniſt, born, as he himſelf has recorded, in 1642.

Where he was educated, or in what univerſity he received his degrees, has not been accurately aſcertained*. It has been conjectured, from a few circumſtances, that it was at Cambridge. He dates the prefaces to his works from Old Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, where he had a ſmall garden.

IT does not appear, that he attained to any conſiderable eminence in the profeſſion of phyſic, but was abſorbed in the ſtudy of plants, and devoted all his leiſure to the compoſition of his "Phytographia." He ſpared no pains to procure ſpecimens of rare and new plants, had correſpondents in all parts of the world, and acceſs to the gardens of Hampton Court, at that time in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and to all others that were curious. PLUKENET was one of thoſe to whom Ray was indebted for aſſiſtance, in the arrangement of the ſecond volume of his hiſtory, and that eminent man every where bears the ſtrongeſt teſtimony to his merit. He was yet in want of patronage, and felt that want moſt ſeverely. With Sloane and Petiver, two of the firſt botaniſts of his own age, he ſeems to have been at variance, and cenſures their writings with too much aſperity. No obſtacles damped the ardour of PLUKENET in his favourite purſuit. He himſelf bore the expence of his engravings, and, with the exception of a ſmall ſubſcription of about fifty-five guineas, which he obtained near the concluſion of it, printed the whole work without any pecuniary aſſiſtance.

Towards the cloſe of his life he is ſaid to have been

* Vide Pultney's "Sketches of Botany in England," vol. ii, p. 19.

relieved

relieved by the queen, and to have obtained the ſuperintendence of the garden at Hampton Court. He was alſo honoured with the title of royal profeſſor of Botany. The time of his deceaſe is not exactly known; but it is probable, that he did not long ſurvive his laſt publication, which appeared in 1705. His works were the following:

1. "Phytographia, ſive Stirpium illuſtrium, et minus cognitarum Icones," publiſhed in four parts, 1691-1696, and containing 328 plates, in 4to.

2. "Almageſtum Botanicum, ſive Phytographiæ Plukenetianæ Onomaſticon," 4to, 1696.

3. "Almageſti Botanici Mantiſſa," 1700, 4to, with 25 new plates. Beſide many new plants, this volume contains many additions to the ſynonyms of the Almageſtum.

4. "Amaltheum Botanicum," with three plates, 4to. It abounds with new ſubjects ſent from China and the Eaſt Indies, with ſome from Florida.

Theſe works of PLUKENET contain upwards of 2,740 figures, moſt of them engraved from dried ſpecimens, and many from ſmall ſprigs deſtitute of flowers, or any parts of fructification, and conſequently not to be aſcertained: but ſeveral of theſe, as the author obtained better ſpecimens, are figured again in the ſubſequent plates. As he employed a variety of artiſts, they are unequally executed; thoſe by Vander Gucht have uſually the preference. It is much to be regretted, that he had it not in his power to give his figures on a larger ſcale: yet with all their imperfections, theſe publications form a large treaſure of botanical knowledge. The herbarium of PLUKENET conſiſted of eight thouſand plants; an aſtoniſhing number to be collected by a private and not opulent individual. The collection, after his death, came into the hands of Sir Hans Sloane,

Sloane, and is now in the Britiſh Muſeum. His works were reprinted with ſome additions in 1769, and in 1779, an Index Linnæanus to his plates was publiſhed by Dr. Giſeke, of Hamburg, which contains a few notes from a MS. left by Plukenet. Plumier complimented this learned botaniſt by giving his name to a plant, a native of both Indies.

POTT (PERCIVAL, ESQ.*)

Was born on the 26th of December 1713, in that part of Threadneedle-ſtreet, which is now the ſite of the new Bank-buildings. His father, whoſe chriſtian name was Percival, married the widow of Mr. Houblon, ſon of Sir Jacob Houblon; and in 1717, left her again a widow, and him, their only ſon, with means very inadequate to their ſupport. The forlorn ſtate of Mrs. Pott, joined with a deſerving character, and many excellent qualities, could not fail of engaging the attention of her friends, among whom was Dr. Wilcox, biſhop of Rocheſter, her diſtant relation, who took her ſon under his immediate patronage. Thus ſhe was enabled to purſue a plan for his education and future views in life, which were the principal objects of her maternal ſolicitude. Mr. POTT returned her care with the utmoſt affection; indeed ſo enthuſiaſtic was his love for his mother, ſo great the obligations which he always conceived he owed to her, and ſo unimpaired by time was his remembrance of them, that to the laſt he never mentioned her but in terms expreſſive of ſenſibility and gratitude.

WHEN ſeven years old he was ſent to a private ſchool at Darne, in Kent, where the inſtructions,

* This Memoir is taken from Earle's edition of POTT's Works, anno 1790.

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though very confined, were to a mind of his quick conception, ſufficient to form an early taſte for claſſical knowledge, which, by his own aſſiduity, without further aſſiſtance, was afterwards improved to critical accuracy.

Mr. POTT ſhewed very early a ſtrong propenſity to the profeſſion of ſurgery. Some of his beſt friends recommended the church, in which he had no inconſiderable proſpects of preferment; but neither advice nor perſuaſion could alter his fixed determination. He was accordingly, in 1729, bound an apprentice to Mr. Nourſe, one of the ſurgeons of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. In this ſituation he had great opportunities of improvement, particularly with regard to anatomy, which was at that time little cultivated in London. Mr. Nourſe was one of the few who then gave anatomical lectures; his ſchool was at London-houſe, in Alderſgate-ſtreet; and Mr. POTT was employed in preparing the ſubjects for demonſtration, which laid the foundation of his accurate acquaintance with that ſcience, the baſis of chirurgic knowledge. In the hoſpital he found unlimited opportunities of ſtudying the nature and progreſs of diſeaſes, and of obſerving practical ſurgery.

At that time the art was miſerably defective; the inſtruments were clumſy and unmanageable; the operations unſcientific, and unneceſſarily painful; the eſtabliſhed mode of practice incumbered with a farrago of uſeleſs medicines and applications, tended rather to miſlead than direct the inquirer; preſcription too frequently held the place of reaſon; and want of real knowledge was concealed under a pompous garb and ſpecious demeanour. Though labouring under theſe diſadvantages, his intuitive genius ſoon led him to diſcriminate between right and wrong, taught what to adopt,

adopt, what to reject, and enabled him afterwards to break through the trammels of prejudice and cuſtom. During his apprenticeſhip, his natural vivacity did not prevent the application of a very conſiderable portion of his time to the ſtudy of authors in every branch of ſurgery. Very early in life he adopted lord Bacon's advice to a ſtudent, to conſider one part and one diſeaſe at a time, and to become thoroughly acquainted with that before he undertook another; on this plan, he never quitted the immediate object of his inquiry, till he had traced it to every ſource of information.

Mr. POTT always profeſſed great value and reſpect for the early writers on the art, and peruſed their voluminous works with great diligence and ſagacity. He frequently obſerved, that though no great advantage could be derived from them in the practical part, yet whoever ſtudied them would be amply repaid, by their accurate deſcription of diſeaſes, which they pourtrayed from nature. But his reading was not confined to profeſſional books; it was various and extenſive, and his memory never ſuffered any thing to eſcape, which he had once thought worthy a place in his mind.

In 1736, at twenty-two years of age, having finiſhed his apprenticeſhip, he immediately applied himſelf to buſineſs. Confident in the fair proſpects of induſtry, he hired a houſe of conſiderable rent in Fenchurch-ſtreet, and took with him his mother, and her daughter by the firſt huſband. Such a young man could not long remain unnoticed; the aſſiſtance which is given at the entrance into life is moſt valuable, and moſt diſintereſted; of this Mr. POTT was perfectly ſenſible, and always acknowledged, with gratitude, the obligations which he owed to the foſtering favourers of his youth. As the brilliancy of his talents brought his converſation into much requeſt, his connexions were

ſoon univerſally extended. Beſide the families to which his profeſſion introduced him, he became acquainted with moſt of his contemporaries of riſing and eminent abilities of every profeſſion. The early friendſhips whlch he formed were permanent; and it may be truly aſſerted, that few men have acquired and retained through life more firm or more reſpectable friends.

In 1744-5, he was elected an aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, and in 1749, he was appointed one of the principal ſurgeons of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. He had now before him ſufficient ſcope for the exerciſe of thoſe abilities by which mankind have ſince been ſo much benefited. The ſtate of ſurgery was ſtill very imperfect. Notwithſtanding ſome ſenſible and ingenious men, both in this country and in France, had publiſhed obſervations which had enlightened and improved it, ſtill the maxim, "Dolor medicina doloris," remained unrefuted; the ſevere treatment of the old ſchool, in the operative part and in the applications, continued in force; the firſt principles of ſurgery, the natural proceſs and powers of healing, were either not underſtood, or not attended to; painful and eſcharotic dreſſings were continually employed, and the actual cautery was in ſuch frequent uſe, that at the times when the ſurgeons viſited the hoſpitals, it was regularly heated and prepared as a part of the neceſſary apparatus. In the works of ſeveral authors, who flouriſhed in the early part of Mr. Pott's life, we have contrivances for improving theſe dreadful inſtruments. Mr. Pott's tutor rigidly adhered to the eſtabliſhed practice, and treated with ſupercilious contempt the endeavours of his pupil to recommend a milder ſyſtem. But the dictates of truth ſoon found a welcome reception with the profeſſion, and with the world in general. Mr.

Pott

POTT lived to ſee theſe remains of barbariſm ſet aſide, and a more humane and rational plan, of which he was the chief author, univerſally adopted.

Mr. POTT's affection for his mother prevented him from forming any attachment during her life, which might ſeparate him from her. In 1746, being to his ſorrow releaſed from this filial engagement, he removed to Bow-lane, and married the daughter of Robert Cruttenden, eſq. a lady of whom every thing commendable might juſtly be ſaid, and who, in mental and perſonal accompliſhments, was formed to be his companion.

In the year 1756, an accident befel Mr. POTT, which, though of little conſequence in itſelf, yet, as it diſplays the vigour and firmneſs of his mind, and ſeems to have had conſiderable influence on his future life, deſerves to be recorded in this place. As he was riding in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, he was thrown from his horſe, and ſuffered a compound fracture of the leg, the bone being forced though the integuments. Conſcious of the dangers attendant on fractures of this nature, and thoroughly aware how much they may be increaſed by rough treatment, or improper poſition, he would not ſuffer himſelf to be moved until he had made the neceſſary diſpoſitions. He ſent to Weſtminſter, then the neareſt place, for two chairmen to bring their poles, and patiently lay on the cold pavement, it being the middle of January, till they arrived. In this ſituation he purchaſed a door, to which he made them nail their poles. When all was ready, he cauſed himſelf to be laid on it, and was carried through Southwark, over London-bridge, to Watling-ſtreet, near St. Paul's, where he had lived for ſome time. A tremendous diſtance in ſuch a ſtate! At a conſultation of ſurgeons, the caſe was thought ſo deſperate as

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to require immediate amputation. Mr. Pott, convinced that no one could be a proper judge in his own caſe, ſubmitted to their opinion; and the inſtruments were actually gotten ready, when Mr. Nourſe, who had been prevented from coming ſooner, fortunately entered the room. After examining the limb, he conceived there was a poſſibility of preſerving it, an attempt to ſave it was acquieſced in, and ſucceeded. The appearance of Mr. Pott as an author was an immediate effect of this accident. During the leiſure of his neceſſary confinement, he planned, and partly executed his treatiſe upon ruptures, which was completed by the latter end of the year. It was then not an early period of his life, and it is poſſible, that the buſy ſcene, in which he had hitherto been engaged, might have occupied his mind much longer. As he had been thus led on to the age of forty-three, it is by no means impoſſible, that, without ſome powerful check to the train of his purſuits, he might never have diſcovered in himſelf thoſe ſuperior powers of ſcientifical diſquiſition, that correct taſte and maſterly command of language, which have placed him in the firſt rank of medical writers. Engaged, from early youth, in the conſtant tranſaction of buſineſs, he probably till this period had indulged but little in the pleaſures of ſpeculative inveſtigation, but was never afterwards long unemployed in ſome literary work. Indeed, the flattering reception of his publications, and the gratification of communicating to the world ſcientifical improvements, would have been ſufficient to confirm a mind, leſs ambitious of fame than his, in the habits of an author.

In 1757, he wrote an account of the hernia congenita, a complaint not then well underſtood. Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomiſt, who was engaged

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in the ſame purſuit, inſerted a paper in the Medical Commentaries, claiming a priority in the diſcovery. But it is not intended to enter into the merits of a diſpute, which, though at that time it caught the attention of the medical world, is now nearly forgotton. Mr. POTT's reply was inſerted in the ſecond edition of his Treatiſe on Ruptures, and is written with elegance and urbanity.

His obſervations on the diſorder of the corner of the eye, commonly called fiſtula lachrymalis, appeared in 1758. This ſenſible, well-written performance, on a complaint which frequently occurs, has both in manner and matter conſiderable merit. In it he explains the ſituation, deſcribes the various appearances of the diſeaſe, and ſimplifies the method of cure. His arguments were the principal cauſe of diſcontinuing the operation by the actual cautery, which was practiſed and recommended by Mr. Cheſelden, who flouriſhed in the early part of our author's life.

In 1760, was produced his elaborate performance on the nature and conſequences of wounds and contuſions of the head, fractures of the ſkull, concuſſions of the brain, &c. in which, with a perſpicuity till then unknown, he ſeparates and arranges the ſymptoms of each particular ſpecies of injury, unfolds the cauſes and ſituation of miſchief, and points out the moſt probable means of relief.

In 1762, he publiſhed practical remarks on the hydrocele, and ſome other diſeaſes of the teſtis, its coats and veſſels, illuſtrated with caſes; being a ſupplement to his general Treatiſe on Ruptures.

In 1764, he had the honour to be elected a fellow of the royal ſociety; at the ſame time he preſented it with a curious and uncommon caſe of a hernia of the urinary bladder, including a ſtone, which is inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. liv.

As the activity of Mr. POTT's mind was equal to his zeal for the advancement of the art, whatever ſubject appeared to him to have been leaſt conſidered, or moſt defectively treated by others, immediately became the object of his reſearches, and engaged his particular attention. The fiſtula in ano next attracted his notice. The nature of this complaint had been much miſtaken, and the operations for its relief were conſequently injudicious, horridly ſevere, and deſtructive of the parts they were intended to relieve. In 1765, he publiſhed a treatiſe on this ſubject. His method of reaſoning on it is clear, ingenious, and concluſive; but they only can be judges of this ineſtimable work, who have compared the ſimple operation, which it recommends, with thoſe uſually practiſed in ſimilar caſes in this kingdom, until the latter part of Mr. POTT's life, and even at the preſent time in other countries.

Mr. POTT judiciouſly remarked, that young men often ſtood in need of an index to point out to them the proper objects for their attention and enquiry. To ſupply the deficiency, about this time he inſtituted a courſe of lectures, the firſt of which was given at his houſe in Watling-ſtreet. He had not then digeſted and arranged his ideas, but ſpoke with heſitation and reſerve; yet even theſe his firſt eſſays bore ſtrong marks of his comprehenſive and penetrating mind. In a few courſes he overcame all obſtacles, and communicated his thoughts with eloquence and eaſe. He was not ſatisfied with following any ſyſtem which had been laid down by others, as he thought they in general dwelt too much on the operative part; which, though very important, is by no means the moſt difficult part of ſurgery, or the moſt worthy of attention. The means of preventing the neceſſity of operations, he obſerved, ſhould be the firſt conſideration; he therefore formed a

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plan of his own, the beſt perhaps which could be deviſed. He began with ſuch general diſorders as may affect any part of the human frame, and afterwards proceeded to conſider the diſeaſes of each part diſtinctly, beginning with the head, and deſcending to the inferior members. He took great pains on every point; and, having the art of being minute without tediouſneſs, demonſtrated it with clearneſs and preciſion. His manner gave importance to every ſubject, and impreſſed his audience with the idea, that the art which he taught was worthy of their higheſt ambition.

In 1768, he produced a new edition of his book on the "Injuries to which the Head is liable from External Violence," accompanied with what is entitled, "A Few General Remarks," but which is really a complete ſyſtem, "on Fractures and Diſlocations." This we have been informed he began and completed in a fortnight. The novelty of the doctrine contained in this treatiſe relates principally to the poſition of the injured limb. On its publication it met with ſome oppoſition, but has now ſubdued the firſt prejudices, and is become almoſt the univerſal practice.

The frequent avocations of Mr. POTT towards the weſt end of the town, where the buildings had prodigiouſly increaſed ſince he began life, making a more central ſituation neceſſary, in 1769 he purchaſed a houſe in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and reſided in it ſeven years, during which time his pen was not inactive. The hydrocele again employed his thoughts. In 1772, he ſent to the preſs his improved method of paſſing the ſeton, ſo as not to rub or injure the gland in its paſſage.

Mr. POTT took great pains with this ſubject, and never was perfectly ſatisfied with what he had done in it. Various other methods have been employed for the

cure of this complaint, and practitioners are ſtill divided between them. "I (Mr. Earle) muſt confeſs, that the "curative intention does not ſeem well anſwered by "either of them; they all appear to me to raiſe more "inflammation, and to derange the œconomy of thoſe "tender and ſenſible parts more than is neceſſary. I "have propoſed another, which anſwers the purpoſe "in a milder and better manner than any I have yet "ſeen; and I feel a ſatisfaction in ſaying, that it met "with Mr. POTT's approbation. One of our laſt "converſations was on this ſubject; and, if his life had "been prolonged, it was his intention to have prac-"tiſed it."

In 1775, Mr. POTT publiſhed "Chirurgical Obſervations relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Noſe, the Cancer of the Scrotum, the different Kinds of Ruptures, and the Mortification of the Toes and Feet," which were valuable additions to his former publications, and were marked with that ſpirit of obſervation, perſpicuity of reaſoning, and candour in diſcuſſing controverted points, which diſtinguiſh his other productions.

In 1777, he removed to Hanover Square. Here, at an age when moſt men begin to think of eaſe and retirement, his active mind led him into a ſcene more buſy and extenſive than ever. Sir Cæſar Hawkins, who had long been employed in many of the firſt families, retired from London, which made no inconſiderable addition to Mr. POTT's former connexions. But, though engaged in buſineſs by day, and occupied at home in the evening in anſwering letters addreſſed to him from all parts of Europe, and we might ſay of the world, he contrived to find time to add to his former works a "Treatiſe on the Neceſſity of Amputation in certain Caſes," in which he argues ſtrongly

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in favour of truth and humanity, and clearly proves the rectitude of the principles which he has laid down. This ſeems principally to have been written in anſwer to Mr. Bilguer, ſurgeon to the army of the late king of Pruſſia, who had publiſhed againſt the neceſſity of amputating in almoſt any caſe. The title of his book is, "De Membrorum Amputatione rariſſime adminiſtrandâ, aut quaſi abrogandâ;" and alſo, in reply to his Commentator, M. Tiſſot, who wrote a treatiſe, "Sur l'Inutilité de l'Amputation des Membres," in which he goes even beyond his original, and abſolutely ſets aſide the operation as uſeleſs. He ſpeaks of it in the moſt opprobrious terms; he is ſhocked at the horror of it; exhorts ſurgeons to abandon the cruel and murderous method of amputation, with many other expreſſions equally miſapplied. Such futile and abſurd imputations can never confute what reaſon and experience have joined to demonſtrate, that many lives have been ſaved by the operation, which would otherwiſe have been infallibly loſt. However, as we muſt ſuppoſe that the doctrine, which theſe gentlemen have promulgated, aroſe from humane motives, and upon a conviction that it is well founded, we muſt at leaſt applaud their intention, though we cannot approve their judgement; but if it were poſſible, that any man could be found capable of writing in defence and ſupport of the unfeeling doctrine, that mutilated men are a burden to the ſtate, ſuch a work would deſerve to be reprobated, and the author's name to be conſigned to the deteſtation of poſterity.

In 1779, Mr. Pott publiſhed his Remarks on that kind of Palſy of the Limbs which is frequently found to accompany a particular Curvature of the Spine. He introduced his firſt treatiſe on this ſubject with doubts and ſurmiſes, having juſt drawn the outline; but find-

ing his opinion confirmed by experience, he with confidence produced his further remarks on this diſeaſe, in 1783; in which he gives a complete deſcription of the complaint, ſo little underſtood before, that thoſe who ſuffered under it were conſigned to their fate, which uſually led to inactivity, deformity, and death. In this valuable tract he lays down a very accurate diſcrimination of this from every other ſpecies of paralyſis, and propoſes a new and efficacious method of ſtopping its progreſs, and curing it.

This was the laſt of his literary productions; the mode of cure which he recommends in it he afterwards applied to diſeaſes of the hip-joint, with conſiderable ſucceſs. If his life had fortunately been prolonged, it was his intention to publiſh his opinions on this ſubject. At the ſame time, there is great reaſon to think he would have added an account of thoſe very painful excreſcences, which are frequently the conſequence of long neglected piles. He had been remarkably ſucceſsful in the treatment of this afflicting complaint, and thought neither the diſeaſe itſelf ſufficiently underſtood, nor the mode by which he ſucceeded commonly practiſed; but, as it was not his cuſtom to begin to write on any ſubject till he was prepared to finiſh it, it is to be lamented, that his ideas on theſe and ſome other important points were not committed to paper. As Mr. POTT conceived theſe ſubjects to be of ſo much importance, we cannot paſs them over in ſilence, though it is much to be regretted, that they have not been laid before the public in his comprehenſive manner.

The time now began to approach, when Mr. POTT may be ſaid to have attained the ſummit of that eminence, which he owed to himſelf alone. Though unadorned with any honorary diſtinction in the profeſſion, he was ſought after and employed by perſons in the

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first degree of rank and power; and though he solicited neither honours nor favours for himself, he often successfully employed his influence in behalf of others. He was universally consulted; practitioners referred to him in cases of uncommon difficulty and danger, as their last resource; his extensive experience, and his ready application of it, rendered that easy to him, which to most other men would have been a painful pre-eminence.

The royal college of surgeons in Edinburgh were not inattentive to his deserts. In 1786, he received a diploma, accompanied by a letter expressive of the sense they entertained of them; the value of the honour was greatly enhanced by his being the first person on whom they had thought proper to bestow it.

(Copy)

"Sir, Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1786.

"It is with peculiar pleasure I obey the commands "of the royal college of surgeons in acquainting you, "that they have this day unanimously elected you an "honorary fellow of the royal college of surgeons of "Edinburgh, a compliment which they think your "very distinguished merit justly entitled to.

"May I add, as an additional mark of the college's "respect, that you are the first gentleman of the fa-"culty they have thought proper to bestow the honour "on.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Thomas Hay, President."

In the following year the royal college of surgeons in Ireland presented him with their freedom in a silver box.

(Copy)

Honorary Diploma,

Voted to PERCIVAL POTT, Esq. Sept. 9, 1787, by the royal college of surgeons in Ireland.

" Whereas it has appeared to us, in full college duly " aſſembled, that PERCIVAL POTT, Eſq. has eminently " diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſcience of ſurgery; now, " we being deſirous to manifeſt our approbation of con- " ſpicuous merit, do, by virtue of the powers veſted in " us by his majeſty's royal charter, by theſe preſents, " elect, conſtitute, and appoint the ſaid P. POTT, an " honorary member of this college, with all the privi- " leges, dignities, and immunities thereunto annexed.

(" Signed) " J. Whiteway, Preſident."

In July 1787, he reſigned the office of ſurgeon to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, after having ſerved it, as he uſed to ſay, man and boy, half a century. On the day of his reſignation, the annual meeting of the governors was held, and they dined in the great room of the hoſpital; when he was about to retire, the right honourable Thomas Harley, preſident, propoſed a health to Mr. POTT, with many thanks for his long, able, and faithful ſervices to that houſe; which was received with reiterated burſts of applauſe. Mr. POTT's uſual readineſs forſook him on this trying occaſion; after repeatedly riſing to thank the aſſembly for the compliment they had paid him, he felt himſelf obliged to ſit down in ſilence. His reſolution and preſence of mind, though not eaſily overcome, were not proof againſt the powerful emotions excited by this public and unexpected teſtimony of his having acted well, and filled an important ſtation to the advantage of mankind.

It is poſſible, that ſome of the greateſt bleſſings we enjoy, may, by a fortuitous concatenation of events, tend to ſhorten their own exiſtence. Thus it ſeemed in the caſe of Mr. POTT, whoſe remarkable temperance had enſured him ſo long a continuance of health and ſpi-

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rits, that he was deceived in himſelf. It is painful to relate, that, in the full poſſeſſion of his faculties, with a frame of body apparently calculated to laſt much longer, he fell a ſacrifice to his own active diſpoſition, and inattention to the firſt attack of his diſorder.

On Thurſday the 11th of December, 1788, he went, in very ſevere weather, to viſit a patient about twenty miles from London. When he returned, he complained that he had caught cold. The next day he lay in bed, a circumſtance very uncommon to him; the following day, thinking himſelf better, he would not ſubmit to the regimen which had been recommended, but went out as uſual; the day after (Sunday, the 14th), the cold was remarkably intenſe, and it being neceſſary to repeat the viſit in the country, Mr. Earle was happy to ſave him ſo inclement a journey; but on his return was informed, he had been a round of viſits in town, and was juſt come home, perceiving himſelf unable to complete his liſt. A ſhivering ſoon ſeized him, and he went to bed; a fever ſucceeded, and before night he grew delirious. He paſſed great part of the night in this ſtate. The next morning, on Mr. Earle's aſking how he found himſelf, after a ſhort apparent ſtruggle for recollection, the words of his anſwer preciſely were, "My mind has "a great propenſity to aberration; and I find myſelf "much inclined to talk nonſenſe, unleſs I ſtudiouſly "collect my thoughts and fix them." Through the whole of his illneſs, during the intervals of reaſon, his obſervations on many ſubjects were remarkably ſenſible and pointed, and he ſeemed particularly attentive to correctneſs in his language. The deſcription of the ſeat of the pain he felt was anatomically exact. He did not appear to doubt of his recovery during ſeveral days, though the fever continued with unremitting violence, in oppoſition to the beſt medical aſſiſtance, being

ing attended with the moſt affectionate aſſiduity by Dr. Heberden, Dr. Millman, and Dr. Auſtin. His head became rather more clear as the diſorder advanced, and he ſeemed more ſenſible of his danger. On the ſeventh day he obſerved, "My lamp is almoſt ex-"tinguiſhed, I hope it has burned for the benefit of "others." On the following day, the 22d of December, he expired.

His remains were attended by many of his relations and friends, to Aldermary church, in Bow-lane, where they were depoſited near thoſe of his beloved mother.

On a marble tablet affixed to the wall is the following inſcription, by his ſon, the reverend Joſeph Holden Pott, A.M. archdeacon of St. Alban's, &c.

In Memory
Of PERCIVAL POTT, Eſq. F.R.S.
Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital during forty-two Years,
Who departed this Life, December 22d, 1788, aged 75;
He was
Singularly eminent in his Profeſſion,
To which he added many new Reſources, and which he illuſtrated
With matchleſs Writings.
Let Poſterity revolve the Sum of his Experience,
That the World may ſtill enjoy the Benefit of his
Succeſsful Practice.
He honoured the collective Wiſdom of paſt Ages;
The Labours of the Ancients were familiar to him;
He ſcorned to teach a Science of which he had not traced the Growth;
He roſe, therefore, from the Form to the Chair.
Learn, Reader, that the painful Scholar can alone become
The faithful Teacher.
But his Studies had a double Iſſue;
Whilſt he gathered the Knowledge of his Predeceſſors,
He perceived their Errors, and corrected them:
He diſcovered their Defects, and ſupplied them.
Original in Genius, prompt in Judgment, rapid in Deciſion,
He directed Knowledge to its proper Ends;
But purſued them when the Aids of Information were exhauſted;
The laſt Steps, therefore, and great Improvements,
Were his own.

His

His Integrity is before his Judge;
Without it, his Skill might have profited Mankind,
But could have claimed no Record within theſe Walls.
His private Virtues,
His ſignal Tenderneſs to his Family,
Completed an Example,
Amiable, uſeful, and great.

Vide "Earle's edition of Pott's Works," 1790. Johnſon, &c.

PRINGLE, (Sir JOHN) Baronet,
The late worthy Preſident of the Royal Society,

Was born at Stichel-houſe, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, April 10, 1707. His father was Sir John Pringle, of Stichel, baronet, and his mother, whoſe name was Magdalen Elliott, was ſiſter to Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, Bart. Both the families from which he deſcended were very ancient and honourable ones in the ſouth of Scotland, and were in great eſteem for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their own country, and for their piety and virtue in private life. He was the youngeſt of ſeveral ſons, three of whom, beſide himſelf, arrived to years of maturity. His grammatical education he received at home, under a private tutor; and after having made ſuch a progreſs as qualified him for academical ſtudies, he was removed to the univerſity of St. Andrew's, where he was put under the immediate care of Mr. Francis Pringle, profeſſor of Greek in the college, and a near relation of his father. Having continued there ſome years, he went to Edinburgh in Oct. 1727, for the purpoſe of ſtudying phyſic, that being the profeſſion he now determined to follow.

AT Edinburgh, however, he ſtayed only one year, the reaſon of which was, that he was deſirous of going

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to Leyden, at that time the moſt celebrated ſchool of medicine in Europe. Dr. Boerhaave, who had brought that univerſity into reputation, was conſiderably advanced in years, and Mr. PRINGLE was unwilling, by delay, to expoſe himſelf to the danger of loſing the benefit of that great man's lectures. For Boerhaave he had a high and juſt reſpect; but it was not his diſpoſition and character to become the implicit and ſyſtematic follower of any man, however able and diſtinguiſhed. Whilſt he ſtudied at Leyden, he contracted an intimate friendſhip with Van Swieten, who afterwards became ſo famous at Vienna, both by his practice and writings. Van Swieten was not only Mr. PRINGLE's acquaintance and fellow-ſtudent at the univerſity, but alſo his phyſician when he happened to be ſeized there with a fit of ſickneſs. Nevertheleſs, he did not owe his recovery to his friend's advice; for Van Swieten having refuſed to give him the bark, another preſcribed it, and Mr. PRINGLE was cured.

When he had gone through his proper courſe of ſtudies at Leyden, he was admitted, July 20, 1730, to his doctor of phyſic's degree. His inaugural diſſertation, "De Marcore ſenili," was printed. Upon quitting Leyden, Dr. PRINGLE ſettled as a phyſician at Edinburgh, where he gained the eſteem of the magiſtrates of the city, and of the profeſſors of the college, by his abilities and good conduct: and ſuch was his known acquaintance with ethical ſubjects, that, March 28, 1734, he was appointed by the magiſtrates and council of the city of Edinburgh to be joint profeſſor of pneumatics and moral philoſophy with Mr. Scott, during the ſaid Mr. Scott's life, and ſole profeſſor thereof after his deceaſe; and, in conſequence of this appointment, Dr. PRINGLE was admitted, on the ſame day, a member of the univerſity. In diſcharging

the duties of this new employment, his text-book was, "Puffendorff de Officio Hominis et Civis;" agreeably to the method he purſued through life of making fact and experiment the baſis of ſcience. Dr. PRINGLE continued in the practice of phyſic at Edinburgh, and in performing the obligations of his profeſſorſhip till 1742; when he was appointed phyſician to the earl of Stair, who then commanded the Britiſh army. For this appointment he was chiefly indebted to his friend Dr. Stevenſon, an eminent phyſician at Edinburgh, who had an intimate acquaintance with lord Stair. By the intereſt of this nobleman, Dr. PRINGLE was conſtituted, Auguſt 24, 1742, phyſician to the military hoſpital in Flanders; and it was provided in the commiſſion, that he ſhould receive a ſalary of twenty ſhillings a-day, and be entitled to half-pay for life. He did not, on this occaſion, reſign his profeſſorſhip of moral philoſophy; the univerſity permitted him to retain it, and Meſſrs. Muirhead and Cleghorn were allowed to teach in his abſence, as long as he continued to requeſt it.

The eminent attention which Dr. PRINGLE paid to his duty as an army phyſician, is a matter that requires no enlargement on in this place, and is apparent from every page of his "Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Army." One thing, however, deſerves particularly to be mentioned, as it is highly probable that it was owing to his ſuggeſtion. It had hitherto been uſual for the ſecurity of the ſick, when the enemy was near, to remove them a great way from the camp; the conſequence of which was, that many were loſt before they came under the care of the phyſicians. The earl of Stair being ſenſible of this evil, propoſed to the duke de Noailles, when the army was encamped at Aſchaffenburgh in 1743, that the hoſpitals on both

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ſides ſhould be conſidered as ſanctuaries for the ſick, and mutually protected. The French general, who was diſtinguiſhed for his humanity, readily agreed to the propoſal, and took the firſt opportunity of ſhewing a proper regard to the agreement. At the battle of Dettingen, Dr. PRINGLE was in the coach with lord Carteret during the whole time of the engagement, and the ſituation in which they were placed was dangerous. They had been taken at unawares, and were kept betwixt the fire of the line in front, a French battery on the left, and a wood full of huſſars on the right. The coach was occaſionally moved to avoid being in the eye of the battery. Soon after this event, Dr. PRINGLE met with no ſmall affliction in the retirement of his great friend, the earl of Stair, from the army. He offered to reſign with his noble patron, but was not permitted. He, therefore, contented himſelf with teſtifying his reſpect and gratitude to his lordſhip by accompanying him forty miles on his return to England; after which he took leave of him with the utmoſt regret.

But though Dr. PRINGLE was thus deprived of the immediate protection of a nobleman, who knew and highly eſteemed his worth, his conduct in the duties of his ſtation procured him effectual ſupport. He attended the army in Flanders through the campaign of 1744; and ſo powerfully recommended himſelf to the duke of Cumberland, that in the ſpring following, March 11, he had a commiſſion from his royal highneſs, appointing him phyſician-general to his majeſty's forces in the Low Countries, and parts beyond the ſeas: and on the next day, he received a ſecond commiſſion from the duke, by which he was conſtituted phyſician to the royal hoſpitals in the ſame countries. On March 5, he reſigned his profeſſorſhip, in conſequence of

of theſe promotions. In 1745, he was with the army in Flanders, but was recalled from that country in the latter end of the year, to attend the forces which were to be ſent againſt the rebels in Scotland. At this time he had the honour of being choſen F. R. S. The election took place October 30, and the ſociety had reaſon to be pleaſed with the addition of ſuch a member.

Dr. PRINGLE, at the beginning of 1746, accompanied, in his official capacity, the duke of Cumberland in his expedition againſt the rebels, and remained with the forces after the battle of Culloden, till their return to England in the middle of Auguſt. We do not find that he was in Flanders during any part of that year. In 1747 and 1748, he again attended the army abroad, and in the autumn of 1748, he embarked with the forces for England upon the concluſion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. From that time he principally reſided in London, where, from his known ſkill and experience, and the reputation he had acquired, he might reaſonably expect to ſucceed as a phyſician. In April 1749, Dr. PRINGLE was appointed phyſician to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland.

In 1750 he publiſhed, in a letter to Dr. Mead, "Obſervations on the Gaol or Hoſpital Fever." This piece, which paſſed through two editions, and was occaſioned by the gaol diſtemper that broke out at that time in the city of London, was well received by the medical world, though he himſelf afterwards conſidered it as having been haſtily written. After ſupplying ſome things that were omitted, and rectifying a few miſtakes that were made in it, he included it in his grand work on the "Diſeaſes of the Army," where it conſtitutes the ſeventh chapter of the third part of that treatiſe.

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It was in the ſame year that Dr. PRINGLE began to communicate to the royal ſociety his famous "Experiments upon ſeptic and antiſeptic Subſtances, with Remarks relating to their Uſe in the Theory of Medicine." Theſe experiments, which comprehended ſeveral papers, were read at different meetings of the ſociety; the firſt in June, and the next two in the November following; three more in the courſe of the year 1751; and the laſt in February 1752. Only the firſt three numbers were printed in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," as Dr. PRINGLE had ſubjoined the whole by way of Appendix to his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army." The experiments made upon ſeptic and antiſeptic ſubſtances, which have accompanied every edition of the treatiſe juſt mentioned, procured for our ingenious phyſician the honour of Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal. Beſide this, they gained him a high and juſt reputation as an experimental philoſopher.

In February 1753, he preſented to the royal ſociety "An Account of ſeveral Perſons ſeized with the Gaol Fever by working in Newgate: and of the Manner by which the Infection was communicated to one entire Family." This is a very curious paper; and it was deemed of ſuch importance by the excellent Dr. Stephen Hales, that he requeſted the author's permiſſion to have it publiſhed, for the common good of the kingdom, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," where it was accordingly printed, previous to its appearance in the "Tranſactions."

Dr. PRINGLE's next communication was "A remarkable Caſe of Fragility, Flexibility, and Diſſolution of the Bones." In the 49th volume of the "Tranſactions," we meet with an account, which he had given of an earthquake felt at Bruſſels; of another

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at Glaſgow and Dunbarton; and of the agitation of the waters, November 1, 1756, in Scotland and at Hamburgh. The 50th volume contains obſervations by him on the caſe of lord Walpole of Woolterton, and a relation of the virtues of ſoap in diſſolving the ſtone, as experienced by the Rev. Mr. Matthew Simpſon. The next volume is enriched with two of the doctor's articles of conſiderable length as well as value. In the firſt he has collected and related the different accounts, that had been given of a very extraordinary fiery meteor, which appeared on Saturday the 26th of November, 1758, between eight and nine o'clock at night; and in a ſecond, he has made a variety of remarks upon the whole, wherein is diſplayed no ſmall degree of philoſophical ſagacity. It would be tedious to mention the various papers, which, both before and after he became preſident of the royal ſociety, were tranſmitted through his hands. Beſide his communications in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," he wrote in the "Edinburgh Medical Eſſays," vol. v, an "Account of the Succeſs of the Vitrum ceratum Antimonii."

April 14, 1752, Dr. PRINGLE married Charlotte, the ſecond daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent phyſician at Bath, and who had long been at the head of his profeſſion in that city. This connection did not laſt long, that lady dying in the ſpace of a few years.

Nearly about the time of his marriage, Dr. PRINGLE gave to the public the firſt edition of his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army." It was reprinted in the year following, with ſome additions. To the third edition, which was greatly improved from the farther experience the author had gained by attending the camps for three ſeaſons in England, an appendix was annexed, in anſwer to ſome remarks, which pro-

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feſſor de Haen, of Vienna, and M. Geber, of Turin, had made on the work. The like attention was paid to the improvement of the treatiſe, in every ſubſequent edition. The work is divided into three parts: the firſt of which, being principally hiſtorical, may be read with pleaſure by every gentleman. The latter parts lie more within the province of phyſicians; they alone are the beſt judges of the merits of the performance, and to its merit the moſt deciſive and ample teſtimonies have been given. It has gone through ſeven editions at home; and abroad it has been tranſlated into the French, the German, and the Italian languages. Scarcely any medical writer has mentioned it without ſome tribute of applauſe. Ludwig, in the ſecond volume of his "Commentarii de Rebus in Scientiâ naturali et Medicinâ geſtis," ſpeaks of it highly; and gives an account of it, which comprehends ſixteen pages. The celebrated and eminent baron Von Haller, in his "Bibliotheca Anatomica," with a particular reference to the treatiſe of which we are ſpeaking, ſtyles the author "Vir illuſtris de omnibus bonis teſtibus bene meritus." It is allowed to be a claſſical book, and has placed the writer of it in rank with the famous Sydenham. Like Sydenham too, he became eminent, not by the quantity, but by the value of his productions; and has afforded a happy inſtance of the great and deſerved fame, which may ſometimes ariſe from a ſingle performance. The reputation, that Dr. PRINGLE gained by his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army," was not of a kind which is ever likely to diminiſh. The utility of the work, however, was of ſtill greater importance than its reputation. From the time that he was appointed phyſician to the army, it ſeems to have been his grand object to leſſen, as far as lay in his power, the calamities of war; and

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he was not without conſiderable ſucceſs in his noble and benevolent deſign. The benefits, which may be derived from our author's grand work, are not ſolely confined to medical men. General Melville, a gentleman who unites with his military abilities the ſpirit of philoſophy and humanity, was enabled, when governor of the Neutral Iſlands, to be ſingularly uſeful, in conſequence of the inſtructions he had received from Dr. PRINGLE's book, and from perſonal converſation with him. By taking care to have his men always lodged in large, open, and airy apartments, and by never permitting his forces to remain long enough in ſwampy places to be injured by noxious airs, the general was the happy inſtrument of ſaving the lives of ſeveral hundred ſoldiers.

In 1753, Dr. PRINGLE was choſen one of the council of the royal ſociety. Though he had not for ſome years been called abroad, he ſtill held his place as phyſician to the army; and, in the war which commenced in 1755, attended the camps in England during three ſeaſons. This enabled him, from farther experience, to correct ſome of his former obſervations, and to give additional perfection to the third edition of his work. In 1758, he entirely quitted the ſervice of the army, and being determined to fix now wholly in London, he was admitted a licentiate of the college of phyſicians, July 5th, in the ſame year. The reaſon, why this matter was ſo long delayed, might probably be his not having hitherto come to a final reſolution with regard to his ſettlement in the metropolis.

After the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty to the throne of Great Britain, Dr. PRINGLE was appointed, in 1761, phyſician to the queen's houſehold; and this honour was ſucceeded by his being conſtituted, in 1763, phyſician extraordinary to her majeſty. April 12th,

in the ſame year, he had been choſen a member of the academy of ſciences at Haerlem; and in June following, he was elected a fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, London. In the ſucceeding November, he was returned on the ballot, a ſecond time, one of the council of the royal ſociety; and in 1764, on the deceaſe of Dr. Wollaſton, he was made phyſician in ordinary to the queen. February 13, 1766, he was elected a foreign member, in the phyſical line, of the royal ſociety of ſciences at Gottingen; and on the 5th of June in that year, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to teſtify his ſenſe of Dr. PRINGLE's abilities and merit, by raiſing him to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. July 18, 1768, Sir JOHN PRINGLE was appointed phyſician in ordinary to her late royal highneſs the princeſs Dowager of Wales, to which office a ſalary was annexed of 100l. a year. In 1770, he was choſen, a third time, into the council of the royal ſociety; as he was likewiſe, a fourth time, for the year 1772; and Nov. 30, in that year, in conſequence of the death of James Weſt, Eſq. he was elected preſident of that illuſtrious and learned body.

His election to this high ſtation, though he had ſo reſpectable a character as the late Sir James Porter for his opponent, was carried by a very conſiderable majority. This was undoubtedly the higheſt honour that Sir JOHN PRINGLE ever received; an honour with which his other literary diſtinctions could not be compared. It was at a very auſpicious time, that Sir JOHN PRINGLE was called upon to preſide over the royal ſociety. A wonderful ardour for philoſophical ſcience, and for the advancement of natural knowledge, had of late years diſplayed itſelf through Europe, and had appeared with particular advantage in our own country. He endeavoured to cheriſh it by all the methods that

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were in his power; and he happily ſtruck upon a new way to diſtinction and uſefulneſs, by the diſcourſes which he delivered on the annual aſſignment of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. This gentleman had originally bequeathed five guineas, to be given at each anniverſary meeting of the royal ſociety, by the determination of the preſident and council, to the perſon who had been the author of the beſt paper of experimental obſervations for the year paſt. In proceſs of time, this pecuniary reward, which could never be an important conſideration to a man of an enlarged and philoſophical mind, however narrow his circumſtances might be, was changed into the more liberal form of a gold medal; in which form it is become a truly honourable mark of diſtinction, and a juſt and laudable object of ambition. It was, no doubt, always uſual with the preſident, on the delivery of the medal, to pay ſome compliment to the gentleman on whom it was beſtowed; but the cuſtom of making a ſet ſpeech on the occaſion, and of entering into the hiſtory of that part of philoſophy to which the experiments related, was firſt introduced by Mr. Martin Folkes. The diſcourſes, however, which he and his ſucceſſors delivered, were very ſhort, and were only inſerted in the minute-books of the ſociety. None of them had ever been printed before Sir JOHN PRINGLE was raiſed to the chair. The firſt ſpeech that was made by him being much more elaborate and extended than uſual, the publication of it was deſired, and with this requeſt, it is ſaid, he was more ready to comply, as an abſurd account of what he had delivered had appeared in a newſpaper. Sir JOHN PRINGLE was very happy in the ſubject of his primary diſcourſe. The diſcoveries in magnetiſm and electricity had been ſucceeded by the inquiries into the various ſpecies of air. In theſe

inquiries Dr. Prieſtley, who had already greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his electrical experiments, and his other philoſophical purſuits and labours, took the principal lead. A paper of his, entitled, "Obſervations on different Kinds of Air," having been read before the ſociety in March 1772, was adjudged to be deſerving of the gold medal; and Sir JOHN PRINGLE embraced with pleaſure the occaſion of celebrating the important communications of his friend, and of relating with accuracy and fidelity what had previouſly been diſcovered upon the ſubject. At the cloſe of the ſpeech, he earneſtly requeſted Dr. Prieſtley to continue his liberal and valuable inquiries; and we need not ſay how eminently the doctor has fulfilled this requeſt.

It was not intended, we believe, when Sir JOHN PRINGLE's firſt ſpeech was printed, that the example ſhould be followed; but the ſecond diſcourſe was ſo well received by the royal ſociety, that the publication of it was unanimouſly requeſted. Both the diſcourſe itſelf, and the ſubject on which it was delivered, merited ſuch a diſtinction. The compoſition of the ſecond ſpeech is evidently ſuperior to that of the former; Sir JOHN having probably been animated by the favourable reception of his firſt effort. His account of the torpedo, and of Mr. Walſh's ingenious and admirable experiments relative to the electrical properties of that extraordinary fiſh, is ſingularly curious. The whole diſcourſe abounds with ancient and modern learning, and exhibits Sir JOHN PRINGLE's knowledge in natural hiſtory, as well as in medicine, to great advantage.

The third time that he was called upon to diſplay his abilities at the delivery of Sir Godfrey's medal, was on an eminently beautiful and important occaſion. This was no leſs than Dr. Maſkelyne's ſucceſsful

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attempt, completely to eſtabliſh Sir Iſaac Newton's ſyſtem of the univerſe, by his "Obſervations made on the Mountain Schehallien, for finding its attraction." Sir JOHN PRINGLE laid hold of this opportunity, to give a perſpicuous and accurate relation of the ſeveral hypotheſes of the ancients, with regard to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and of the noble diſcoveries with which Copernicus enriched the aſtronomical world. He then traces the progreſs of the grand principle of gravitation down to Sir Iſaac's illuſtrious confirmation of it; to which he adds a conciſe narrative of Meſſrs. Bouguer's and Condamine's experiment at Chimboraco, and of Dr. Maſkelyne's at Schehallien. If any doubts ſtill remained with reſpect to the truth of the Newtonian ſyſtem, they were now totally removed.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE had reaſon to be peculiarly ſatisfied with the ſubject of his fourth diſcourſe; it being perfectly congenial to his diſpoſition and ſtudies. His own life had been much employed in pointing out the means, which tended not only to cure, but to prevent the diſeaſes of mankind; and it is probable, from his intimate friendſhip with Capt. Cook, that he might ſuggeſt to that ſagacious commander ſome of the rules, which he followed, in order to preſerve the health of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſolution, during her voyage round the world. Whether this were the caſe, or whether the method purſued by the Captain, to attain ſo ſalutary an end, were the reſult of his own reflections alone, the ſucceſs of it was aſtoniſhing; and this famous voyager ſeemed well entitled to every honour that could be beſtowed. To him the ſociety aſſigned their gold medal, but he was not preſent to receive the honour. He was gone out upon the voyage

from which he never returned. In this laſt voyage he continued equally ſucceſsful in maintaining the health of his men.

In his next annual diſſertation, the preſident had an opportunity of diſplaying his knowledge in a way, in which it had not hitherto appeared. The diſcourſe took its riſe from the prize-medal's being adjudged to Mr. Mudge, then an eminent ſurgeon at Plymouth, upon account of his valuable paper, containing "Directions for making the beſt Compoſitions for the Metals of Reflecting Teleſcopes; together with a Deſcription of the Proceſs for grinding, poliſhing, and giving the great Speculum the true parabolic form." Sir JOHN accurately related a variety of particulars concerning the invention of reflecting teleſcopes, the ſubſequent improvements of theſe inſtruments, and the ſtate in which Mr. Mudge found them, when he firſt ſet about working them to greater perfection, till he had truly realized the expectation of Sir Iſaac Newton; who, above a hundred years ago, preſaged, that the public would one day poſſeſs a parabolic ſpeculum not accompliſhed by mathematical rules, but by mechanical devices.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's ſixth diſcourſe, to which he was led by the aſſignment of the gold medal to Mr. (now Dr.) Hutton, on account of his curious paper, entitled, "The Force of fired Gun-powder, and the initial Velocity of Cannon-balls, determined by Experiments;" was on the theory of gunnery. Though Sir JOHN had ſo long attended the army, this was probably a ſubject to which he had heretofore paid very little attention. We cannot, however, help admiring with what perſpicuity and judgement he has ſtated the progreſs that was made, from time to time, in the knowledge of projectiles, and the ſcientific perfection to which

which his friend Dr. Hutton had advanced this knowledge. As Sir JOHN PRINGLE was not one of thoſe who delighted in war, and in the ſhedding of human blood, he was happy in being able to ſhew, that even the ſtudy of artillery might be uſeful to mankind; and therefore this is a topic, which he has not forgotten to mention. Here ended our author's diſcourſes upon the delivery of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. If he had continued to preſide in the chair of the royal ſociety, he would, no doubt, have found other occaſions of diſplaying his acquaintance with the hiſtory of philoſophy. But the opportunities which he had of ſignalizing himſelf in this reſpect were important in themſelves, happily varied, and ſufficient to gain him a ſolid and permanent reputation.

Several marks of literary diſtinction had been conferred upon Sir JOHN PRINGLE, before he was raiſed to the preſident's chair. But after that event they were beſtowed upon him in great abundance: and to prevent our reſuming the ſubject, we ſhall here collect them together. Previouſly, however, to theſe honours, except his having been choſen a fellow of the ſociety of antiquaries of London, he received the laſt promotion, that was given him in his medical capacity; which was his being appointed November 4, 1774, phyſician extraordinary to his Majeſty. In the year 1776, he was enrolled in the liſt of the members of no leſs than four learned bodies. Theſe were the royal academy of ſciences at Madrid; the ſociety at Amſterdam for the promotion of agriculture; the royal academy of medical correſpondence at Paris; and the Imperial academy of ſciences at St. Peterſburg. The dates of Sir JOHN PRINGLE's election into theſe eminent ſocieties, according to the order in which we have mentioned them, were on the 12th of February,

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in the month of September, and on the 28th and 29th of December. July 5, 1777, Sir JOHN PRINGLE was nominated, by his ſerene highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe, an honorary member of the ſociety of antiquaries at Caſſel. In 1778, he ſucceeded the celebrated Linnæus, as one of the foreign members of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris. This honour is extended by that illuſtrious body to eight perſons only, on which account it is juſtly eſteemed a very eminent mark of diſtinction; and we believe there have been few or no inſtances, wherein it has been conferred on any other than men of great and acknowledged abilities and reputation. October 11th, in the ſame year, our author was choſen a member of the medical ſociety at Hanau. In the ſucceeding year, March 29th, he was elected a foreign member of the royal academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Naples. The laſt teſtimony of reſpect in this way, which was beſtowed upon Sir JOHN, was his being admitted, in 1781, into the number of the fellows of the newly inſtituted ſociety of antiquaries at Edinburgh. The particular deſign of this ſociety was to inveſtigate the hiſtory and antiquities of Scotland; and from the known characters and literature of the gentlemen who compoſe it, there can be little doubt but that the end they have in view will be ſucceſsfully accompliſhed.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE was in his ſixty-ſixth year, when he was elected preſident of the royal ſociety. Conſidering, therefore, the extreme attention that was paid by him to the various and important duties of his office, and the great pains he took in the preparation of his diſcourſes, it was natural to expect, that the burden of his honourable ſtation ſhould grow heavy upon him in courſe of time. This burden was increaſed not only by the weight of years, but by the accident of a fall

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in the area in the back part of his houſe, from which he received conſiderable hurt; and which, in conſequence, affected his health and weakened his ſpirits. Such being the ſtate of his body and mind, he began to entertain thoughts of reſigning the preſident's chair. It has been alſo ſaid and believed, that he was much hurt by the diſputes introduced into the ſociety concerning the queſtion, whether pointed or blunt electrical conductors be the moſt efficacious in preſerving buildings from the pernicious effects of lightning. Perhaps Sir JOHN PRINGLE's declining years, and the general ſtate of his health, will form ſufficient reaſons for his reſignation. His intention, however, was diſagreeable to many of his friends, and to many diſtinguiſhed members of the royal ſociety. Accordingly, they earneſtly ſolicited him to continue in the chair; but his reſolution being fixed, he reſigned it at the anniverſary meeting in 1778. The preſent worthy preſident, Sir Joſeph Banks, then Joſeph Banks, eſq. was unanimouſly elected to ſucceed him; a gentleman in the prime and vigour of his life, who had eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his acquaintance with natural hiſtory; who had ſailed round the globe, and performed other voyages, in purſuit of that branch of ſcience; and who has amply juſtified the choice that was made of him, by his attention to every part of his duty, and his aſſiduous concern to promote the intereſt and honour of the ſociety.

Though Sir JOHN PRINGLE quitted his particular relation to the royal ſociety, and did not attend its meetings ſo conſtantly as he had formerly done, he ſtill retained his literary connections in general. His houſe continued to be the reſort of ingenious and philoſophical men, whether from his own country or from abroad; and he was frequent in his viſits to his friends. He

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was held in particular eſteem by eminent and learned foreigners, none of whom came to England without waiting upon him, and paying him the greateſt reſpect. He treated them in return with diſtinguiſhed civility and regard. When a number of gentlemen met at his table, foreigners were uſually a part of the company.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's infirmities increaſing, he hoped that he might receive an advantage from an excurſion to Scotland, and ſpending the ſummer there, which he did in 1780, and principally at Edinburgh. He had probably then formed ſome deſign of fixing his reſidence in that city. However this may have been, he was ſo well pleaſed with a place, to which he had been habituated in his younger days, and with the reſpect ſhewn him by his friends, that he purchaſed a houſe there, whither he intended to return in the following ſpring. When he came back to London, he ſet about preparing to put his ſcheme into execution. Accordingly, having firſt diſpoſed of the greater part of his library, he ſold his houſe in Pall-Mall, in April 1781, and ſome few days after removed to Edinburgh. In this city he was treated by perſons of all ranks with every mark of diſtinction. But Edinburgh was not now to him what it had been in early life. The vivacity of ſpirits, which in the days of youth ſpreads ſuch a charm on the objects that ſurround us, was fled. Many, if not moſt, of Sir JOHN PRINGLE's old friends and contemporaries were dead; and though ſome of them remained, they could not meet together with the ſame ſtrength of conſtitution, the ſame ardour of purſuit, the ſame animation of hope, which they had formerly poſſeſſed. The younger men of eminence paid him the ſincereſt teſtimonies of eſteem and regard; but it was too late in life for him to form new habits of cloſe

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and intimate friendſhip. He found alſo the air of Edinburgh too ſharp and cold for his frame, which had long been peculiarly ſenſible to ſeverities of weather. Theſe evils were exaggerated by his increaſing infirmities, and perhaps by that reſtleſsneſs of mind, which, in the midſt of bodily complaints, is ſtill hoping to derive ſome benefit from a change of place. He determined, therefore, to return once more to London, where he arrived in the beginning of September.

Before Sir JOHN PRINGLE entirely quitted Edinburgh, he requeſted his friend, Dr. John Hope, to preſent ten volumes, folio, of "Medical and phyſical Obſervations," in manuſcript, to the royal college of phyſicians in that city. This benefaction was conferred on two conditions: firſt, that the obſervations ſhould not be publiſhed; and ſecondly, that they ſhould not be lent out of the library on any pretence whatever. A meeting of the college being ſummoned upon the occaſion, Sir JOHN's donation was accepted with much gratitude, and a reſolution paſſed to comply with the terms on which it was beſtowed. He was at the ſame time preparing two other volumes to be given to the univerſity, containing the formulæ referred to in his annotations.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE, upon his arrival at the metropolis, found his ſpirits ſomewhat revived. He was greatly pleaſed with reviſiting his London friends, and he was received by them with equal cordiality and affection. His Sunday evening converſations were honoured with the attendance of many reſpectable men; and on the other nights of the week, he had the pleaſure of ſpending a couple of hours with his friends, at a ſociety that had long been eſtabliſhed, and which had met, for ſome time paſt, at Mr. Watſon's, a grocer in the Strand. Sir JOHN's connection with this

ſociety,

ſociety, and his conſtant attendance upon it, formed to the laſt one of his principal entertainments. The morning was chiefly employed by him in receiving and returning the viſits of his various acquaintance, and he had frequently a ſmall and ſelect party to dine with him at his apartments in King-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

All this while, his ſtrength declined with a rapidity, which did not permit his friends to hope, that his life would long be continued. On Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1782, being with the ſociety at Watſon's, he was ſeized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was accompanied home by Dr. Saunders, for whom he had the higheſt regard, and in whom he had, in every reſpect, juſtly placed the moſt unreſerved confidence. The doctor afterwards attended him with unwearied aſſiduity, but, to any medical purpoſe, entirely in vain; for he departed this life on the Friday following, in the 75th year of his age, and the account of his death was received every where in a manner, which ſhewed the high ſenſe that was entertained of his merit. On the 7th of February, he was interred in St. James's church, with great funeral ſolemnity, and with a very honourable attendance of eminent and reſpectable friends. As a teſtimony of regard to his memory, at the firſt meeting of the college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, after his deceaſe, all the members appeared in deep mourning.

Our author had acquired, by his long practice, a handſome fortune, which he diſpoſed with great prudence and propriety. The bulk of it, as might naturally and reaſonably be expected, he bequeathed to his worthy nephew and heir, Sir James Pringle, of Stichel, bart. whom he appointed his ſole executor. But the whole was not immediately to come to Sir James;

James; for a ſum equal, we believe, to ſeven hundred pounds per annum, was appropriated to annuities, revertible to that gentleman at the deceaſe of the annuitants. By theſe means Sir JOHN exhibited an important proof of his regard and affection for ſeveral of his valuable relations and friends. Sir JOHN PRINGLE's eminent character as a practical phyſician, as well as a medical author, is ſo well known, and ſo univerſally acknowledged, that an enlargement upon it cannot be neceſſary. In the exerciſe of his profeſſion he was not rapacious; being ready, on various occaſions, to give his advice without pecuniary views. The turn of Sir JOHN PRINGLE's mind led him chiefly to the love of ſcience, which he built on the firm baſis of fact. With regard to philoſophy in general, he was as averſe to theory, unſupported by experiments, as he was with reſpect to medicine in particular. Lord Bacon was his favourite author; and to the method of inveſtigation recommended by that great man he ſteadily adhered. Such being his intellectual character, it will not be thought ſurpriſing, that he had a diſlike to Plato. To metaphyſical diſquiſitions he loſt all regard in the latter part of his life; and though ſome of his moſt valued friends had engaged in diſcuſſions of this kind, with very different views of things, he did not chooſe to revert to the ſtudies of his youth, but contented himſelf with the opinions he had then formed.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE had not much fondneſs for poetry. He had not even any diſtinguiſhed reliſh for the immortal Shakſpeare; at leaſt, he ſeemed too highly ſenſible of the defects of that illuſtrious bard, to give him the proper degree of eſtimation. Sir JOHN PRINGLE had not, in his youth, neglected philological inquiries; and after having omitted them for a time, he returned to them again; ſo far, at leaſt, as to endeavour

deavour to obtain a more exact knowledge of the Greek tongue, probably with a view to the better underſtanding the New Teſtament. He paid great attention to the French language; and it is ſaid, that he was fond of Voltaire's critical writings. How far this might contribute to the honour of Sir John's taſte, we ſhall not decide. However juſt that eminent Frenchman's obſervations may have been on ſome ſubjects of criticiſm, the truly ingenious and excellent Mrs. Montagu has amply ſhewn, that he was abſolutely unequal to the taſk of determining concerning the merit of Shakſpeare. Among all his other purſuits, Sir JOHN PRINGLE never forgot the ſtudy of the Engliſh language. This he regarded as a matter of ſo much conſequence, that he took uncommon pains with reſpect to the ſtyle of his compoſitions; and it cannot be denied, that he excels in perſpicuity, correctneſs, and propriety of expreſſion. Though our author was not fond of poetry, there was a ſiſter art for which he had a great affection; and that was muſic. Of this art he was not merely an admirer, but became ſo far a practitioner in it, as to be a performer on the violoncello, at a weekly concert given by a ſociety of gentlemen at Edinburgh. Beſide a cloſe application to medical and philoſophical ſcience, Sir JOHN PRINGLE, during the latter part of his life, devoted much time to the ſtudy of divinity. This was with him a very favourite and intereſting object. He correſponded frequently with Michaelis on theological ſubjects; and that celebrated profeſſor addreſſed to him ſome letters on "Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," which Sir JOHN thought worthy of being publiſhed in this country. Accordingly he was at conſiderable pains, and ſome expence, in the publication, which appeared in 1773, under the following title: "Johannis Davidis Michaelis,

Michaelis, Prof. Ordin. Philoſ. et Soc. Reg. Scient. Goettingenſis Collegæ; Epiſtolæ, de LXX Hebdomadibus Danielis, ad D. JOHANNEM PRINGLE, Baronettum: primò privatim miſſæ, nunc verò utriuſque conſenſu publicè editæ," 8vo. Sir JOHN PRINGLE was likewiſe a diligent and frequent reader of ſermons.

If from the intellectual we paſs on to the moral character of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, we ſhall find, that the ruling feature of it was integrity. By this principle he was uniformly actuated in the whole of his behaviour. All his acquaintance will with one voice agree, that there never was an honeſter man. He was equally diſtinguiſhed for his ſobriety. He told Mr. James Boſwell, that he had never in his life been intoxicated with liquor, which muſt be allowed to have been a very laudable proof of the circumſpection maintained by him, in the variety of company that he had kept, both at home and abroad. In his friendſhips, Sir JOHN PRINGLE was ardent and ſteady. The intimacies which were formed by him, in the early part of his life at Edinburgh, continued unbroken to the deceaſe of the gentlemen with whom they were made; and were kept up by a regular correſpondence, and by all the good offices that lay in his power. With relation to Sir JOHN PRINGLE's external manner of deportment, he paid a very reſpectful attention to thoſe, who were honoured with his friendſhip and eſteem, and to ſuch ſtrangers as came to him well recommended. Foreigners, in particular, had great reaſon to be ſatisfied with the uncommon pains, which he took to ſhew them every mark of civility and regard. He had however, at times, ſomewhat of a dryneſs and reſerve in his behaviour, which had the appearance of coldneſs;

and this was the caſe, when he was not perfectly pleaſed with the perſons who were introduced to him, or who happened to be in his company. His ſenſe of integrity and dignity would not permit him to adopt that falſe and ſuperficial politeneſs, which treats all men alike, though ever ſo different in point of real eſtimation and merit, with the ſame ſhew of cordiality and kindneſs. He was above aſſuming the profeſſions, without the reality of reſpect. Dr. Johnſon, in his "Life of Pope," has recorded of that poet, that when he wanted to ſleep, he "nodded in company;" and that he once ſlumbered at his own table, while the prince of Wales was talking of poetry. Sir JOHN PRINGLE had this infirmity, eſpecially in the latter part of his life. Nor is it ſurpriſing, when we conſider, that he had for many years been ſo remarkably troubled for want of reſt, that there was ſcarcely a ſingle night, in which he did not lie awake for ſeveral hours.

On the religious character of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, it will be neceſſary more particularly to enlarge; becauſe ſuch is the temper of the preſent age, that what is the greateſt glory of any man is often imputed to him as a weakneſs. The principles of piety and virtue, which were early inſtilled into our author by a ſtrict education, do not appear ever to have loſt their influence upon the general conduct of his life. Nevertheleſs, when he travelled abroad in the world, his belief of the Chriſtian revelation was ſo far unſettled, that he became a ſceptic with regard to it, if not a profeſſed deiſt. But it was not in the diſpoſition of Sir JOHN PRINGLE to reſt ſatisfied in his doubts and difficulties, with reſpect to a matter of ſuch high importance. He was too great a lover of truth, not to make religion the object of his ſerious inquiry. As he

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ſcorned to be an implicit believer, he was equally averſe to being an implicit unbeliever; which is the caſe of large numbers, who reject Chriſtianity with as little knowledge, and as little examination, as the moſt determined bigots embrace the abſurdeſt ſyſtem that ever was invented. The reſult of his inveſtigation was a full conviction of the divine original and authority of the Goſpel. The evidence of revelation appeared to him to be ſolid and invincible; and the nature of it to be ſuch as demanded his warmeſt acceptance.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's literary and other connections were ſo very numerous, that we cannot pretend to enumerate them. Of his acquaintance in England it would not be eaſy to give a detail. If ſuch a detail were attempted, it would include a large number of the moſt worthy and eminent characters of all profeſſions. His converſation was not confined to medical gentlemen, though his intercourſe with them was very great, but extended to many perſons of rank and conſequence, as well as merit. It would be impoſſible for us to do full juſtice to Sir JOHN PRINGLE's connections with foreigners. There were no perſons who viſited England, if they had any taſte for philoſophical ſcience, that were not recommended to him, and did not cultivate his acquaintance. Beſide this, he correſponded with many eminent philoſophers and phyſicians whom he had never ſeen. Such having been the character and eminence of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, it was highly proper, that his name ſhould be recorded among the worthies of Weſtminſter Abbey. Accordingly, under the direction, and at the expence of his nephew and heir, a monument has been erected, of which Mr. Nollekens was the ſculptor, and on which an Engliſh inſcription appears. If it had been determined to have had a Latin inſcription, there was one, writ-

ten by a gentleman of the firſt claſſical knowledge and taſte, which would undoubtedly have had the preference. We ſhall inſert it; and with pleaſure conclude this account of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, with ſo elegant and honourable a teſtimony to his memory:

M. S.
Viri egregii JOHANNIS PRINGLE,
Baronetti;
Quem exercitus Britannicus,
Celciſſima Walliæ Principeſſa,
Regina ſereniſſima,
Ipſius denique regis majeſtas,
Medicum ſibi comprobavit
Experientiſſimum, ſagacem, ſtrenuum;
Quem, ſtudiis academicis florentem,
Edinburgenſes olim ſui
In cathedrâ diſciplinæ ethicæ dicata
Adhuc juvenem collocârunt;
Quem poſtea ætate ac ſcientiâ provectum,
Primum perhonorifico ornavit præmio,
Deinde ad ſummam apud ſe dignitatem
Evexit Societas Regia Londinenſis.
Qualis fuerit medendi artifex,
Quali rerum comprehenſione præditus,
Materiem ſuam multiplicem
Quam ſcienter explicuerit, et illuſtraverit,
Scripta viri doctiſſimi teſtentur,
Per Europam omnem diſſeminata,
Nec foris minus quam domi nota.
Quâ autem fide et integritate fuerit,
Quam veri tenax et inimicus fraudi,
Quam conſtans ſupremi Numinis cultor,
Ii, quibuſcum vixit,
Teſtes ſunto.
Exceſſit e vitâ, &c.

Q.

QUESNAY (FRANCIS)

A celebrated French Phyſician, born at Ecqueville, a ſmall Village in France, in the Year 1694.

He was the ſon of a labourer, and worked in the fields till he was ſixteen years old; though he afterwards became firſt phyſician in ordinary to the king of France, a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris, and of the royal ſociety of London. He did not even learn to read till the period abovementioned, when one of the books, in which he firſt delighted, was the "Maiſon ruſtique." The ſurgeon of the village gave him a ſlight knowledge of Greek and Latin, with ſome of the firſt principles of his art; after which he repaired to the capital, where he completed his knowledge of it.

HAVING obtained the requiſite qualifications, he firſt practiſed his profeſſion at Mantes; but M. de la Peyronie having diſcovered his talents, and thinking them loſt in a ſmall town, invited him to Paris, to be ſecretary to an academy of ſurgery, which he was deſirous of eſtabliſhing. To the firſt collection of memoirs publiſhed by this ſociety, QUESNAY prefixed a preface, which is conſidered as a perfect and maſterly performance of the kind. The gout at length diſqualified him for the practice of ſurgery, and he applied himſelf to medicine, wherein he became no leſs eminent. Towards the latter part of his life, his early taſte for agricultural ſtudies revived, and he became a leading man in the ſect of economiſts, who afterwards made ſo bad an uſe of their influence, by circulating democratical principles. QUESNAY had many good

qualities, among which were humanity and charity, with a ſtrong mind, and philoſophical equality of temper, under the moſt tormenting pains of the gout. He lived to the age of eighty, and in his laſt years involved himſelf ſo deeply in mathematical ſtudies, that he fancied he had diſcovered at once the two great problems of the triſection of an angle, and the quadrature of the circle. He died in December 1774. Lewis 15th was much attached to QUESNAY, called him "ſon "penſeur," his thinker; and in alluſion to that name, gave him three panſies, or "penſées," for his arms. The following are the works of QUESNAY:

1. "Obſervations on the Effects of Bleeding," 12mo, 1730.

2. "A phyſical Eſſay on the animal Economy." 3 vols. 12mo.

3. "The Art of Healing by Bleeding," 12mo. 1736.

4. A Treatiſe on continued Fevers," 2 vols. 12mo, 1753.

5. "On Gangrene," 12mo, 1749.

6. "On Suppuration," 12mo, 1749.

7. "Phyſiocratie, or on the Government moſt advantageous to the human Race," 8vo, 1768.

8. "Several ſmall Works on economical Subjects."

9. Some Articles of the ſame kind in the Encyclopédie. All theſe are written in French.

R.

RABELAIS (FRANCIS)

A celebrated French Wit,

Was the ſon of an apothecary; and born about 1483, at Chinou, in the province of Touraine. He was bred up in a convent of Franciſcan friars in Poictou, the convent of Fontenoy le Côme; and received into their order. His ſtrong inclination and taſte for literature and the ſciences, made him tranſcend the bounds which reſtrained the learned in his time, ſo that he not only became a great linguiſt, but an adept in all branches of knowledge. His uncommon capacity and merit ſoon excited the jealouſy of his brethren. Hence he was envied by ſome; others, through ignorance, thought him a conjuror; and all hated and abuſed him, particularly becauſe he ſtudied Greek: the novelty of that language making them eſteem it not only barbarous, but antichriſtian. This we collect from a Greek epiſtle of Budæus to RABELAIS, in which he praiſes him highly for his great knowledge in that tongue, and exclaims againſt the ſtupidity and malice of the friars.

HAVING endured their perſecutions a long time, he obtained permiſſion of pope Clement the ſeventh, to leave the ſociety of St. Francis, and enter that of St. Bennet; but his mercurial temper prevailing, he did not find any more ſatisfaction among the Benedictines, than he had found among the Franciſcans; ſo that after a ſhort time he left them alſo. Changing the regular habit for that which is worn by ſecular prieſts,

he rambled up and down for a time; and then fixed at Montpellier, where he took the degrees in phyſic, and practiſed with great reputation. He was infinitely admired for his great wit and learning, and became a man of ſuch weight and eſtimation, that the univerſity of Montpellier deputed him to Paris upon a very important errand. His reputation and character were ſpread through the kingdom, ſo that when he arrived at Paris, the chancellor du Prat, moved with his extraordinary accompliſhments, eaſily granted all that he ſolicited. He returned to Montpellier; and the ſervice he did the univerſity upon this occaſion is given as a reaſon, why all the candidates for degrees in phyſic, upon their admiſſion to them, are formally inveſted with a robe which RABELAIS left, the ceremony having been inſtituted in honour of him.

In 1532, he publiſhed, at Lyons, ſome pieces of Hippocrates and Galen, with a dedication to the biſhop of Maillezais; in which he tells him, that he had read lectures upon the aphoriſms of Hippocrates, and the "Ars Medica" of Galen, before numerous audiences in the univerſity of Montpellier. This was the laſt year of his continuance in this place; for the year after he went to Lyons, where he became phyſician to the hoſpital, and joined lectures with practice for ſome years following. John du Bellay, biſhop of Paris, going to Rome in 1534, upon the buſineſs of Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine of Spain; and paſſing through Lyons, carried RABELAIS with him in quality of his phyſician, who returned, however, home in about ſix months. He had quitted his religious connections, for the ſake of leading a life more ſuitable to his taſte and humour; but he afterwards renewed them, and in a ſecond journey to Rome, obtained

tained in 1536, by his intereſt with ſome cardinals, a brief from pope Paul the third, to qualify him for holding eccleſiaſtical benefices. John du Bellay, made a cardinal in 1533, had procured the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris, to be ſecularized, and into this was RABELAIS, now a Benedictine monk, received as a ſecular canon. Here he is ſuppoſed to have begun his celebrated romance, entitled, "The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pentagruel." He continued in his retreat till 1545, when the cardinal du Bellay, his friend and patron, nominated him to the cure of Meudon, which he is ſaid to have filled with great zeal and application to the end of his life. His profound knowledge and ſkill in phyſic made him doubly uſeful to the people under his cure; and he was ready upon all occaſions to relieve them under bodily indiſpoſitions, as well as to conſult and provide for the ſafety of their ſouls. He died in 1553. As he was a great wit, many witticiſms and facetious ſayings are laid to his charge, of which he knew nothing; and many ridiculous circumſtances related of his life and death, which it is but juſtice to him to omit as fabulous.

He publiſhed ſeveral things; but his chef d'œuvre is "The Hiſtory of Gargantua and Pentagruel," a rough ſatire in the form of a romance, upon monks, prieſts, popes, and knaves, and fools of all kinds, where wit and learning are ſcattered about with great profuſion, but in a manner wild and irregular, and with a ſtrong mixture of obſcenity, coarſe and puerile jeſts, prophane alluſions, and low raillery. Hence it has happened, that while ſome have regarded it as a prime effort of human wit, and, like Homer's poems, as an inexhauſtible ſource of learning, ſcience, and knowledge;

ledge; others have affirmed it to be nothing but an unintelligible rhapſody, a heap of fooliſh conceits, without meaning, without coherence; a collection of groſs impieties and obſcenities. Both parties have reaſon for what they ſay, the truth lies between them both. RABELAIS certainly intended to ſatirize the manners of his age, as appears plainly enough from the general turn and nature of his work; but from a certain wildneſs and irregularity of manner, what he alludes to or means, in ſome particular paſſages, does not appear ſo plain. They muſt be greatly prejudiced againſt him, who will not allow him to have wit, learning, and knowledge of various kinds; and ſo muſt they who cannot ſee, that he is oftentimes low, coarſe, prophane, and obſcure.

The monks, who are the chief objects of his ſatire, gave ſome oppoſition to it, when it firſt began to be publiſhed, it making its appearance in parts, in 1535; but this oppoſition was ſoon over-ruled by the powerful patronage of RABELAIS among the great. The beſt edition of his works is that with plates, and the notes of Le Duchat and Da Monnoye, 1741, in 3 volumes, 4to. Mr. Motteux publiſhed an Engliſh tranſlation of it at London, 1708, in 2 volumes, 8vo, with a preface and notes, in which he endeavours to ſhew, that RABELAIS had painted the hiſtory of his own time, under an ingenious fiction and borrowed names. Ozell afterwards publiſhed a new tranſlation, with Duchat's notes, 5 volumes, 12mo.

RADCLIFFE (Dr. John)

An Engliſh Phyſician of Eminence,

Was born at Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, where his father poſſeſſed a moderate eſtate, in 1650. He was taught Greek and Latin at a ſchool in the ſame town, and at fifteen years of age, was ſent to Univerſity college in Oxford. In 1669, he took his firſt degree in arts, but no fellowſhip becoming vacant there, he removed to Lincoln college, where he was elected into one. He applied himſelf to phyſic, and ran through the neceſſary courſes of botany, chemiſtry, and anatomy; in all which, having excellent parts, he quickly made a very great progreſs. He took the degree of M.A. in 1672, and then enrolled himſelf upon the phyſic line. It is remarkable, that he recommended himſelf more by ready wit and vivacity, than by any extraordinary acquiſitions in learning; and in the proſecution of phyſic, he rarely looked farther than to the pieces of Dr. Willis, who was then practiſing in London with a very diſtinguiſhed character. He had few books of any kind; ſo few, that when Dr. Bathurſt, head of Trinity college, aſked him once in ſurpriſe, where his ſtudy was? Radcliffe, pointing to a few phials, a ſkeleton, and an herbal, replied, "Sir, this is Radcliffe's "library."

In 1675, he proceeded M.B. and immediately began to practiſe. He never paid any regard to the rules univerſally followed, but cenſured them as often as he ſaw occaſion, with great freedom and acrimony; and this drew all the old practitioners upon him, with whom he waged an everlaſting war. His reputation, nevertheleſs, increaſed with his experience; and before he had been two years in the world, his buſineſs was very

extenſive, and among thoſe of the higheſt rank. About this time Dr. Marſhall, rector of Lincoln college, did him an unkind office, by oppoſing his application for a faculty place in the college, to ſerve as a diſpenſation for taking holy orders, which the ſtatutes required him to do, if he kept his fellowſhip. This was owing to ſome witticiſms which RADCLIFFE, according to his manner, had launched at the doctor. Such a ſtep, however, being inconſiſtent with his preſent ſituation and views, he choſe to reſign his fellowſhip in 1677. He would have kept his chambers, and reſided there as a commoner; but Dr. Marſhall being not at all diſpoſed to be civil to him, he quitted the college, and took lodgings elſewhere. In 1682, he went out M.D. but continued two years longer at Oxford, increaſing equally in wealth and fame.

In 1684, he went to London, and ſettled in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden. Dr. Lower was there the reigning phyſician; but his intereſt then beginning to decline, on account of his whig principles, RADCLIFFE had almoſt an open field, and in leſs than a year got into prime buſineſs. His converſation contributed as much to make his way, as his reputed ſkill in his profeſſion; for having much pleaſantry and readineſs of wit, he was a very diverting companion. In 1686, the princeſs Anne of Denmark made him her phyſician. In 1687, wealth flowing in upon him very plentifully, he had a mind to teſtify his gratitude to Univerſity college, where he had received the beſt part of his education; and with this intent, cauſed the eaſt window over the altar to be put up at his own expence. It is eſteemed a beautiful piece, repreſenting the nativity of our Saviour painted upon glaſs, and appears to be his gift, by the following inſcription under it: "D.D. JOAN. RADCLIFFE, M.D. hujus collegii quon-

"dam

"dam ſocius, A.D. M.DC.LXXXVII." He is called "ſocius," not that he was really a fellow, but, being ſenior ſcholar, had the ſame privileges, though not an equal revenue with the fellows. In 1688, when prince George of Denmark joined the prince of Orange, and the princeſs his conſort retired to Nottingham, the doctor was preſſed by biſhop Compton to attend her in quality of his office, ſhe being then pregnant of the duke of Glouceſter; but, neither chooſing to declare himſelf in that critical ſtate of public affairs, nor favouring the meaſures then in agitation, he excuſed himſelf on account of the multiplicity of his patients.

After the revolution, he was often ſent for to king William, and the great perſons about his court; which muſt have been owing to his vaſt reputation and credit, for it does not appear that he ever inclined to be a courtier. In 1692, he ventured 5,000l. in an interloper, which was bound for the Eaſt-Indies, with the proſpect of a large return; but loſt it, the ſhip being taken by the French. When the news was brought him he ſaid, that "he had nothing to do but go up ſo many pair of ſtairs, to make himſelf whole again." In 1694, queen Mary caught the ſmall-pox, and died. "The Phyſician's part," ſays biſhop Burnet, "was univerſally condemned; and "her death was imputed to the negligence and unſkil-"fulneſs of Dr. RADCLIFFE. He was called for; and "it appeared but too evidently, that his opinion was "chiefly conſidered, and moſt depended on. Other "phyſicians were afterwards called, but not till it was "too late."

Soon after he loſt the favour of the princeſs Anne, by neglecting to obey her call, from his too great attachment to the bottle, and another phyſician was elected into his place. About this time happened his

his remarkable viſit to madam d'Urſly at Kenſington, when this lady was pleaſed to be very free, in putting ſome queries to him concerning the pleaſures of Venus. The doctor gave her full ſcope by a reply, which produced a well-known witty Epigram, too licentious to be here tranſcribed.

In 1699, king William returning from Holland, and, being much out of order, ſent for RADCLIFFE, and ſhewing him his ſwoln ancles, while the reſt of his body was emaciated and ſkeleton-like, ſaid, "What "think you of theſe?" "Why truly," replied the phyſician, "I would not have your majeſty's two legs "for your three kingdoms;" which freedom ſo loſt the king's favour, that no interceſſions could ever recover it. When queen Anne came to the throne, the earl of Godolphin uſed all his endeavours to reinſtate him in his former poſt of chief phyſician; but ſhe would not be prevailed upon, alleging that RADCLIFFE would ſend her word again, "that her ailments were "nothing but the vapours." Nevertheleſs, he was conſulted in all caſes of emergency and critical conjuncture; and though not admitted in quality of the queen's domeſtic phyſician, received large ſums of ſecret ſervice money, for his preſcriptions behind the curtain.

In 1703, RADCLIFFE was himſelf taken ill, on Wedneſday, March 24, with ſomething like a pleuriſy; neglected it; drank a bottle of wine at Sir Juſtinian Iſham's on Thurſday, took to his bed on Friday, and on the 30th was ſo ill, that it was thought he could not live till the next day. Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, and Mr. Whitfield (then queen's chaplain, and rector of St. Martin, Ludgate, afterwards vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate) were his confeſſors. He ſent for them, and deſired them to aſſiſt him. By a will, made

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the 28th, he diſpoſed of the greater part of his eſtate to charity; and ſeveral thouſand pounds in particular for the relief of ſick ſeamen ſet aſhore. Mr. Bernard, the ſerjeant-ſurgeon, took from him 100 ounces of blood; and on the 31ſt, he took a ſtrange reſolution of being removed to Kenſington, notwithſtanding his weakneſs, from which the moſt preſſing intreaties of his friends could not divert him. In the warmeſt time of the day he aroſe, and was carried by four men in a chair to Kenſington, whither he got with difficulty, having fainted away in his chair. "Being put to bed," ſays Dr. Atterbury, on whoſe authority we relate theſe particulars, "he fell aſleep immediately, and it is concluded now (April 1) that he may do well; ſo that "the town phyſicians, who expected to ſhare his practice, begin now to think themſelves diſappointed." Two days after, the ſame writer adds, "Dr. RADCLIFFE is paſt all danger; his eſcape is next to miraculous. It hath made him not only very ſerious, "but very devout. The perſon who hath read prayers "to him often (and particularly this day), tells me, he "never ſaw a man more in earneſt. The queen aſked "Mr. Bernard how he did, and when he told her that "he was ungovernable, and would obſerve no rules, "ſhe anſwered, that then no body had reaſon to take "any thing ill from him; ſince it was plain he uſed "other people no worſe than he uſed himſelf."

He continued, however, in full buſineſs, increaſing in wealth and inſolence to the end of his days; waging all along, as we have before obſerved, a perpetual war with his brethren the phyſicians; who never conſidered him in any other light, than that of an active, ingenious, adventuring empiric, whom conſtant practice brought at length to ſome ſkill in his profeſſion. One of the projects of "Martin Scriblerus" was, by a ſtamp upon

upon bliſtering-plaſters and melilot by the yard, to raiſe money for the government, and give it to RADCLIFFE and others to farm. In Martin's "Map of Diſeaſes," which was "thicker ſet with towns than any Flander's Map," RADCLIFFE was painted at the corner, contending for the univerſal empire of this world, and the reſt of the phyſicians oppoſing his ambitious deſigns, with a project of a treaty of partition to ſettle peace.

In 1713, he was elected into parliament for the town of Buckingham.

In the laſt illneſs of queen Anne, he was ſent for to Carſhalton about noon, by order of the council; he ſaid, "he had taken phyſic, and could not come." Mr. Ford, from whoſe letter to Dr. Swift this anecdote is taken, obſerves, "in all probability he had ſaved "her life, for I am told that the late lord Gower had "been often in the ſame condition with the gout in his "head." In the account that is given of Dr. RADCLIFFE, in the "Biographia Britannica," it is ſaid, that the queen was ſtruck with death the twenty-eighth of July, that Dr. RADCLIFFE's name was not once mentioned, either by the queen, or "any lord of the council;" only that lady Marſham ſent to him without their knowledge, two hours before the queen's death. In this letter from Mr. Ford to dean Swift, which is dated the thirty-firſt of July, it is ſaid, that the queen's diſorder began between eight and nine the morning before, which was the thirtieth; and that about noon the ſame day, RADCLIFFE was ſent for by an order of council. Theſe accounts being contradictory, the reader will probably want ſome aſſiſtance to determine what were the facts. As to the time when the queen was taken ill, Mr. Ford's account is moſt likely to be true, as he was upon the ſpot, and in a ſituation which enſured him

him the beſt intelligence. As to the time when the doctor was ſent for, the account in the "Biographia" is manifeſtly falſe; for if the doctor had been ſent for only two hours before the queen's death, which happened inconteſtably on the firſt of Auguſt, Mr. Ford could not have mentioned the fact on the thirty-firſt of July, when the letter was dated. Whether RADCLIFFE was ſent for by lady Marſham, or by order of council, is therefore the only point to be determined. That he was generally reported to have been ſent for by order of council, is certain; but a letter is printed in the "Biographia," ſaid to have been written by the doctor to one of his friends, which, ſuppoſing it to be genuine, will prove, that the doctor maintained the contrary. On the fifth of Auguſt, four days after the queen's death, a member of the houſe of commons, a friend of the doctor's, who was alſo a member, and one who always voted on the ſame ſide, moved, that he might be ſummoned to attend in his place, in order to be cenſured for not attending on her majeſty. Upon this occaſion the doctor is ſaid to have written the following letter to another of his friends.

"Dear Sir, "Carſhalton, Aug. 7, 1714.

"I could not have thought, that ſo old an acquaint-
"ance, and ſo good a friend, as Sir J——n always
"profeſſed himſelf, would have made ſuch a motion
"againſt me. God knows my will to do her majeſty
"any ſervice has ever got the ſtart of my ability; and
"I have nothing that gives me greater anxiety and
"trouble than the death of that great and glorious
"princeſs. I muſt do that juſtice to the phyſicians
"that attended her in her illneſs, from a ſight of the
"method that was taken for her preſervation by Dr.
"Mead, as to declare nothing was omitted for her

" preſervation; but the people about her (the plagues " of Egypt fall on them) put it out of the power of " phyſic to be of any benefit to her. I know the na- " ture of attending crowned heads in their laſt mo- " ments too well, to be fond of waiting upon them, " without being ſent for by a proper authority. You " have heard of pardons being ſigned for phyſicians, " before a ſovereign's demiſe, however, ill as I was, I " would have went to the queen in a horſe-litter, had " either her majeſty, or thoſe in commiſſion next to " her, commanded me ſo to do. You may tell Sir " J——n as much, and aſſure him from me, that his " zeal for her majeſty will not excuſe his ill-uſage of a " friend, who has drunk many a hundred bottles with " him, and cannot, even after this breach of a good " underſtanding that ever was preſerved between us, " but have a very good eſteem for him. I muſt alſo " deſire you to thank Tom Chapman for his ſpeech in " my behalf, ſince I hear it is the firſt he ever made, " which is taken more kindly; and to acquaint him " that I ſhall be glad to ſee him at Carſhalton, ſince I " fear (for ſo the gout tells me) that we ſhall never " more ſit in the houſe of commons together.

" I am, &c.

" JOHN RADCLIFFE."

But whatever credit may now be paid to this letter, or however it may be now thought to juſtify the doctor's refuſal to attend her majeſty, he became at that time ſo much the object of popular reſentment, that he was apprehenſive of being aſſaſſinated, as appears by the following letter, directed to Dr. Mead, at Child's coffee houſe, in St. Paul's Church-yard:

" Dear Sir, Carſhalton, Aug. 3, 1714.

" I give you and your brother many thanks for the " favour you intend me to-morrow; and if there is

" any

"any other friend that will be agreeable to you, he "ſhall meet with a hearty welcome from me. Dinner "ſhall be on the table by two, when you may be ſure "to find me ready to wait upon you. Nor ſhall I be at "any time from home, becauſe I have received ſeve-"ral letters which threaten me with being pulled to "pieces if ever I come to London. After ſuch me-"naces as theſe, it is eaſy to imagine, that the conver-"ſation of two ſuch very good friends is not only ex-"tremely deſirable, but the enjoyment of it will be a "great happineſs and ſatisfaction to him who is, &c.

"JOHN RADCLIFFE."

RADCLIFFE died on the firſt of November the ſame year, having ſurvived the queen juſt three months; and it is ſaid, that the dread he had of the populace, and the want of company in the country village, which he did not dare to leave, ſhortened his life when juſt ſixty-four years old. He was carried to Oxford, and buried in St. Mary's church in that city.

He had a great reſpect for the clergy, and ſhewed much judgment in beſtowing his patronage. He gave the rectory of Head-bourne-worthy, Hants, to the learned and pious Dr. Bingham; and it was through his ſolicitation, that the headſhip of Mary Hall, at Oxford, was conferred on the celebrated Dr. Hudſon, whom he ſo much eſteemed, that it has been generally ſuppoſed it was to the perſuaſion of Dr. Hudſon, that the univerſity was indebted for the noble benefactions of Dr. RADCLIFFE; for the library and infirmary which bear his name, and for an annual income of 600l. for two travelling fellowſhips. To Univerſity college he alſo gave, beſide the window at the altar-piece already mentioned, the money which built the maſter's lodge there, making one ſide of the eaſtern quadrangle.

We do not find, that RADCLIFFE ever attempted to write any thing; and probably he would not have ſucceeded as an author. He was believed to have been very little converſant in books; which made Dr. Garth humourouſly ſay, that "for RADCLIFFE to leave a li-"brary, was as if an eunuch ſhould found a ſeraglio." A very curious but ungracious portrait is given of him by Dr. Mandeville, in his "Eſſay on Charity Schools," ſubjoined to his "Fable of the Bees," but it is too long to be inſerted here. What, however, the late Dr. Mead has recorded of him, is no ſmall teſtimony in his favour, that "he was deſervedly at the head of "his profeſſion, on account of his great medical pe-"netration and experience."

Some remarkable traits in his character may be diſcovered in the following detached remarks and extracts.

His caprice in his profeſſion ſeems to have been unbounded. When the lady of Sir John Trevor, the maſter of the rolls, was dying, in the ſummer of 1704, ſhe was given over by RADCLIFFE as incurable. The maſter, thinking it a compliment to RADCLIFFE, not to join any of the London phyſicians with him, ſent to Oxford for Dr. Breach, to conſult on that occaſion, which made ſuch a *breach* with RADCLIFFE, that he ſet out in a few days for Bath, where he is repreſented "as delighting in ſcarce any other company but that of "papiſts."

The lady of Sir John Holt he attended in a bad illneſs, with unuſual diligence, out of pique to the huſband, who was ſuppoſed not to be over fond of her.

When Mr. Harley was ſtabbed by Guiſcard, Swift complains, that by the caprice of RADCLIFFE, who would admit none but his own ſurgeon, "he had not "been well looked after;" and adds in another place,

"Mr.

" Mr. Harley has had an ill ſurgeon by the caprice of " that puppy Dr. RADCLIFFE, which has kept him back " ſo long."

May 26, 1704, he carried ſome cauſe againſt an apothecary, by the aid of the ſolicitor general Harcourt; and " two days before," Atterbury ſays, " a play was " acted, wherein the doctor was extremely ridiculed " upon that head of his quarrel with the apothecary. " A great number of perſons of quality were preſent; " among the reſt, the ducheſs of Marlborough and " the maids of honour. The paſſages where the doc- " tor was affronted, were received with the utmoſt " applauſe."

In 1709, he was ridiculed by Steele in the " Tatler," under the title of " the mourning Æſculapius; the languiſhing hopeleſs lover of the divine Hebe, emblem of youth and beauty." After curing the lady of a ſevere fever, he fell violently in love with her, but was unfortunately rejected. The ſtory is thus related in the " Biographia Britannica."

" The lady, who made the doctor at this advanced " age ſtand in need of a phyſician himſelf, was, it is " ſaid, of great beauty, wealth, and quality, and too " attractive not to inſpire the coldeſt heart with the " warmeſt ſentiments. After he had made a cure of " her, he could not but imagine, as naturally he might, " that her ladyſhip would entertain a favourable opi- " nion of him. But the lady, however grateful ſhe " might be for the care he had taken of her health, " divulged the ſecret, and one of her confidants re- " vealed it to Steele, who, on account of party, was " ſo ill-natured as to write the ridicule of it in the " Tatler. The doctor had a ſort of antipathy to wo- " men, and being unfortunate in his only attempt to " marry, he grew to a degree of inſenſibility for the

" ſex; and often declared he wiſhed for an act of par-
" liament, whereby nurſes only ſhould be allowed to
" preſcribe for them."

This article ſhall be cloſed with an extract from the Richardſoniana: " Dr. RADCLIFFE told Dr. Mead, ' Mead I love you, and now I will tell you a ſure ſe-
" cret to make your fortune; uſe all mankind ill.' And
" it certainly was his own practice. He owned he
" was avaricious, even to ſpunging; whenever he any
" way could borrow at a tavern reckoning, a ſixpence
" or a ſhilling from the reſt of the company, under
" pretence of hating (as he always did) to change a
" guinea, becauſe (ſaid he) it ſlips away ſo faſt. He
" never could be brought to pay bills without much
" following and importunity; nor then if there appeared
" any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, af-
" ter long and fruitleſs attempts, caught him juſt get-
" ting out of his chariot, at his own door, in Bloom-
" ſbury-ſquare, and ſet upon him. ' Why, you raſcal,'
" ſaid the doctor, ' do you pretend to be paid for ſuch
" a piece of work? why you have ſpoiled my pave-
" ment, and then covered it over with earth to hide
" your bad work.' ' Doctor,' ſaid the paviour, ' mine
" is not the only bad work the earth hides.' ' You
" dog you,' ſaid the doctor, ' are you a wit? you muſt
" be poor, come in,' " and paid him. Nobody," adds Mr. Richardſon, " ever practiſed this rule, ' of uſing
" all mankind ill,' leſs than Dr. Mead, who, as I have
" been informed by great phyſicians, got as much
" again by his practice as Dr. RADCLIFFE did." Vide Pope's Works," vol. vii. " Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence." " Swift's Works," vol. xix, p. 383, &c.

RAMAZZINI (BERNARDIN)

An Italian Phyſician, born of a good Family, at Carpi, near Modena, in 1633.

When he had laid a foundation in grammar and claſſical literature, in his own country, he went to Parma to ſtudy philoſophy, and afterwards applying himſelf to phyſic, took a doctor's degree there in 1659. He then went to Rome, for the ſake of penetrating ſtill further into this art, and afterwards ſettled in the duchy of Caſtro. After ſome time, ill health obliged him to return to Carpi for his native air, where he married, and purſued his profeſſion; but in 1671, at the advice of ſome friends, he removed to Modena. His brethren of the faculty here at firſt conceived but a mean opinion of his learning and abilities; but when he had undeceived them by publications, their contempt, as is natural, was changed into jealouſy.

In 1682, he was made profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Modena, which was juſt founded by duke Francis the ſecond; and he filled this office for eighteen years, attending in the mean time to practice, and not neglecting polite literature, to which he was always particularly partial. In 1700, he went to Padua, upon an invitation to be profeſſor there, but the infirmities of age began now to haraſs him. He loſt his ſight, and was forced to read and write with other people's eyes and hands. Nevertheleſs, the ſenate of Venice made him rector of the college in 1708, and alſo raiſed him from the ſecond profeſſorſhip in phyſic to the firſt. He would have refuſed theſe honourable poſts, but being over-ruled, performed all the functions of them very diligently to the time of his death. He died in 1714, upon his birth-day, November 5th, aged 81.

He wrote upon many medical and philoſophical ſubjects. His book "De Morbis Artificum" will always be uſeful. His works were collected and publiſhed in London, 1716, 4to. This is a better edition than that of Geneva, the year after, being much more correct.

READ (Alexander)

A Native of Scotland, and a Phyſician of great Eminence and Abilities.

In 1620, he was created doctor of phyſic at Oxford, by royal mandate, and was afterwards elected fellow of the college of phyſicians. He was author of many books on anatomical ſubjects, which obtained much public attention and eſteem.

RECORDE (Robert)

Was born in Wales, and went to Oxford for his education about the year 1525. In 1531, he was elected fellow of All Soul's college. Turning his attention to phyſic, but where, or under what maſters, we are not told; he was created doctor in that faculty at Cambridge, in 1545. Both before and after this period he is ſaid to have taught arithmetic at Oxford, and to have excelled all his predeceſſors in rendering this branch of knowledge clear and familiar. He is alſo mentioned as remarkably ſkilled in rhetoric, aſtronomy, geometry, muſic, mineralogy, and every part of natural hiſtory. He was well acquainted with the Saxon language, and made large collections of hiſtorical and other ancient manuſcripts. To theſe various ſtudies he joined that of divinity, and was attached to the principles of the reformation. But notwithſtanding he was juſtly regarded as a prodigy of learning and parts, it does not appear, that he met with encouragement at all adequate to his merits; ſince all that we know further of him is, that he died in the King's Bench priſon,

priſon, where he was confined for debt, in the year 1558.

THE principal of his works are the following:

"The Ground of Arts, teaching the Work and Practiſe of Arithmetic, both in whole Numbers and Fractions, 1540." It is dedicated to king Edward VI. In the epiſtle dedicatory, he ſays he has omitted ſome things, which were not to be publiſhed without his highneſs's approbation, "namely, becauſe in them "is declared all the rates of alloyes for all ſtandards "from one ounce upward, with other myſteries of "mynte matters, and alſo moſt part of the varieties of "coynes that have been currant in this your majeſty's "realm, by the ſpace almoſt of ſix hundred yeares "laſte paſt, and many of them that were currant in "the tyme that the Romains ruled heere. All which, "with the aunciente deſcription of England and Ire-"land, and my ſimple cenſure of the ſame, I have al-"moſt completed to be exhibited to your highneſs." As the coin was moſt notoriouſly adulterated by the miniſtry of Edward, it is probable, that this propoſed publication was not encouraged.

"The Whetſtone of Wit;" a ſecond part to the former.

"The Path-way to Knowledge, containing the firſt principles of Geometry."

"The Caſtle of Knowledge, containing the Explanation of the Sphere."

"The Urinal of Phyſick." This is dedicated in 1547, and was reprinted in London in 1582, 1599, and 1665. Haller, in his "Bibliotheca Anatomica," mentions it as containing a deſcription of the urinary veſſels with figures.

"The Judicial of Urines." This we imagine to be the ſame with the former, only with a different title; ſince

ſince the edition of 1665 contains the figures and deſcriptions, that are referred to by Haller. It is a ſhort, but very methodical treatiſe, full of diviſions and ſubdiviſions relative to the different kinds of urines, and the prognoſtics to be deduced from them.

"Of Anatomy."

"Of Auricular Confeſſion,"

"Of the Euchariſt."

"The Image of a True Commonwealth."

Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 72.

REDI (FRANCIS)

An Italian Phyſician, and very polite Scholar, deſcended from a noble Family, and born at Arezzo, in Tuſcany, 1626.

His firſt ſtudies were purſued at Florence, whence he removed to Piſa, and was there admitted doctor in philoſophy and medicine. His ingenuity and ſkill in theſe and other ſciences acquired him great reputation; and Ferdinand the ſecond, duke of Tuſcany, choſe him his firſt phyſician. His conſtant employment did not prevent him from cultivating the belles lettres; he devoted much of his time to the ſtudy of the Italian tongue, and contributed not a little towards compiling the dictionary of La Cruſca. Menage, in his "Origines de la Langue Italienne," acknowledges himſelf obliged to him for many particulars.

REDI was a lover of learned men, and ready to ſerve them in any way he could. He was a member of ſeveral academies in Italy, of la Cruſca at Florence, of the Gelati at Bologna, and of the Arcadians at Rome. He was ſubject to the falling ſickneſs in his latter years; yet neither abandoned books, nor his buſineſs. He wrote upon vipers, and upon the generation of inſects; and he compoſed a good deal of poe-

try, ſome of which he publiſhed himſelf, and ſome was publiſhed after his death by order of the great duke, his maſter. All his writings are in Italian; and his language is ſo fine and pure, that the authors of the dictionary of La Cruſca have often cited it as a ſtandard of perfection. He died in 1697. Moſt of his works are tranſlated into French and into Latin. Vide "Niceron," tom. iii, &c.

REINESIUS (THOMAS)

A learned and philoſophical German, born at Gotha, a City of Thuringia, in 1587.

He was a phyſician; but applied himſelf to polite literature, in which he chiefly excelled. After practiſing phyſic in other places, he ſettled at Altemburg; where he reſided ſeveral years, and was made a Burgomaſter. At laſt, having been raiſed to be counſellor to the elector of Saxony, he went and lived at Leipſic, where he alſo died in 1667. One of his letters relates many circumſtances of his life, and ſhews him to have been a man of ſorrow; though, as will appear afterwards, he was more than ordinarily upon his guard, that he might not be involved in the troubles of the world. "What trials have I not undergone," ſays he, "what "difficulties have I not met with, during theſe ten "years at Altemberg? not to mention Hoff and Gera, "where I ſuffered very much. After the melancholy "accident of having my houſe plundered, I loſt in leſs "than half a year three delightful boys, with an en-"gaging and incomparable wife. The only thing "now left me is a mind, which, relying entirely upon "God, cannot be overcome; with a little reputation, "and as much wealth as is ſufficient for a frugal perſon. "I choſe for my motto, PLAINLY BUT FREELY. Thrice, "ſince my being phyſician here, has this city been

"afflicted

" afflicted with the plague. My ſecond wife has in-
" volved me in more inconveniences than I could have
" expected; and encumbered me with many petty
" domeſtic cares, I always wiſhed to be free from; and,
" what is the moſt grievous circumſtance of all, ſhe is
" barren; than which nothing more calamitous could
" have happened to a man, who before had loſt all
" his children, and was become entirely deſtitute."

He wrote a piece or two upon ſubjects of his own profeſſion; but the greater part of his works relate to philology and criticiſm; among which are, " Variarum Lectionum Libri tres," in 4to. He was not one of thoſe philologers or critics, whoſe only talent is memory, but of thoſe who go beyond what they read, and know more than their books teach them; whoſe penetration enables them to draw many conſequences, and ſuggeſts conjectures, which lead them to the diſcovery of hidden treaſures; who dart a light into the gloomy places of literature, and extend the limits of ancient knowledge. He knew the ſecret of living happily, that is, as happily as the conſtitution and temperament of a man's body will permit him; yet could not eſcape a pretty large ſhare of human miſery. He avoided diſagreeable connections as much as poſſible; and, as we learn from his firſt letter to Hoffman, refuſed profeſſorſhips, which had often been offered him, for fear of meeting with inſupportable colleagues. That profeſſor had informed him, that " during thirty
" years he had been expoſed to the noiſe and ſlanders
" of thoſe who envied him, and that he had been at-
" tacked with great violence;" to whom Reinesius replied, " that he alſo was perſecuted by certain jealous
" wrong-headed people; that there was little true
" friendſhip in the world, and little juſtice and order
" among the learned; and that, to avoid the ſtorm,
" he

"he had concealed himself the greater part of his life. "Having been frequently invited to accept of academi- "cal professorships," adds he, "I refused them. I "believed, that it would not be possible for me to bear "with the ill-humours of certain persons, with whom "I should have been obliged to associate; and I chose "rather to live here at Altemburg, though I had not "a very easy life."

We find by his printed letters, that he was consulted as an oracle; that he answered very learnedly, whatever questions were brought to him; that he was extremely skilled in the families of ancient Rome; and in the study of inscriptions. A very fine eulogium is given of his merit, as well as of his learned and political works, by Grævius, in the dedication of the second edition of Casaubon's epistles, dated Amsterdam, August 31, 1655. He partook of the liberality, which Lewis XIV, shewed to the most celebrated scholars of Europe, and received with the present a very obliging letter from Colbert; which favour he returned, by dedicating to him his "Observations on the Fragment of Petronius," in 1666. The religion of REINESIUS was suspected to be of the philosophical kind. Vide "Bayle's Dictionary" in voce.—"Epistol. ad Hoffmannum et Rupertum, &c."

RHESE (JOHN DAVID)

Born at Llanvaethly, in the Isle of Anglesea, in 1534, and, after about three Years residence in Oxford, elected Fellow of Christchurch College in 1555.

Without taking a degree in this university he travelled abroad, and was made a doctor of physic at Sienna, in Tuscany. He acquired so perfect a knowledge of the Italian language, that he was appointed public moderator of the school of Pistoia in Tuscany, and wrote books

books in that language, which were much eſteemed by the Italians themſelves. On his return, with a high reputation for medical and critical learning of all kinds, he, notwithſtanding, buried himſelf at Brecknock, where he paſſed the greater part of his life in literary purſuits, and the practice of his profeſſion; and where he died about the year 1609. His conſtant adherence to the Roman Catholic religion was probably a great cauſe of his continuing in this obſcure ſituation. His works are,

1. "Rules for obtaining the Latin Tongue," written in the Tuſcan language and printed at Venice.

2. "De Italicæ Linguæ Pronunciatione," Latin. Printed at Padua.

"3. "Cambræ Britannicæ, Cymærecæve Linguæ Inſtitutiones et Rudimenta, &c. ad intelligend. Bibliam Sacram nuper in Cambrobritannicum Sermonem eleganter verſam." Lond. 1592, folio. There was alſo in Jeſus college library a MS. "Compendium of Ariſtotle's Metaphyſics," in the Welch language, by our author; in which book he aſſerts, that this tongue is as copious and proper for the expreſſion of philoſophical terms, as the Greek or any other language.

Several other valuable tracts, which are entirely loſt, were written by Dr. RHESE, who was eſteemed one of the greateſt luminaries of ancient Britiſh literature.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 185, &c.

RIELEY (HENRY)

Fellow of the London College of Phyſicians, in the latter Part of the laſt Century,

PUBLISHED a treatiſe on the brain, in which he makes ſome obſervations, that had eſcaped the notice of Wil-

lis

lis and Vieuſſens. His book is entitled, "The Anatomy of the Brain, containing its Mechaniſm and Phyſiology; together with ſome new Diſcoveries and Corrections of modern Authors upon that Subject: to which is annexed, a particular Account of the animal Functions, and muſcular Motion, illuſtrated with Cuts," London, printed in the year 1695.

RULE (GILBERT) M.D.

Born at Elgin, in the County of Murray, 1628,

Was educated in the King's college, Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, and was appointed a profeſſor of philoſophy. In 1659, he was elected principal of his college, but ejected in 1661, for refuſing to comply with the act of uniformity. Deſtitute of all means whereby he could procure a ſubſiſtence in his native country, he went over to Leyden, where he ſtudied phyſic, and returning to Scotland, practiſed that art till the revolution, when the magiſtrates of Edinburgh appointed him principal of their univerſity, and one of their pariſh miniſters.

He ſpent moſt of his leiſure hours in writing againſt the epiſcopalians, but although his works were numerous, yet in point of logic and hiſtorical inveſtigation, they are the moſt wretched compoſitions that ever were preſented to the public. He died at Edinburgh in 1705, aged 77.

RUSSEL (ALEXANDER)

Phyſician to the Engliſh Factory at Aleppo,

Was born at Edinburgh, and by his father devoted at an early period to the art of medicine. He continued his ſtudies under the profeſſors of Edinburgh from the year

year 1752, till the time of his coming to London, from which place he ſoon afterwards embarked for Turkey, and ſettled at Aleppo.

HERE he aſſiduouſly applied himſelf to acquire a knowledge of the language, and to form an intimate acquaintance with the moſt experienced practitioners; above all phyſicians there he ſoon obtained a proud pre-eminence, and was conſulted by all ranks and profeſſions, Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and even Turks themſelves. The paſcha of Aleppo particularly diſtinguiſhed him, and this intimacy enabled Dr. RUSSEL to render the moſt important ſervices to the factory: the paſcha, indeed, did not fail to conſult him in every act of importance; and many criminals, who were natives, owed their lives to the doctor's interpoſition. The paſcha carried his eſteem for Dr. RUSSEL ſo far, that he ſent ſome valuable preſents to his aged father, ſaying to him, "I am obliged for "your friendſhip and aſſiſtance."

His "Hiſtory of Aleppo" was firſt publiſhed in 1755; it has been tranſlated into different European languages, and a new edition has lately been publiſhed on a very enlarged ſcale, by the doctor's ſurviving brother. It is not neceſſary here to expatiate in praiſe of this publication, but the remarks on the plague have been found of utility to every European nation; and poſſibly have tended to check the progreſs of that dreadful ſcourge.

On his return to England, in 1759, he choſe the metropolis for his reſidence, and was elected phyſician of St. Thomas's hoſpital, in which ſituation he continued to the time of his death, which happened in 1770. The royal ſociety are obliged to Dr. RUSSEL for many valuable communications, and the medical ſociety were under obligations to him for many important papers.

RUYSCH (FREDERIC)

One of the greateſt Anatomiſts that ever appeared in Holland,

Was the ſon of Henry Ruyſch, commiſſary of the ſtates-general; and was born at the Hague in 1638. After he was ſufficiently grounded in proper learning at home, he went to Leyden, where he applied himſelf to anatomy and botany. From Leyden he paſſed to Franeker, where, having finiſhed his ſtudies, he took the degree of doctor in phyſic. He then returned to the Hague; and marrying in 1661, ſettled ſo heartily to the practice of his profeſſion, as even to neglect every other purſuit and ſtudy, which had not ſome connexion or relation to it.

A PIECE, which he publiſhed in 1665, "De Vaſis Lymphaticis et Lacteis," did him ſo much honour, that he was invited the year after to be profeſſor of anatomy at Amſterdam. This invitation he gladly accepted; Amſterdam being a very proper place to gratify his paſſion for perfecting himſelf in natural hiſtory and anatomy. For this, he ſpared neither pains nor expenſe; was continually employed in diſſections, and examined every part of the human body with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. He contrived new means to facilitate anatomical inquiries; and found out a particular ſecret to prepare dead bodies, and to preſerve them many years from putrefaction. His collection in this way was really marvellous. He had fœtuſes in a regular gradation, from the firſt formation to the ſize of an infant upon the point of being born; he had adults of all ages; and he had innumerable animals of all ſorts and countries. In ſhort, his cabinets were full of theſe, and other natural curioſities. The Czar Peter of Ruſſia made him a viſit in 1717, and was ſo ſtruck with his collection, that he

purchaſed it of him for thirty thouſand florins [2,727l.] and ſent it to St. Peterſburg.

In 1685, he was made profeſſor of phyſic, which poſt he filled with honour till 1728, when he unhappily broke his thigh by a fall in his chamber. The year before, he had the misfortune to loſe his ſon Henry Ruyſch, doctor of phyſic, who, like his father, was an able practitioner, ſkilled in botany and anatomy, and ſuppoſed to be very ſerviceable to his father in his publications, experiments, and inventions. This Henry Ruyſch publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1718, in 2 vols, folio, a work with this title: "Theatrum univerſale omnium Animalium, maximâ Curâ a J. Jonſtonio collectum, ac pluſquam trecentis Piſcibus nuperrime ex Indiis Orientalibus allatis, ac nunquam antea in his Terris viſis, locupletatum." This ſon died when his father wanted him moſt, who had now nobody near him but his youngeſt daughter, who was ſtill unmarried. This lady underſtood anatomy perfectly, having been initiated into all the myſteries of the art; and therefore was qualified to aſſiſt her father in completing that ſecond collection of rarities in anatomy and natural hiſtory, which he began to make as ſoon as he had ſold the firſt. His anatomical works are printed in 4 vols, 4to.

Ruysch died Feb. 22, 1731, in his 93d year. He had ſpent his whole life in the ſtudy of anatomy, had publiſhed many books, and doubtleſs made many diſcoveries in it; yet not ſo many as he himſelf imagined. His great fault was not reading enough: altogether intent upon his own reſearches, he was ignorant of what others had diſcovered; and ſo often gave for new what had been deſcribed by other anatomiſts. This, and his differing from the learned in his profeſſion, involved him in almoſt continual diſputes. He was a member

member of the royal ſociety at London, and of the academy of ſciences at Paris; in which place he ſucceeded Sir Iſaac Newton in 1727. Vide "Niceron," &c.

S.

SAINT-ANDRE (NATHANIEL)

A well-known Anatomiſt of the preſent Century,

Whoſe celebrity aroſe either from fraud or ignorance, or perhaps from a due mixture of both; but of whom no biographical notices were collected, till, on his having been ſtyled in a publication *, "the notorious SAINT-ANDRE," a ſprightly writer ſtarted forth, one who, to uſe his own words, "knew him intimately, "but was never under the ſmalleſt obligation to him "for the laſt twenty years of his life, and has learned "the tradition of his earlier conduct ſeemingly better "than the editor of the article in queſtion." From the memorials thus furniſhed as it were by chance, our article is compiled.

SAINT-ANDRE came over, or rather was brought over, very early, from Switzerland, his native country, in the train of a Mendez, or Salvadore, or ſome Jewiſh family. Next to his countryman Heidegger, he became the moſt conſiderable perſon that has been imported thence. He probably arrived in England in no better than a menial ſtation. Poſſibly his family was not originally obſcure; for he has been heard to de-

* In the firſt edition of the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth."

clare, that " he had a rightful claim to a title, but it " was not worth while to take it up ſo late in life." He had undoubtedly all the qualifications of a Swiſs. He talked French in all its provincial dialects, ſuperintended the preſs, if the information may be depended upon, and perhaps taught French, as his ſiſter did at a boarding ſchool in Chelſea. He was early initiated into muſic, for he played upon ſome muſical inſtrument as ſoon as he was old enough to handle one, to entertain his benefactors. He had the good fortune to be placed by them with a ſurgeon of eminence, and became ſkilful in his profeſſion. His duty and gratitude to his father, whom he maintained when he was no longer able to maintain himſelf, were exemplary and deſerving high commendation. His great thirſt for anatomical knowledge, and an unwearied application, ſoon made him ſo complete an anatomiſt, that he undertook to read public lectures, which gave general ſatisfaction. He continued his love of anatomy to the laſt, and left preparations behind him, which he was continually improving.

While SAINT-ANDRE was baſking in the ſunſhine of public favour in Northumberland court, Charing Croſs, under pretence of being wanted in his profeſſion at ſome houſe in the neighbourhood, he was hurried through ſo many paſſages, and up and down ſo many ſtair-caſes, that he did not know where he was, or in what the untoward ſcene was to end, till the horrid concluſion preſented itſelf, of which he publiſhed an extraordinary account in the Gazette of February 23, 1724-5, no leſs than that of his being poiſoned, and of his more extraordinary recovery. His conſtitution was ſo good, that he got the better of the infernal potion. The truth and circumſtances of the ſtory could only be known to himſelf, who authenticated it upon oath.

His

His narrative partakes of the marvellous, and the reader of the preſent hour is left in total ignorance of the actor, and the provocation to ſuch a barbarous termination. His caſe was reported, and he was attended by the ableſt of the faculty, and the privy council iſſued a reward of two hundred pounds towards a diſcovery. The whole narrative was, however, conſidered by his contemporaries as an oſtentatious falſehood, invented only to render him an object of attention and commiſeration, and he obtained no credit to his ſtory from the world, a ſufficient proof of the eſtimation in which his moral character was held. The privy council, indeed, readily enough conſented to offer a ſum, which they might have been ſure would never be demanded.

Whether anatomy, ſurgery, knowledge of muſic, or his performance on the viol de gambo, on which he was the greateſt maſter, procured him the intimacy with Mr. Molyneux, is not eaſy to determine. Certain it is, he attended his friend in his laſt illneſs, who died of a dangerous diſorder, which Mr. Molyneux is ſaid to have pronounced, from the firſt, would be fatal to him. Scandal, and Mr. Pope's ſatirical half-line, talked afterwards of "the poiſoning wife." She, perhaps, was in too great a hurry, as the report ran, in marrying when ſhe did, according to the practiſed delicacy of her ſex, and her very high quality.

The unlucky buſineſs in which one Howard, a ſurgeon at Guildford, involved him, who was the projector, or acceſſary to the impudent impoſture of Mary Tofts, the rabbit woman of Godalmin, occaſioned him to become the talk and ridicule of the whole kingdom. The report made by SAINT-ANDRE and others, induced many inconſiderately to take it for a reality. The public horrour was ſo great, that the rent of rab-

bit warrens ſunk to nothing, and ſcarce any one, until the deluſion was over, preſumed to eat a rabbit. The part SAINT-ANDRE acted in this affair ruined his intereſt at court, where he had before been ſo great a favourite of George the firſt, that he preſented him with a ſword that he wore himſelf. On his return from the country, he met with a perſonal affront, and never went to court again. But he continued anatomiſt to the royal houſhold to his laſt day, though he never took the ſalary. He probably was impoſed upon in this matter. He took up his pen on the occaſion; and it was not for the firſt time, for he wrote ſome years before a bantering pamphlet on Dr. MEAD; but this could at beſt only demonſtrate his ſincerity, though it expoſed the weakneſs of his judgement in that caſe. It had been inſinuated, that he had adopted this ſcheme to ruin ſome perſons of his own profeſſion. If he had an inclination to make an experiment upon the national belief, and to tamper with their willingneſs to ſwallow any abſurdity, he was deſervedly puniſhed with contempt. Swift, according to Whiſton, and perhaps Arbuthnot, exerciſed their pens upon him. The cheat was ſoon diſcovered, and rabbits began to make their appearance at table again as uſual; but they were neither at his own table, nor made a diſh, in any form of cookery, at that of his friends. It is told, that, on his aſking for ſome parſley of a market-woman of Southampton, and demanding why ſhe had not more to ſell, ſhe, in a banter, aſſured him, "that his rabbits "had eaten it up."

The fortune he acquired by marrying into a noble family was a ſufficient compenſation for the laughter or cenſure of the public. His high ſpirit and confidence in himſelf made him ſuperiour to all clamour: ſo that the world talked of him, he ſeldom ſeemed to care what

what it talked againſt him; and yet he had the fortitude to bring an action for defamation in Weſtminſter Hall againſt a doctor in divinity, and got the better of his adverſary. He was not ſuppoſed, in the judgement of the wiſer and more candid part of mankind, to have contributed, by any chirurgical adminiſtration, to the death of his friend Mr. Molyneux, or to have ſet up the impoſture at Godalmin. Though he was diſgraced at court, he was not abandoned by all his noble friends. In the autumn, before the heat of the town-talk on this affair was over, he was ſent for to attend Mr. Pope; who, on his return home from Dawley in lord Bolingbroke's coach and ſix, was overturned in a river, and loſt the uſe of two fingers of his left hand; and gave him aſſurance, that none of the broken glaſs was likely to be fatal to him. It is highly improbable, that Pope and Bolingbroke would have ſuffered SAINT-ANDRE to have come near them, if he had been branded as a cheat and an impoſtor. The great lord Peterborough, who was his patron and patient long before he went to Liſbon, entertained a very high opinion of him to the laſt. His hoſpitality and liberality to the infirm and diſtreſſed made him viſited by perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, and by all ſtrangers and foreigners.

He did not continue to enjoy the great fortune his marriage is ſuppoſed to have brought him to the end of his life, for a great part went from him on the death of lady Betty. He died in March 1776, having ſurvived all his contemporary enemies, and, which is the conſequence of living long, moſt of his ancient friends. He by no means left ſo much property behind him as to have it ſaid he died rich. His profeſſion as a ſurgeon would probably have put more money into his pocket, than fell in the golden ſhower

ſo inauſpiciouſly into his lap; and have given him plenty without envy or blame. He was in his ninety-ſeventh year when he died; and though ſubject to the gout, of which he uſed to get the better by bliſters upon the knees, and by rigid abſtinence, yet when he took to his bed, where he ſaid he ſhould not lie long, and permitted a phyſician to be called in, he cannot be ſaid to have died of any diſeaſe. "In one ſum of gene-"roſity he gave the celebrated Geminiani three hundred "pounds, to aſſiſt him in diſcharging his incumbrances, "and to end his days in comfort." The ſtrength and agility of his body were great, and are well known. He was famous for his ſkill in fencing, in riding the great horſe, and for running and jumping in his younger days. He was at one time able to play the game at cheſs with the beſt maſters: after a ſlight inſtruction at Slaughter's coffee houſe, he did not reſt, till in the courſe of two nights ſitting up, he was able to vanquiſh his inſtructor. He was ſo earneſt in acquiring knowledge, that he whimſically, as he told the ſtory, cut off his eyelaſhes that he might not ſleep, until he arrived at what he wanted. His face was muſcular and fierce. One of his eyes, to external appearance, ſeemed to be a maſs of obſcurity, as he expreſſed it of Handel's when he became blind; at leaſt, it had not the uncommon vivacity of the other. His language was full of energy, but loaded with foreign idioms. His converſation was ſeaſoned ſufficiently with ſatire and irony, which he was not able to forbear, though he ought never to have forgotten, that he was once a proper ſubject for it. He built; he planted; he had almoſt "from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyſſop that "groweth upon the wall," in his hot-houſe, green-houſe, and garden. If he had not a depth of knowledge in every art and ſcience, for even his long life

was

was not ſufficient for univerſal attainment, he cannot have been eſteemed ignorant of any thing. He was admired for his knowledge in architecture, in gardening, and in botany, by thoſe who ſhould have been above flattery. They who found out that he loved praiſe, took care that he ſhould have enough of it. He kept a liſt of the wretched and indigent, whom he conſtantly maintained. He was all his life too much addicted to amours, and ſometimes with the lower part of the ſex. His converſation, which he was always able to make entertaining and inſtructive, was too often tinctured with "double entendre," a vice that increaſes with age, but ſcarcely ever with profaneneſs. He may be thought to have copied Hermippus, and to have conſidered women as the prolongers of life. He died as he lived without fear: for to thoſe by his bed-ſide he gave no ſigns of a ruffled mind, or a diſturbed conſcience, in his laſt moments.

It is not the buſineſs of this work to enter into controverſy of any kind; but it would be uncandid if, after having given SAINT-ANDRE credit for the virtues aſcribed to him by his apologiſt, we did not at leaſt give a few quotations, from the very animated and entertaining reply which it produced.

That SAINT-ANDRE arrived here in a menial ſituation is not improbable. The ſervility of his youth afforded a natural introduction to the inſolence of his riper years. He was indeed of the ſame family with the fencing and dancing-maſter, whom Dryden has immortalized in Mac-Flecknoe;

"SAINT-ANDRE's feet ne'er kept more equal time;"

and was intended for the ſame profeſſion; a circumſtance often hinted at by his opponents during the rabbit controverſy. Having been thus early inſtructed

in the management of the foil and kitt, no wonder that he ſo often prated about the art of defence, or that "his gratitude to his benefactors" broke out in the language of a minuet or a rigadoon.

Though the dreadful crime, which was indiſtinctly mentioned in the firſt edition of the "Memoirs of Hogarth," has been alluded to with leſs reſerve by the apologiſt of SAINT-ANDRE, it ſhall be explained no further on the preſent occaſion. Many are the common avenues to death; and why ſhould we point out with minuteneſs ſuch as we hope will never be explored again? Till I peruſed the defence ſo often referred to, I had not even ſuſpected, that the "Poiſoning Wife" bore the leaſt alluſion to any particular circumſtance on the records of criminal gallantry; or, without ſtronger proofs than are furniſhed by this expreſſion, perhaps a random one, ſhall I be willing to allot the ſmalleſt ſhare of blame to the lady, ſuch alone excepted as muſt unavoidably ariſe from her over-haſty marriage, which was ſolemnized at Heſſon, near Hounſlow, in Middleſex, on the 27th of May, 1730. This act, however, as well as her derogation from rank, being mere offences againſt human cuſtoms, are cognizable only upon earth. The memoir, on which theſe remarks are founded, proves at leaſt, that what had been hinted concerning the death of Mr. Molyneux was of no recent invention. So far from it, indeed, SAINT-ANDRE was openly taxed with having been the ſole cauſe of it, in a public newſpaper, by the Rev. Dr. Madden, the celebrated Iriſh patriot, who ſubſcribed his name to his advertiſement.

All that is ſaid on the ſubject of family honours to which SAINT-ANDRE was entitled, his gratitude to his father, what he gave to the celebrated Geminiani, "in one ſum of generoſity," muſt be admitted with caution,

caution, for truth was by no means the characteriſtic of our hero's narrations. Theſe circumſtances, therefore, may be regarded as gaſconades of his own. The author of the defence pretends not to have received any part of his information from SAINT-ANDRE's countrymen or contemporaries; but on the contrary confeſſes, that both his early friends and enemies had long been dead.

The affair of the rabbit breeder has no need of further illuſtration. Several ballads, pamphlets, prints, &c. on the ſubject, bear abundant teſtimony to SAINT-ANDRE's merits throughout that buſineſs, as well as to the final opinion entertained of him by his contemporaries; after Cheſelden, by order of queen Caroline, had aſſiſted in diſcovering the deceit. Her majeſty was urged to this ſtep, by finding the plauſibility of our hero had impoſed on the king, and that ſome of the pregnant ladies about her own perſon began to expreſs their fears of bringing into the world an unnatural progeny. His credulity indeed was not confined to this ſingle tranſaction. The following is a well-atteſted ſtory: Two gentlemen at Southampton, who felt an inclination to banter him, broke a nut-ſhell aſunder, filled the cavity with a large ſwan-ſhot, and cloſed up the whole with glue ſo nicely that no marks of ſeparation could be detected. This curioſity, as they were walking with SAINT-ANDRE, one of them pretended to pick up, admiring it as a nut uncommonly heavy as well as beautiful. Our hero ſwallowed the bait, diſſected the ſubject, diſcovered the lead but not the impoſition, and then proceeded to account philoſophically for ſo ſtrange a phænomenon. The merry wags could ſcarcely reſtrain their laughter, and ſoon quitted his company to enjoy the ſucceſs of a ſtratagem they had ſo adroitly practiſed on his ignorance and cullibility.

That

That he wrote any thing, unleſs by proxy, or with much aſſiſtance, may reaſonably be doubted; for the pamphlets that paſs under his name are diveſted of thoſe foreign idioms that marked his converſation. The inſolence of his attempt to banter Mead we may imagine was treated with contempt, as the work deſcribed has not been handed down to us; and few tracts are permitted to be ſcarce for any other reaſon than becauſe they are worthleſs.

How lord Peterborough happened to become his patron, &c. may be accounted for without any degree of credit to either party. His lordſhip, as lord Orrery obſerves, "in his private life and conduct, differed "from moſt men;" and, having often capricious diſputes with the court, was ſure to favour thoſe who, like SAINT-ANDRE, had been diſmiſſed from its ſervice. Our hero's muſical talents indeed, if they were ſuch as they have been repreſented, might procure him acceſs to his lordſhip, and many other noble adepts in the ſublime and uſeful ſcience of Harmony. The lovers of a tune urge no ſevere inquiries concerning the heart of a fidler. If he be a mercenary, while he teaches female pupils, he is watched; and if he perform in concerts, he is paid. If above pecuniary gratifications, he is rewarded with hyperbolical compliments. Articulate for inarticulate ſounds are ample retribution.

That he died poor, for ſuch was really the caſe, ſhould excite no aſtoniſhment. His fortune, like his good qualities, was chiefly in ſuppoſition. Much of his wealth he had expended on buildings, which he never long inhabited, and afterwards ſold to diſadvantage. His firſt eſſays in architecture were made at Chepſtow on the Severn, an eſtate purchaſed by lady Betty Molyneux, immediately after the death of her huſband.

husband. In short, our hero was a fugitive inhabitant of several counties, and never settled till he reached Southampton; for in no other place did he meet with that proportion of flattery, which was needful to his happiness, if not to his existence. About a mile from this place he erected the whimsical baby-house, dignified by him with the title of Belle-vue, a receptacle every way inconvenient for the purposes of a family. Being once asked if this were not a very singular mansion, "Singular," replied he, "by G—— I hope it is, "or I would pull it down immediately. I would have "you to know, Sir, that it is constructed upon the "true principles of anatomy." The attempt to apply anatomical principles to the arrangement of passages, doors, and windows, is too glaring an absurdity to need animadversion, or to render it necessary for me to deny in form, that he could ever be "admired for his know-"ledge in architecture," except by such as knew not wherein its excellencies consist. He had, however, another dwelling within the walls of the town already mentioned. Here he pretended, that his upper apartments were crowded with rarities, which he only wanted space to exhibit; but, alas! after his decease, Mr. Christie's auction-room bore abundant witness to the frivolity of his collections.

That SAINT-ANDRE expired without signs of terrour, is but a doubtful proof of his innocence. Being at best a free thinker, he might regard death as annihilation, might have been insensible to its immediate approaches, or have encountered it with a constitutional firmness, that was rather the gift of nature, than the result of conscience undisturbed. He who is become indifferent to the value of reputation, will not easily be inclined to suppose, that a want of the virtues on which it is founded will be punished in a future state. Vide "Anecdotes of Hogarth, by Nichols," &c.

SALMON (William)

A celebrated Empiric,

Who practiſed phyſic with various ſucceſs for a long courſe of years. He publiſhed a conſiderable number of medical books, the chief of which is his "Complete Phyſician, or Druggiſt's Shop opened," a thick octavo of 1207 pages. "A large Herbal," folio. His "Polygraphice" has ſold better than all the reſt of his works; the tenth edition of it is dated Lond. 1701. He flouriſhed in 1685.

SANCHES (Antonio Nunes Ribeiro)

A learned Phyſician, born March 7, 1669, at Penna-Macor, in Portugal.

His father, who was an opulent merchant, and intended him for the bar, gave him a liberal education; but, being diſpleaſed at finding him at the age of eighteen obſtinately bent on the profeſſion of phyſic, withdrew his protection, and he was indebted to Dr. Nunes Ribeiro, his mother's brother, who was a phyſician of conſiderable repute at Liſbon, for the means of proſecuting his medical ſtudies, which he did firſt at Coimbra, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he took the degree of M D. in 1724, and the year following, procured the appointment of phyſician to the town of Benevante in Portugal, for which, as is the cuſtom of that country, he had a ſmall penſion.

His ſtay at this place, however, was but ſhort. He was deſirous of ſeeing more of the world, and of improving himſelf in his profeſſion. With this view he came and paſſed two years in London, and had even an intention of fixing there; but a bad ſtate of health, which he attributed to the climate, induced him to return to the continent. Soon after, we find

him

him profecuting his medical ſtudies at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave; and it will be a ſufficient proof of his diligence and merit to obſerve, that in 1731, when the empreſs of Ruſſia (Anne) requeſted Boerhaave to recommend to her three phyſicians, the profeſſor immediately fixed upon Dr. SANCHES to be one of the number.

Juſt as he was ſetting out for Ruſſia, he was informed, that his father was lately dead; and that his mother, in an unſucceſsful law-ſuit with the Portugueſe admiralty, had loſt the greater part of her fortune. He immediately aſſigned over his own little claims and expectations in Portugal, for her ſupport. Soon after his arrival at St. Peterſburg, Dr. Bidloo, ſon of the famous phyſician of that name, who was at that time firſt phyſician to the empreſs, gave him an appointment in the hoſpital at Moſcow, where he remained till 1734, when he was employed as phyſician to the army; in which capacity he was preſent at the ſiege of Aſoph, where he was attacked with a dangerous fever, and, when he began to recover, found himſelf in a tent, abandoned by his attendants, and plundered of his papers and effects.

In 1740, he was appointed one of the phyſicians to the court; and conſulted by the empreſs, who had for eight years been labouring under a diſeaſe, the cauſe of which had never been ſatisfactorily aſcertained. Dr. SANCHES, in a converſation with the prime miniſter, gave it as his opinion, that the complaint originated from a ſtone in one of the kidneys, and admitted only of palliation. At the end of ſix months the empreſs died, and the truth of his opinion was confirmed by diſſection. Soon after the death of the empreſs, Dr. SANCHES was advanced by the regent to the office of firſt phyſician; but the revolution of 1742,

which

which placed Elizabeth Petrowna on the throne, deprived him of all his appointments. Hardly a day paſſed, that he did not hear of ſome of his friends periſhing on the ſcaffold; and it was not without much difficulty, that he obtained leave to retire from Ruſſia. His library, which had coſt him 1200 pounds ſterling, he diſpoſed of to the academy of St. Peterſburg, of which he was an honorary member, and in return they agreed to give him a penſion of forty pounds per annum. During his reſidence in Ruſſia, he had availed himſelf of his ſituation at court, to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with the jeſuits in China; who, in return for books of aſtronomy and other preſents, ſent him ſeeds or plants, together with other articles of natural hiſtory. It was from Dr. SANCHES, that the late Mr. Peter Collinſon firſt received the ſeeds of the true rhubarb, but the plants were deſtroyed by ſome accident; and it was not till ſeveral years afterwards, that rhubarb was cultivated with ſucceſs in this country, from ſeeds ſent over by the late Dr. Mounſey.

In 1747, he went to reſide at Paris, where he remained till his death. He enjoyed the friendſhip of the moſt celebrated phyſicians and philoſophers of that capital, and at the inſtitution of a royal medical ſociety, he was choſen a foreign aſſociate. He was likewiſe a member of the royal academy of Liſbon, to the eſtabliſhment of which his advice had probably contributed, as he drew up, at the deſire of the court of Portugal, ſeveral memorials on the plans neceſſary to be adopted for the encouragement of ſcience. Some of theſe papers, relative to the eſtabliſhment of an univerſity, were printed during his life-time in Portugueſe, and the reſt were found among his manuſcripts. His ſervices in Ruſſia remained for ſixteen years unnoticed; but, when the preſent empreſs aſcended the throne,

Dr.

Dr. SANCHES was not forgotten. He had attended her in a dangerous illneſs when ſhe was very young, and ſhe now rewarded him with a penſion of a thouſand roubles, which was punctually paid till his death. He likewiſe received a penſion from the court of Portugal, and another from prince Gallitzin. A great part of this income he employed in acts of benevolence. Of the liberality with which he adminiſtered to the wants of his relations and friends, ſeveral ſtriking inſtances, which our limits will not permit us to inſert, have been related by Mr. de Magellan.

He was naturally of an infirm habit of body, and during the laſt thirty years of his life, frequently voided ſmall ſtones with his urine. The diſpoſition to this diſeaſe increaſed as he advanced in years, and for a conſiderable time before his death he was confined to his apartments. The laſt viſit he made was in 1782, to the grand duke of Ruſſia, who was then at Paris. In September 1783, he perceived that his end was approaching, and he died on the 14th of October following. His library, which was conſiderable, he bequeathed to his brother, Dr. Marcello Sanches, who was likewiſe a pupil of Boerhaave, and who reſided at Naples. His manuſcripts, among which, beſide a conſiderable number of papers on medical ſubjects, are letters written by him to Boerhaave, Van Swieten, Gaubius, Haller, Werlhof, Pringle, Fothergill, and other learned men, are in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Andry. His printed works on the origin of the venereal diſeaſe, and other ſubjects, are well known to medical readers; but his knowledge, it ſeems, was not confined to his own profeſſion, he poſſeſſed a fund of general learning, and is ſaid to have been profoundly verſed in politics. Vide the "London Medical Journal," &c.

SANCTORIUS, or SANTORIUS,

A very ingenious Phyſician, who flouriſhed in the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century, and was Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Padua.

Being convinced, after a long and exact ſtudy of nature, that health and ſickneſs depend in a great meaſure upon the ſtate and manner of inſenſible perſpiration through the pores of the body, he began a courſe of experiments upon it. For this purpoſe, he contrived a kind of ſtatical chair; by means of which, after eſtimating the aliments he took in, and the ſenſible ſecretions and diſcharges, he was enabled to determine, with wonderful exactneſs, the weight or quantity of inſenſible perſpiration, as well as what kind of eatables and drinkables increaſed or diminiſhed it. On theſe experiments he erected a fine and curious ſyſtem, which has been prodigiouſly admired and applauded by all the profeſſors of the art. It came out firſt at Venice in 1614, under the title of "Ars de Statica Medicina," comprehended in ſeven ſections of aphoriſms; and was often reprinted at different places, with corrections and additions by the author. It was tranſlated into French, and publiſhed at Paris in 1722; and we had next an Engliſh verſion of it, with large explanations, by Dr. Quincy; to the third edition of which, in 1723, and perhaps to the former, is added, "Dr. James Keil's Medicina Statica Britannica, with comparative Remarks and Explanations;" as alſo, "Phyſico-Medical Eſſays on Agues, Fevers, an elaſtic Fibre, the Gout, the Leproſy, King's Evil, and Venereal Diſeaſe, by Dr. Quincy."

Sanctorius publiſhed other works; as "Methodi Vitandorum Errorum omnium, qui in Arte Medicâ contingunt, Libri quindecim. 1602." "Commentaria

mentaria in primam Sectionem Aphoriſmorum Hippocratis, 1609." "Commentaria in Artem Medicinalem Galeni, 1612." "Commentaria in primam Fen primi Libri Canonis Avicennæ, 1625." "De Lithotomia, ſeu Calculi Veſicæ Sectione, Conſultatio, 1638;" all which works ſhew the great abilities and learning of their author, and raiſed his character to the higheſt among thoſe of his own profeſſion; and as they had been ſeparately printed at Venice, they were collected in 1660, and printed there together in 4 vols. 4to.

We are not able to aſcertain the dates of SANCTORIUS's birth or death. Vanderlinden, who has furniſhed us with a catalogue of his works, ſays nothing of either; and has recorded no particulars of his life.

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR)

Was deſcended from the princes of Verona, if we may believe what his ſon Joſeph aſſerts in his epiſtle to Janus Douſa, "De Vetuſtate Gentis Scaligeranæ;" though this is not generally credited, but ſuppoſed to have been a puff of the Gens Scaligerana, meaning Julius and Joſeph, who were as remarkable for exceſſive vanity, as they were for great parts, and ſtill greater learning.

JULIUS was the ſon of Benedict Scaliger, who commanded for ſeventeen years the troops of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and was born at Ripa, a caſtle in the territory of Verona, in 1484. He learned the firſt elements of the Latin in his own country, having for his preceptor John Jocundus of Verona; and at twelve, was preſented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He ſerved that emperor ſeventeen years, and gave proofs of his valour and dexterity in ſeveral expeditions, in which he

attended his maſter. He was at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, in which he loſt his father, and brother Titus; he conveyed their bodies to Ferrara, where his mother reſided, who ſome time after died with grief.

His father dying in narrow circumſtances, he ſoon found himſelf in great neceſſity; upon which he reſolved to enter into the Franciſcan order. For this purpoſe he went to Bologna, where he applied himſelf vigorouſly to ſtudy, eſpecially to logic and Scotus's divinity; but changing his mind with regard to becoming a monk, he took arms again, and ſerved ſome time in Piedmont. A phyſician, whom he knew at Turin, perſuaded him to ſtudy phyſic; and accordingly he proſecuted it at his leiſure hours, while he was in the army; he likewiſe learned the Greek language, of which till then he had been totally ignorant. At laſt the pains of the gout determined him, at forty years of age, to abandon a military life, and to devote himſelf entirely to the profeſſion of phyſic. He had indeed already acquired uncommon ſkill in it, ſo that the biſhop of Agen, being indiſpoſed, and apprehending ſome neceſſity for a phyſician in his journey to his dioceſe, beſought SCALIGER to attend him. SCALIGER conſented, upon condition that he ſhould not ſtay at Agen above eight days; this great man, however, fell in love with a girl of thirteen; and becauſe her parents would not conſent to his having her, on account of her youth, ſtayed at Agen in order to marry her, which he accompliſhed three years after, in 1529; lived with her twenty-nine years, and had fifteen children by her, ſeven of whom ſurvived him. She was a lady of good family.

It was after his ſettlement at Agen, that he began to apply himſelf ſeriouſly to his ſtudies. He learned the French tongue at his firſt coming, which he ſpoke perfectly

fectly well in three months, and then made himſelf maſter of the Gaſcon, Italian, Spaniſh, German, Hungarian, and Sclavonian. The chief object of his purſuits was learning. The practice of phyſic was what he ſupported himſelf by. It is probable, that he had taken a doctor's degree at Padua; for the letters of naturalization, which were granted him by Francis the firſt, in 1528, gave him this title; though they ſay nothing, as ſome have obſerved, of his deſcent from the princes of Verona, which it is probable they would have done, had that deſcent been clear. He did not begin to publiſh any of his works until he was forty-ſeven; but he ſoon repaired the time he had loſt, and ſhortly gained great applauſe in the republic of letters. Study, and the writing of books, employed him till his death, which was occaſioned by a retention of urine, and happened in 1558. His epitaph was,

"Julii Cæsaris Scaligeri quod fuit."

His ſon Joſeph has deſcribed him as a man with many excellent qualities both of body and mind; tall, well made, of a noble and venerable air, and very ſtrong and active even to old age; of amazing ſagacity, inſomuch that he could divine the natures and manners of men from their countenances. He was a man of ſuch unbounded charity, that his houſe was an hoſpital to the indigent and diſtreſſed. Theſe good qualities, however, which his ſon attributes to him, were greatly tarniſhed by ſome which were not ſo good, and yet notorious to all the world. The moſt inſupportable pride and vanity, with a criticiſing and petulant humour, which made him throw out the moſt outrageous and injurious language againſt all who did not think as he thought, or adore his productions as he adored them. His treatment of Eraſmus was inex-

cuſable. This great man, in a piece entitled, "Ciceronianus, ſive de optimo Dicendi Genere," had ridiculed, with irreſiſtible force of wit and reaſon, certain of the learned in Italy, who would allow no expreſſions to be pure Latinity, but what were to be found in Cicero; and had even gone ſo far as to criticiſe the ſtyle of the Roman orator, for whom, nevertheleſs, he had the moſt profound veneration. This provoked SCALIGER, whoſe zeal for Cicero put him upon publiſhing two orations in his defence, in which he loaded Eraſmus with all the contumely and reproachful language, that ill-mannered ſpleen and paſſion could ſuggeſt. He made, however, ſome atonement, by repenting of what he had done; for, upon the death of Eraſmus, which happened while the ſecond edition was printing, in 1536, SCALIGER wrote a poem, wherein he expreſſed great grief at his dying before they were reconciled, and ſhewed a willingneſs to acknowledge his great virtues and merit.

SCALIGER, with all his faults, was a very uncommon man; and if in his literary productions great numbers of errors have expoſed him to criticiſm and correction, it muſt be remembered, that he did not apply ſeriouſly to ſtudy till he was more than forty. His principal works are as follow: "Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate." "De Cauſis Linguæ Latinæ." "Poetices Libri Septem." "Poemata." "Epiſtolæ," and "Commentaries upon ſeveral ancient Authors. Theophraſtus, Ariſtotle, and Hippocrates," or rather upon ſome works of theſe authors. Vide "Niceron, Hommes illuſtres," tom. xxiii. "De Vetuſtate Gentis SCALIGERANÆ," &c.

SCARBOROUGH (Sir Charles)

An eminent Phyſician of diſtinguiſhed Skill in the Mathematics, born about the Year 1616.

After a proper foundation at ſchool, he was admitted, in 1632, of Caius college, Cambridge; where, having taken the firſt degree in arts in 1636, he was choſen into a fellowſhip, and commencing A.M. in 1639, he took pupils. In the mean time, being deſigned for the profeſſion of phyſic, he applied himſelf to all ſuch preparatory ſtudies as are requiſite to that art. With this view, it became neceſſary to acquire a competent knowledge in the mathematics, the proſecution thereof bringing him into the acquaintance of Mr. (afterwards biſhop) Seth Ward, then of Emanuel college, they mutually aſſiſted each other in the ſtudy of this ſcience; and meeting with ſome inſuperable difficulties in Mr. Oughtred's "Clavis Mathematica," they made a joint viſit to the author, then at his living of Aldbury, in Surry. Mr. Oughtred treated them with great politeneſs, being very much pleaſed to ſee ſuch ingenious young men apply themſelves to thoſe ſtudies, and in a ſhort time fully reſolved all their queſtions. They returned to Cambridge complete maſters of that excellent treatiſe, and were the firſt that read lectures upon it there.

In the enſuing civil wars, Mr. Scarorough became likewiſe a joint ſufferer with his brother ſtudent for the royal cauſe, being ejected from his fellowſhip at Caius. Upon this reverſe of fortune he withdrew to Oxford, and entering himſelf of Merton college, was incorporated A.M. of that univerſity, June 23, 1646. The celebrated Dr. William Harvey was then warden of that college, and being employed in writing his treatiſe,

" De Generatione Animalium," gladly accepted the aſſiſtance of our author, who likewiſe became acquainted with Sir Chriſtopher Wren, then a gentleman commoner of Wadham college, and engaged him to tranſlate " Oughtred's Geometrical Dialling" into Latin, which came out in 1649. Our phyſician, upon leaving Oxford, took the degree of M.D. ſettled in the metropolis, and practiſing his profeſſion with great reputation, he was made a fellow of the college of phyſicians, where he was particularly reſpected as a perſon of uncommon talents; and, in 1658, by the ſpecial appointment of the preſident, he introduced, with an elegant Latin ſpeech, the marquis of Dorcheſter for his admiſſion into the college that year. In the mean time, Dr. SCARBOROUGH had begun to read his highly celebrated anatomical lectures at Surgeon's-hall, which he continued for ſixteen or ſeventeen years, and was the firſt who introduced geometrical and mechanical reaſonings upon the muſcles.

Such extraordinary merit did not eſcape the notice of king Charles II, who conferred on him, Auguſt 15, 1669, the honour of knighthood, and appointed him his principal phyſician. He was retained in the ſame honourable occupation by his majeſty's brother, both before and after his acceſſion to the throne, and continued in that ſtation to ſerve king William. He was alſo phyſician to the Tower of London, and held this place till his death, which happened in the latter end of king William's, or the beginning of queen Anne's reign.

Dr. SCARBOROUGH was a married man, and left a ſon of his own name, who was created D.C.L. at Oxford, Aug. 25, 1702; and in 1705, printed in folio, from his father's manuſcript, " An Engliſh Tranſlation of Euclid's Elements, with excellent explanatory Notes." Sir Charles

Charles alſo wrote "A Treatiſe upon Trigonometry;" "A Compendium of Lily's Grammar;" beſide "An Elegy upon Mr. Abraham Cowley." Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. vii, p. 160, &c.

SECURIS (JOHN)
A Native of Wiltſhire,

Studied with great reputation in New College, Oxford, in the reign of Edward VIth. Thence he went to Paris, where he diligently purſued aſtronomical and medical ſtudies; the latter under the celebrated profeſſor Silvius. On his return he ſettled at Saliſbury, and was much reſorted to for his ſkill in the practice of phyſic.

HE publiſhed annual pieces, which he called "Prognoſticons," and which appear to have been a kind of almanac, accompanied with aſtronomical predictions and medical precepts. Anthony Wood had ſeen two of them for the years 1579 and 1580. To the latter was added, "A Compendium, or brief Inſtructions how to keep a moderate Diet."

He was alſo the author of "A Detection and Querimony of the daily Enormities and Abuſes committed in Phyſic, concerning the three Parts thereof," Lond. 1566. This is a little treatiſe, written with learning and plauſibility, on the often repeated complaint of the intruſion of irregularly educated perſons into the practice of phyſic, and the preſumption of ſurgeons and apothecaries in taking upon them to act the part of the phyſician. A peroration in verſe, addreſſed to the two univerſities, is ſubjoined. This work of SECURIS was thought to have ſo much merit, that it was reprinted in 1662, and publiſhed together with Recorde's "Judicial of Urines." The author is not named in the title-page, but is called "A Doctor of Phyſick

Phyſick in Queen Elizabeth's Days." In this piece is a reference to one he had printed about the year 1554, with this ſingular title, "A great Galley lately come into England out of Terra Nova, laden with Phyſicians, Surgeons, and Pothecaries." Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 153, &c.

SENNERTUS (DANIEL)
An eminent Phyſician of Germany,

Was born at Breſlaw, where his father was a ſhoemaker, in 1572. He was ſent to the univerſity of Wittemberg in 1593, and there made great progreſs in philoſophy and phyſic. He viſited the univerſities of Leipſic, Jena, and Francfort upon the Oder, and afterwards went to Berlin in 1601, to learn the practice of phyſic. He did not ſtay long there, but returned to Wittemberg the ſame year; where alſo he was promoted to the degree of doctor in phyſic, and ſoon after to a profeſſorſhip in the ſame faculty. He was the firſt who introduced the ſtudy of chemiſtry into that univerſity.

He gained great reputation by his writings and his practice; patients came to him from all parts of the globe, and he refuſed his aſſiſtance to nobody. He took what was offered him for his trouble, but demanded nothing, and even returned to the poor what they gave him. The plague was ſeven times at Wittemberg, while he was profeſſor there, but he never retired, nor was ever known to refuſe viſiting the pooreſt ſick; and the elector of Saxony, whom he had cured of a dangerous illneſs in 1626, though he had appointed him one of his phyſicians in ordinary, yet gave him leave to continue at Wittemberg. He married three times, had ſeven children by his firſt wife, and not any by the other

other two. He died of the plague at Wittemburg, July 21, 1637.

The liberty he took of contradicting the ancients raiſed him, as was natural, many adverſaries; but nothing was worſe received than the notion which he advanced concerning the origin of ſouls. He was not ſatisfied with the opinion of thoſe, who ſaid, that there is a celeſtial intelligence appointed to preſide over the formation of ſouls, which makes uſe of ſeed only as an inſtrument; or of thoſe who aſcribe a plaſtic virtue to it; he thought and advanced, that the ſoul is in the ſeed before the organization; and that this is what forms the wonderful machine which we call a living body. He was accuſed of blaſphemy and impiety, on pretence of having taught, that the ſouls of beaſts are not material; for this was affirmed to be the ſame thing with teaching, that they are as immortal as the ſoul of man. He rejected this conſequence, and ſeems to have drawn himſelf out of the ſcrape he was got into as well as he could; reflecting, probably, that his adverſaries had ſometimes recourſe to other weapons than thoſe of ſound reaſon and argument.

His works are very numerous, and have often been printed in France and Italy. The laſt edition is that of Lyons, 1676, in ſix volumes folio; to which his life is prefixed. Vide "Lindenius Renovatus, Nuremb." 1668. "Bayle's Dict." &c.

SERAPION (JOHN OF)

An Arabian Phyſician, who flouriſhed, according to Prieſtley, A. D. 890.

Rhazis, in his "Continens," often mentions him; and Hali finds fault with him for not being ſo full on the ſmall-pox as he might have been. The firſt edition of his works was printed at Venice in folio, 1497, and

and reprinted in the ſame ſize in 1550. Many have confounded him with Serapion of Alexandria, another medical author, who lived above 800 years before his time.

SERENUS (Sammonicus)

An eminent Phyſician, who lived in the Reign of the Emperor Caracalla.

He was preceptor to the younger Gordian, and was author of various tracts on ſubjects of natural hiſtory. Of theſe only one is come down to us, namely, a poem on medicine, which is to be found in the "Corpus Poetarum," by Maittaire. Serenus was put to death by order of Caracalla. At his death he left a library containing no leſs than 6,200 volumes.

SEWELL (Dr. George)

An Engliſh Poet and Phyſician,

Is better known as an elegant writer, than in his own profeſſion. He was born at Windſor, where his father was treaſurer and chapter-clerk of the college; received his education at Eton ſchool, and at Peterhouſe, Cambridge; where having taken the degree of M. B. he went to Leyden to ſtudy under Boerhaave, and on his return practiſed phyſic in the metropolis with reputation.

In the latter part of life he retired to Hampſtead, where he purſued his profeſſion with ſome degree of ſucceſs, till three other phyſicians came to ſettle at the ſame place, when his practice ſo far declined as to yield him very little advantage. He kept no houſe, but was a boarder. He was much eſteemed, and ſo frequently invited to the tables of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that he had ſeldom occaſion to dine at home. He died Feb. 8, 1726; and was ſuppoſed

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to be very indigent at the time of his death, as he was interred on the 12th of the ſame month in the meaneſt manner, his coffin being little better than thoſe allotted by the pariſh to the poor, who are buried from the workhouſe; neither did a ſingle friend or relation attend him to the grave. No memorial was placed over his remains; but they lie juſt under a hollow tree, which formed a part of a hedge-row that was once the boundary of the church-yard.

He was greatly eſteemed for his amiable diſpoſition; and is repreſented by ſome writers, as a tory in his political principles; but of this there is no other proof given, than his writing ſome pamphlets againſt biſhop Burnet. It is certain, that a true ſpirit of liberty breathes in many of his works; and he expreſſes, on many occaſions, a warm attachment to the Hanover ſucceſſion. Beſide ſeven controverſial pamphlets, he wrote, 1. "The Life of John Philips." 2. "A Vindication of the Engliſh Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addiſon, 1716." 3. "Sir Walter Raleigh, a Tragedy, acted at Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 1719;" and part of another play intended to be called "Richard the Firſt," the fragments of which were publiſhed in 1718, with "Two moral Eſſays on the Government of the Thoughts, and on Death;" and a collection of "Several Poems publiſhed in his Life-time." Dr. SEWELL was an occaſional aſſiſtant to Harriſon in the fifth volume of "The Tatler;" was a principal writer in the ninth volume of "The Spectator; and publiſhed a tranſlation of "Ovid's Metamorphoſes," in oppoſition to the edition of Garth. Jacob and Cibber have enumerated a conſiderable number of his ſingle poems; and in the "Collection," from which we tranſcribe, are ſome valuable ones unnoticed by theſe writers.—Vide Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," vol. vii, p. 133, &c.

SEXTUS

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS,

An ancient Greek Author, and acute Defender of the Pyrrhonian or ſceptical Philoſophy,

Was a phyſician, and ſeems to have flouriſhed under the reign of Commodus, or perhaps a little later. He was, contrary to what has uſually been imagined, a different perſon from Sextus, a ſtoic philoſopher of Chæronea, and nephew of Plutarch; and this is all we are able to ſay of him; for no particular circumſtances of his life are recorded.

Of a great many that have periſhed, two works of his are ſtill extant: three books of "Pyrrhonian Inſtitutions;" and ten books againſt the "Mathematici," by whom he means all kind of dogmatiſts. Henry Stephens firſt made and then printed, in 1592, 8vo, a Latin verſion from the Greek of the former of theſe works; and a verſion of the latter, by Hervetus, had been printed by Plantin in 1569. Both theſe verſions were printed again with the Greek, which firſt appeared at Geneva, in 1621, folio. He is a writer of great parts and learning, and very well qualified for the notable paradox he had undertaken to maintain; namely, that "there is no ſuch thing as truth:" for although he will never convince men by ſolid argument, yet he may poſſibly ſilence ſome by his ſubtilty. The beſt edition of this author is that of John Albert Fabricius, in Greek and Latin, printed at Leipſic, in 1718, folio. Vide "Fabricii Bibl. Græc." Lib. 4, c. 18, &c.

SIBTHORPE (John) M.D. F.R.S.

And Regius Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Oxford.

He was indefatigable in his reſearches after new and rare plants, and travelled twice into Turkey and

 Greece

Greece to collect them. The fatigues he underwent in his laſt tour entirely deſtroyed his conſtitution, and he fell a victim to his favourite ſtudy. He took the degree of B. A. June 28, 1780, of A. M. Dec. 8, 1783, and of D. M. Jan. 20, 1784.

Some years ago the univerſity appointed him a travelling fellow on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation, and in that capacity he viſited a great part of the European continent. At Gottingen his abilities were held in ſuch eſtimation, that he was honoured with a degree in phyſic by that univerſity. In 1794, he publiſhed a "Flora Oxonienſis," and has left an eſtate of 300l. per annum to the univerſity, in truſt, to defray the expences attending the publication of a "Flora Græca," taken from ſpecimens in his own valuable collection. His excellent collection of plants and books he bequeathed to the botanical library of the univerſity. Dr. Sibthorpe died at his lodgings in Bath, on the 7th of February, 1796. Vide "The Gentleman's Magazine," for the year 1796, p. 172, &c.

SLOANE (Sir Hans)

Baronet, an eminent Phyſician and Naturaliſt,

Was born at Killileagh in the north of Ireland, in 1660, of Scottiſh extraction. The very firſt bent of his genius diſcovered itſelf towards the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He choſe phyſic for his profeſſion; and, in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the ſeveral branches of it, repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy, botany, and chemiſtry. His turn to natural hiſtory introduced him to the acquaintance of Boyle and Ray, which he carefully cultivated, by communicating to them every curious or uſeful obſervation

obſervation which he made. Having ſpent four years in London, he went to Paris; and here attended the hoſpitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort the botaniſt, of Du Verney the anatomiſt, and other eminent maſters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Tournefort, he went to Montpellier, and was introduced by Mr. Chirac, then chancellor and profeſſor of that univerſity, to all the learned men of the province, but particularly to Mr. Magnol, who made him acquainted with the ſpontaneous productions of nature in that climate, and taught him to claſs them in their proper order. He ſpent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the ſame view. In 1684, he returned to London, with an intent to ſettle and follow his profeſſion.

He immediately tranſmitted to Mr. Ray a great variety of plants and ſeeds, which Ray has deſcribed, with proper acknowledgments, in his "Hiſtoria Plantarum." About this time he became acquainted with Sydenham, who took him into his houſe, and recommended him in the warmeſt manner to practice; and ſhortly he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety, and of the college of phyſicians. But a proſpect of making new diſcoveries in natural productions induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of phyſician to Chriſtopher duke of Albemarle, then governor of that iſland. His whole ſtay at Jamaica was ſcarce fifteen months; yet he brought together ſuch a variety of plants, as greatly ſurpriſed Mr. Ray, not thinking there had been ſo many to be found in both the Indies.

He now applied himſelf cloſely to his profeſſion, and became ſo eminent, that he was choſen phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital on the firſt vacancy. What is ſingular, he applied the money he received from his appoint-

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ment to the relief of poor objects in the hoſpital, being unwilling to enrich himſelf by the gains he made there. He was choſen ſecretary to the royal ſociety in 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the "Philoſophical Tranſactions;" which had been omitted for ſome time. He continued to be editor of them, till 1712; and the volumes, which were publiſhed in this period, contain many pieces written by himſelf. As he had from his earlieſt days a ſtrong appetite for natural knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarities, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature. But this received a great augmentation by a bequeſt of William Courten, Eſq. a gentleman who had employed all his time, and the greater part of his fortune, in collecting curioſities.

The ſenſe which the public entertained of his merit, is evidently ſhewn by the following honours conferred upon him. He was created a baronet by George I. and choſen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, preſident of the college of phyſicians, and preſident of the royal ſociety on the death of Sir Iſaac Newton. Having faithfully diſcharged the reſpective duties of the places he enjoyed, and anſwered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, he retired, at the age of eighty, to Chelſea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-ſpent life. Here he continued to receive the viſits of people of diſtinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refuſed to the poor, who came to conſult him concerning their health. At ſixteen, he had been ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always more or leſs ſubject to it; yet by his ſobriety, moderation, and an occaſional uſe of the bark, he protracted

life far beyond the common meaſure of humanity, without even feeling the infirmities of old age.

After a ſhort illneſs of three days, he died on the 11th of January, 1752, in his 91ſt year. In his perſon he was tall and well proportioned; in his manners eaſy and engaging; and in his converſation ſprightly and agreeable. He was every way a liberal benefactor to the poor. He was a governor of almoſt every hoſpital about London; to each he gave a hundred pounds in his life-time, and, at his death, a ſum more conſiderable. He laid the plan of a diſpenſary, where the poor might be furniſhed with proper medicines at prime coſt; which, with the aſſiſtance of the college of phyſicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the company of the apothecaries the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelſea; in the centre of which a marble ſtatue of him is erected, admirably executed by Ryſbrach, and the likeneſs ſtriking. He did all he could to forward the eſtabliſhment of the colony in Georgia in 1732, of the Foundling Hoſpital in 1739, and formed the plan for the bringing up the children. He was the firſt in England who introduced into general practice the uſe of the bark, not only in fevers but in a variety of other diſtempers, particularly in nervous diſorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His cabinet of curioſities, which he had taken ſo much pains to collect, he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the ſum of 20,000l. ſhould be paid to his family; which ſum, though large, was not near half the original coſt, and ſcarely more than the intrinſic value of the gold and ſilver medals, the ores and precious ſtones, that were found in it. Beſide theſe there was a library, conſiſting of more than fifty thouſand volumes; 347 of which were illuſtrated with cuts, finely engraven,

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and coloured from nature; 3,566 manuſcripts, and an infinite number of rare and curious books.

He publiſhed the "Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica," in 2 vols. folio; the firſt in 1707, the ſecond in 1725. This elaborate work, ſays Dr. Freind in his "Hiſtory of Phyſic," greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the "Materia Medica."—Vide "Biographia Britannica," &c.

SMELLIE (WILLIAM) M. D.

A celebrated Practitioner and Teacher of Midwifery,

Died in the year 1763, at an advanced age, at Lanerk in Scotland, whither he had retired a few years before, after a long and ſucceſsful practice of the obſtetrical art, firſt in the country, and afterwards in London. He was principally celebrated as a teacher, having inſtructed, as he informs us in his "Practice," nearly a thouſand pupils, who aſſiſted, while attending his lectures, eleven hundred and fifty poor women. The women were ſupported by a ſubſcription among the pupils during their lying-in.

DR. SMELLIE was the firſt writer who conſidered the ſhape and ſize of the female pelvis as adapted to the head of the fœtus. From comparing them together, aſſiſted by obſervation in practice, he demonſtrated that in a natural labour, the vertex, or crown of the head, firſt enters the brim of the pelvis, one ear of the child being turned towards the pubes, the other to the ſacrum; but that when the head has paſſed through that ſtrait, it makes half a turn, which brings the forehead into the hollow of the ſacrum, where the vertex riſing, opens the os externum. An opinion had prevailed from the time of Hippocrates, that the fœtus is placed in the uterus in a ſitting poſture, and hat about the eighth month, or, as ſome authors

taught, at the commencement of labour, the head is forced down by the contractions of the uterus. But SMELLIE obſerving, that, at whatever period the fœtus was excluded, it generally came head firſt, he was induced to conſider that as the natural poſition of it in utero. This opinion has been confirmed by later writers, particularly by Dr. Hunter, who had ſeveral opportunities of diſſecting women that died undelivered, at different periods of their pregnancy. SMELLIE has ſeveral ingenious obſervations on touching, on the gradual developement of the cervix uteri, and of the aſcent or riſing of the fundus in the abdomen. The dilatation of the cervix uteri, he obſerves, does not begin until near the end of the fourth month of pregnancy, whence it becomes gradually ſhortened, and at the end of the ninth month completely obliterated. From attending to this obſervation, the practitioner is enabled to diſtinguiſh between real and ſpurious pains, which is frequently of the greateſt importance in practice, as we are thence inſtructed, that pains occurring while any part of the cervix uteri remains undilated, however nearly they may reſemble labour, ſhould, if poſſible, be quieted; the term of geſtation not being completed.

The improvement he made in the forceps for the uſe of midwifery, ſuppoſed to have been invented by the Chamberlens, is well known. His joint is now univerſally adopted; and though ſome alterations have been ſince ſuggeſted by a few practitioners in the form of the blades, they have obtained little credit with the public. The forceps recommended by SMELLIE are found to be eaſier in their application, and more generally uſeful, than any other form that has been propoſed. For the manual or preſent mode of uſing them we are indebted to him alone. Before his time, the

the blades were applied at random, or where there appeared to be moſt room. He firſt ſhewed the neceſſity of applying one of the blades over each of the ears of the child, by which means they take a firmer hold of the head, and are leſs liable to ſlip; and inſtead of drawing ſtraight down, he adviſed to move the inſtrument from blade to blade, and when the head of the child preſents wrongly, to turn it gradually until the forehead ſinks into the hollow of the ſacrum. He aboliſhed many ſuperſtitious notions and erroneous cuſtoms, that prevailed in the management of women in labour, and of the children; and he had the ſatisfaction to ſee the greater part of his maxims adopted, not only in this iſland, but by the moſt reſpectable practitioners in the greateſt part of Europe,

In the year 1752 he publiſhed his lectures, having ſpent, as he ſays, ſix years in digeſting and improving them, under the title of "A Treatiſe on Midwifery," in one vol. 8vo. This was followed in the year 1754 by a volume of caſes, intended to illuſtrate the method of practice recommended in the treatiſe. Theſe were very ſoon tranſlated into French, by M. Preville, the firſt volume in the year 1754, the ſecond the ſubſequent year; who aſſigns as a motive for the undertaking, the high character the author enjoyed on the Continent. SMELLIE mentions in the preface to his volume of caſes, his intention of publiſhing a ſecond volume, to contain a collection of caſes in præternatural labours, which would complete his plan; but the volume did not appear until about five years after his death, namely, in the year 1768. This, with the two former volumes, we may venture to pronounce a complete ſyſtem of midwifery. It was the fruit of forty years experience, enriched with an incredible variety of practice, and contains directions and rules of conduct to be obſerved in every caſe that can poſſibly oc-

cur in the exerciſe of the obſtetric art; rules that have not been deduced from the theory of a heated imagination, but founded on ſolid obſervation, confirmed by mature reflection, and reiterated experience.

In the year 1754, this author publiſhed a ſet of anatomical tables with explanations, and an abridgement of his Practice of Midwifery, with a view to illuſtrate ſtill further his treatiſe on that ſubject. The plates are 36 in number, large folio. The figures are of the ſize of nature, and principally taken from ſubjects prepared for the purpoſe. Twenty-five of them were drawn and engraved by M. Rymſdyke. In forming the remaining eleven, the doctor acknowledges he received conſiderable aſſiſtance from the late profeſſor Camper. Only eighty impreſſions, we have been lately informed by Dr. Hamilton, junior, of Edinburgh, were taken from theſe plates. In this we preſume there muſt be an errour, as the work is now to be had for 2l. 12s. 6d. The plates were lately ſold, we are told by the ſame authority, for the price of old copper; but, on the contrary, we believe they are now in the poſſeſſion of a bookſeller. They are well executed, and fully adequate to the intentions of the author.

Dr. SMELLIE had the fate of almoſt all ingenious men, to excite the indignation of ſome of his contemporaries. The moſt formidable of theſe was Dr. W. Burton, practitioner of midwifery at York, who attacked him with great acrimony. The occaſion ſeems to have been the preference SMELLIE gave to the perforator and crotchet, over the terebra occulta, an inſtrument recommended by Burton for opening the head, and extracting the fœtus, when reduced to the neceſſity of performing that operation; a preference which time has ſanctioned, as the terebra, if we may be indulged in a pun, has been long ſince occult, and is now only found

found in the repoſitories of collectors. Dr. Burton had one opportunity of triumphing over his rival, and made more than ſufficient uſe of it. SMELLIE had unfortunately placed lithopædii ſenonenſis icon, a repreſentation of a petrified ſubſtance, among the authors treating on the ſubject of midwifry, under the name of Lithopædus Senonenſis. It is remarkable, as Burton obſerves, that SMELLIE takes no notice of the rupture of the uterus, an accident which, although by no means common, yet happens ſufficiently often to deſerve being noticed in a complete treatiſe of midwifery *. There are many ingenious obſervations in this work of Burton's, which may be read even at this time with advantage.

Dr. Wm. Douglas, who ſtyled himſelf phyſician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, and man-midwife, addreſſed two letters to Dr. SMELLIE in the year 1748, accuſing him of degrading the profeſſion by teaching midwifery at a very low price, and giving certificates to pupils who had only attended him a few weeks; by which means the number of practitioners was enormouſly multiplied, and many improper perſons admitted. Apothecaries, he ſays, reſorted to the doctor from various parts of the country, and at the end of two or three weeks returned to their ſhops armed with diplomas ſigned by the profeſſor, atteſting their proficiency in the art. Theſe were framed and hung up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of their houſes, and were, without doubt, ſurveyed with veneration by their patients. "In your bills," he ſays †, "you ſet forth, "that you give an univerſal lecture in midwifery for "half-a-guinea, or four lectures for a guinea." In

* A Letter to WM. SMELLIE, M. D. with Critical Remarks on his Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

† Letter to Dr. SMELLIE by Wm. Douglas, M.D.

theſe univerſal lectures, the whole myſtery of the art was to be unfolded. He charges him alſo with hanging out a paper lantern, with the words "Midwifery "taught here for five ſhillings," each lecture, we preſume. This was certainly an humiliating ſituation for a man of ſo much real merit. Dr. Douglas relates thoſe caſes, in which he contends that SMELLIE had acted unſcientifically; and particularly ſays, that he ſuffered one of the women to die by not giving timely aſſiſtance. To the charges of mal-practice Dr. SMELLIE * anſwered, by giving a full recital of the caſes, and referred to Dr. Sands and other practitioners who attended with him. His anſwer was ſo ſatisfactory, that Dr. Douglas retracted his charges in his ſecond letter. On the other points SMELLIE was ſilent. It is probable, that, having practiſed the firſt nineteen years at a ſmall town in Scotland, where medical fees may be ſuppoſed to be low, he might not think the price he demanded for his inſtructions ſo inſignificant and inadequate as it really was.

To the firſt letter of Dr. Douglas we are indebted for an anecdote relative to the forceps, which would probably otherwiſe not have been tranſmitted to us. SMELLIE was at one time ſeriouſly endeavouring to ſubſtitute wooden forceps in the place of the ſteel ones, and actually made ſeveral experiments with them, and, as he ſays, with † ſucceſs. Againſt theſe Dr. Douglas levelled the whole force of his argument, wit, and ridicule; and certainly they afforded too fair an opportunity to be neglected by an antagoniſt and rival. But theſe blemiſhes, which we have thought it

* Anſwer to a late pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to Dr. SMELLIE."

† See a letter to profeſſor Monro, publiſhed with his Anſwer to Dr. Douglas.

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our duty to notice, will have no weight in detracting from the portion of merit he poſſeſſed; and he will always be remembered for the numerous improvements he introduced in the theory and practice of midwifery.

SMELLIE is ſaid to have been coarſe in his perſon *, and awkward and unpleaſing in his manners, ſo that he never roſe into any great eſtimation among perſons of rank. On the other hand, he appears to have had an active and ingenious mind, with a ſolid underſtanding and judgement. He had a peculiar turn to mechanics, which was evinced by the alterations he made in the forceps, crotchets, and ſciſſars, all which received conſiderable improvements under his hands. But this was more particularly ſhewn by the elegant conſtruction of his phantoms, or machines, on which he demonſtrated the various poſitions of the fœtus in utero, and the different ſpecies of labour. That he was candid and modeſt appears through every page of his works; ready on all occaſions to acknowledge the merit of others, and, when correcting their errours, aſſuming no ſuperiority over them. We will conclude this account with the words of one of his pupils, who appears to have been well acquainted with his diſpoſition and manners. "No man was more ready than Dr. SMELLIE †, to "crave advice and aſſiſtance when danger or difficulty "occurred; and no man was more communicative, "without the leaſt ſelf-ſufficiency or oſtentation. He "never officiouſly intermeddled in the concerns of "others, or ſtrove to inſinuate himſelf into practice by "depreciating the character of his neighbour; but "made his way into buſineſs by the dint of merit alone, "and maintained his reputation by the moſt beneficent "and diſintereſted behaviour."

* See Life of Dr. Wm. Hunter, by S. Foart Simmons, M.D. p. 14.
† Anſwer to Dr. Douglas, p. 18.

SMOLLETT

SMOLLETT (Dr. Tobias)

A Phyſician, but memorable only as an Author,

Was born near Cameron, on the Banks of the River Leven, in Scotland, in 1720. He appears to have received a claſſical education, and was bred to phyſic and ſurgery. He was at the ſiege of Carthagena as ſurgeon, or ſurgeon's mate; and in his novel of "Roderick Random" has given an account of this expedition. In 1756, he is ſuppoſed to have been the editor of "A Compendium of authentic Voyages, digeſted in a chronological Series," 7 vols. 12mo; among which is inſerted a ſhort narrative of the expedition to Carthagena, in 1741, which, however, like moſt of his productions, is written with too much acrimony.

His connection with the ſea ſeems not to have laſted long, and he probably wrote ſeveral things before he became known by his capital productions. In 1746, and 1747, he publiſhed "A Satire in two Parts," which is reprinted among his "Plays and Poems." At eighteen he had written a tragedy, called "The Regicide," founded on the ſtory of the aſſaſſination of James I, of Scotland. This he publiſhed by ſubſcription, in 1749, with a preface; in which he bitterly inveighs againſt falſe patrons, and the duplicity of theatrical managers. In 1757, his comedy of "The Repriſals," an after-piece of two acts, was performed at Drury Lane theatre; which, with his tragedy, is printed in the above collection. He had before prepared for Mr. Rich an opera, entitled, "Alceſte," which has never been performed or printed. The muſic to it was compoſed by Mr. Handel, who, finding that no uſe was to be made of it, afterwards adapted it to Dryden's leſſer Ode for St. Cecilia's Day. So much

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for his dramatic works: we now return, and proceed to what entitles him chiefly to notice.

In 1748, he publiſhed, in 2 vols. 12mo, his novel of "Roderick Random," by which he acquired ſo much reputation, as almoſt to enſure ſucceſs to every future production. In 1751, "Peregrine Pickle" appeared in 4 vols, 12mo; a work of much ingenuity and contrivance. This novel, beſide its general merit, is diſtinguiſhed by two ſtriking epiſodes; one relating the adventures of a lady of quality, whoſe name is well known; the other deſcribing the entertainment given by a republican doctor, after the manner of the ancients. Under this perſonage, Dr. Akenſide is ſuppoſed to be typified; and it would be difficult to determine, ſays his biographer, whether profound learning, or genuine humour, predominate moſt in this epiſode. Let us obſerve, en paſſant, that SMOLLETT has mixed an uncommon portion of erudition in ſeveral of his works. In 1754, was publiſhed "Ferdinand Count Fathom;" in 1762, "Sir Launcelot Greaves," in 2 vols. 12mo; and in 1771, "Humphry Clinker," in 3 vols. 12mo; all of them works of great merit, but inferior to the former. In the firſt two of theſe productions, the characters are thought to be ſomewhat extravagant, and the ſituations often unnatural; but in the laſt, which conſiſts of a ſeries of letters, an admirable knowledge of life and manners is diſplayed, and uſeful leſſons every where intermixed.

Before he took a houſe at Chelſea, he attempted to ſettle as practitioner of phyſic at Bath; and with that view publiſhed, in 1752, a treatiſe upon the waters there; but not ſucceeding he abandoned phyſic altogether as a profeſſion, and turned his thoughts to writing, as to what he muſt depend on for ſupport. He tranſlated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote;" the latter

latter was publiſhed in 1755, in 2 vols. 4to; and ſince his death, a tranſlation of "Telemachus" has alſo appeared. His name likewiſe appears to a tranſlation of Voltaire's proſe works, in which, however, he is ſuppoſed to have had little concern. In 1757, he publiſhed a "Hiſtory of England," in 4 vols. 4to; and was employed during the laſt years of his life, in preparing a new edition of "The ancient and modern univerſal Hiſtory." He had originally written ſome part of this himſelf, particularly the hiſtories of France, Italy, and Germany.

In 1755, he had ſet on foot the "Critical Review," and continued the principal manager of it till he went abroad for the firſt time in 1763. This publication involved him in ſome controverſies, of which the moſt material to him was that occaſioned by his remarks on a pamphlet of admiral Knowles, in defence of his conduct on the expedition to Rochfort. The admiral commenced a proſecution, which ended in SMOLLETT's being fined 100l. and condemned to three months impriſonment in the King's Bench. From the commencement of the "Review," he was always conſidered as the author of it; and thus became frequently cenſured on account of articles in which he had no concern.

In 1762, when lord Bute was ſuppoſed to have the reins of government in his hands, writers were ſought to be aiding and aſſiſting to him; and, among others, Dr. SMOLLETT was pitched upon, who, on the 29th of May in that year, publiſhed the firſt number of "The Briton." This was immediately followed by the publication of "The North Briton," which at length diſſolved a friendſhip that had long ſubſiſted between the authors of theſe performances. "The Briton" continued to be publiſhed until Feb. 12, 1763, when it

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was laid down; yet Dr. SMOLLETT is ſuppoſed to have written other pieces in ſupport of the ſame cauſe: and the "Adventures of an Atom," in two ſmall volumes, are known to be his production.

We have already obſerved, that he went abroad in 1763. His health required this, and he continued two years in France and Italy. He publiſhed an account of theſe Travels in 1766, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was in his nature ſomewhat impatient and acrimonious; but, during his travels, he appears to have laboured under a conſtant fit of chagrin. His relation of them is actually cynical; and Sterne, in his "Sentimental Journey," has animadverted upon him for this under the character of Smelfungus: nay, he even uſes his own words to illuſtrate his ſplenetic humour, "it is nothing but a "huge cockpit," ſpeaking of the pantheon at Rome. But his health continued to decline after his return to England; and this, with other diſagreeable things, ſent him back to Italy, where he died Oct. 21, 1771. A monument has been erected to his memory near Leghorn, with an epitaph written by his friend Dr. Armſtrong, author of "The Art of preſerving Health," &c. as alſo a pillar, with an inſcription, on the Banks of the Leven, by James Smollett, of Bonhill, his couſin.

SMOLLETT was one of thoſe ingenious and learned men, whom Pierius Valerianus would have inſerted in his book "De Infelicitate Literatorum." He had certainly very uncommon powers and attainments, yet never had higher patrons than bookſellers. His biographer attributes this to a certain "loftineſs and "elevation of ſentiment and character which he poſ-"ſeſſed," which, as he juſtly adds, are but poor qualifications for "currying favour with thoſe who are "able

"able to confer favours." He met too with many mortifications and diſappointments. "I am old "enough," ſays he, in a letter to his friend Garrick, "to have ſeen and obſerved, that we are all play-things "of fortune; and that it depends upon ſomething as "inſignificant and precarious as the toſſing up of a "halfpenny, whether a man riſes to affluence and ho-"nours, or continues to his dying-day ſtruggling with "the difficulties and diſgraces of life."

With theſe difficulties and diſgraces he had to ſtruggle, and he had not the happieſt temperament for ſuch ſort of conflicts: he was too ſenſible, as the French expreſs it. To a friend he writes as follows, in the firſt letter of his "Travels:" "In gratifying your curioſity, "I ſhall find ſome amuſement to beguile the tedious "hours, which, without ſome ſuch employment, would "be rendered inſupportable by diſtemper and diſquiet. "You knew and pitied my ſituation; traduced by "malice, perſecuted by faction, abandoned by falſe "patrons, and overwhelmed by the ſenſe of a domeſtic "calamity, which it was not in the power of fortune "to repair." This domeſtic calamity was the death of a daughter, an only child; and thoſe falſe patrons lord Bute and Co. His lordſhip is ſaid, upon his abdication, "to have entirely neglected all the perſons "whom he had employed to write for him."

Upon the whole, this unfortunate man, for ſuch he was certainly, was yet a man of virtue as well as abilities; poſſeſſed of good as well as great qualities; under many lights amiable as well as reſpectable; and who ſhould ſeem to have deſerved a better lot than befel him. Vide "Plays and Poems, by SMOLLETT, with Memoirs of the Author," 1777, 12mo. "Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic." "SMOLLETT's Works," by Dr. Moore, &c.

SOLANDER (DANIEL CHARLES)

A celebrated Naturaliſt, the Pupil of Linnæus, and the Friend of Sir Joſeph Banks,

Was a native of the province of Nordland in Sweden, where his father was miniſter. He was born Feb. 28, 1736 and ſtudied at Upſal, where he appears to have taken his degree of doctor in medicine. Linnæus, who, during his reſidence in England, had formed an intimacy with Mr. Peter Collinſon, adviſed his pupil to viſit England, and probably recommended him to that gentleman. Dr. SOLANDER arrived in England in 1760, and in October 1762, was ſtrongly recommended by Mr. Collinſon to the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, as a perſon who had made natural hiſtory the ſtudy of his life, and was particularly qualified to draw up a catalogue of that part of their collection. Three years after, he obtained a cloſer connection with that inſtitution, being appointed one of the aſſiſtants in the department of natural hiſtory. In 1764, he became a fellow of the royal ſociety. In 1766, he drew up for Mr. Brander, the ſcientific deſcriptions of his Hampſhire foſſils, then publiſhed in a thin volume, 4to. entitled, "Foſſilia Hantonienſia, collecta, et in Muſæo Britannico depoſita, a Guſtavo Brander, R.S. et S.A.S. Muſ. Brit. Cur." Of his obligations to Dr. SOLANDER, this gentleman thus ſpeaks in his preface: "And now "I think I have nothing more to do, than to acknow- "ledge myſelf indebted for the ſcientific deſcription "of them to the learned and ingenious Dr. SOLANDER, "one of the officers of the Britiſh Muſeum, who is at "this time employed by the truſtees to compoſe a ſyſ- "tematical catalogue of the natural productions of that "entire collection." It does not appear that this catalogue was ever publiſhed.

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In 1768, Dr. Solander was prevailed upon by his friend Mr. Banks, to undertake the voyage round the world, in purſuit of diſcoveries in natural hiſtory; and permiſſion was obtained for him from the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, ſtill to hold his appointment during his abſence. The circumſtance of his going is thus mentioned, in the introduction to captain Cook's firſt voyage, in ſpeaking of Mr. Banks. "As he was "determined to ſpare no expence in the execution of "his plan, he engaged Dr. Solander to accompany "him in the voyage. This gentleman, by birth a "Swede, was educated under the celebrated Linnæus, "from whom he brought letters of recommendation "into England; and his merit being ſoon known, he "obtained an appointment in the Britiſh Muſeum, a "public inſtitution which was juſt then eſtabliſhed *. "Such a companion Mr. Banks conſidered as an ac-"quiſition of no ſmall importance; and, to his great "ſatisfaction, the event abundantly proved that he "was not miſtaken." One of the moſt remarkable circumſtances, which attended theſe heroes of natural hiſtory in this expedition, was the difficulty they experienced in attempting to aſcend a mountain in Terra del Fuego, in ſearch of Alpine plants. In the danger they here encountered, Dr. Solander undoubtedly preſerved the lives of the party by his judicious advice; and, what is more remarkable, was himſelf preſerved by their attention to his directions. The matter is thus related in the voyage.

"Dr. Solander, who had more than once croſſed "the mountains which divide Sweden from Norway,

* Here Dr. Hawkeſworth, the writer of the Introduction, is evidently miſtaken, the inſtitution was eſtabliſhed in 1753.

"well

" well knew, that extreme cold, eſpecially when joined " with fatigue, produces a torpor and ſleepineſs that " are almoſt irreſiſtible; he, therefore, conjured the " company to keep moving, whatever pain it might " coſt them, and whatever relief they might be pro- " miſed by an inclination to reſt. ' Whoever ſits " down,' ſays he, ' will ſleep, and whoever ſleeps will " wake no more.' Thus at once admoniſhed and " alarmed, they ſet forward; but while they were ſtill " upon the naked rock, and before they had gotten " among the buſhes, the cold became ſuddenly ſo in- " tenſe, as to produce the effects that had been dreaded. " Dr. SOLANDER himſelf was the firſt who felt the " inclination, againſt which he had warned others, ir- " reſiſtible, and inſiſted upon being ſuffered to lie " down. Mr. Banks intreated and remonſtrated in " vain; down he lay upon the ground, though it was " covered with ſnow, and it was with great difficulty " that his friend prevented him from ſleeping. Rich- " mond alſo, one of the black ſervants, began to " linger, having ſuffered from the cold in the ſame " manner as the doctor. Mr. Banks, therefore, ſent " five of the company, among whom was Mr. Buchan, " forward to get a fire ready at the firſt convenient " place they could find, and himſelf, with four others, " remained with the doctor and Richmond; whom, " partly by perſuaſion and intreaty, and partly by force, " they brought on; but when they had gotten through " the greateſt part of the birch and ſwamp, they both " declared they could go no farther. Mr. Banks again " had recourſe to intreaty and expoſtulation, but they " produced no effect. When Richmond was told that " if he did not go on he would in a ſhort time be frozen " to death, he anſwered, that he deſired nothing but to

" lie down and die. The doctor did not ſo explicitly re-
" nounce his life; he ſaid he was willing to go on, but that
" he muſt firſt take ſome ſleep, though he had before told
" the company that to ſleep was to periſh. Mr. Banks
" and the reſt found it impoſſible to carry them, and
" there being no remedy, they were both ſuffered to
" ſit down, being partly ſupported by the buſhes, and
" in a few minutes they both fell into a profound ſleep;
" ſoon after, ſome of the people who had been ſent
" forwards returned with the welcome news, that a fire
" was kindled about a quarter of a mile further on
" the way. Mr. Banks then endeavoured to awake
" Dr. SOLANDER, and happily ſucceeded; but though
" he had not ſlept five minutes, he had almoſt loſt the
" uſe of his limbs, and the muſcles were ſo ſhrunk,
" that the ſhoes fell from his feet; he conſented to go
" forward with ſuch aſſiſtance as could be given him;
" but no attempts to relieve poor Richmond were ſuc-
" ceſsful. Mr. Banks with much difficulty got Dr.
" SOLANDER to the fire. Richmond and a ſeaman
" finally periſhed from the cold; the remainder of the
" party, to the number of ten, happily regained the
" ſhip, after the utmoſt difficulties and hazards."

The Dictionnaire hiſtorique affirms, that Dr. SOLANDER had a ſalary of 400l. ſterling per annum during this voyage. Whatever he had muſt have been from the munificence of Mr. Banks, as he had no public appointment. There can be no doubt, that the zeal and generoſity of that friend rewarded him very amply, both for the time employed in that voyage, and for that which he afterwards ſpent in arranging and deſcribing the vaſt collection of plants which they had made. In 1773, Dr. SOLANDER was advanced from the office of aſſiſtant, to be one of the under librarians

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in the Britiſh Muſeum. He died in conſequence of a ſtroke of apoplexy, on May 16, 1782.

Dr. Pultney, in his "Sketches of the Progreſs of Botany in England," regards the arrival of Dr. SOLANDER in this country, as an æra of importance in that hiſtory. "At this juncture," he ſays, "it is material, "among thoſe circumſtances, which accelerated the "progreſs of the new ſyſtem, to mention the arrival of "the late much lamented Dr. SOLANDER, who came "into England on the firſt of July, 1760. His name, "and the connection he was known to bear, as the "favourite pupil of his great maſter, had of themſelves "ſome ſhare in exciting a curioſity which led to infor-"mation; while his perfect acquaintance with the "whole ſcheme enabled him to explain its minuteſt "parts, and elucidate all thoſe obſcurities, with which "on a ſuperficial view it was thought to be enveloped. "I add to this, that the urbanity of his manners, and "his readineſs to afford every aſſiſtance in his power, "joined to that clearneſs and energy with which he "effected it, not only brought conviction of its excel-"lence in thoſe who were inclined to receive it, but "conciliated the minds, and diſpelled the prejudices, "of many who had been averſe to it."

It is teſtified of him by others, who knew him intimately, that to a very extenſive knowledge he added a mode of communication, not only remarkable for its readineſs, but for ſo peculiar a modeſty, that he contrived almoſt to appear to receive inſtruction, when he was beſtowing it in the moſt ample manner. There are ſaid to be ſome of his papers ſcattered in the various memoirs of philoſophical ſocieties; but in the "Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London," there is only one letter, which is in the 52d volume, page 654, and is entitled, "Account of the Gardenia

(Jaſminoides) in a Letter to Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq. F.R.S. from DAN. C. SOLANDER, M.D." Nor, though his time was always uſefully employed, do we know of any other production, of which he was the author.

SORANUS,

An ancient Phyſician of Epheſus,

Where he does not ſeem to have reſided long. He was of the ſect called Methodiſts, and a great follower of Theſſalus, Trallian, &c. He practiſed phyſic, firſt at Alexandria, then at Rome, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. Some little pieces of his are ſtill extant.

1. "De Utero et Muliebri Pudendo, Græcé," Paris, 1554.

2. "In Artem Medendi Via Saluberrima," Baſil, 1528, and many others; beſide, a life of Hippocrates, which has been inſerted in Greek and Latin, in almoſt all the editions of the works of the father of phyſic.

SORBAIT (PAUL)

A good medical Writer, a Native of Hainault,

Was phyſician to the imperial court, and profeſſor of medicine at Vienna during twenty-four years. He died in 1691, at an advanced age. He has left,

1. "Commentaries on the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates," 4to. 1680.

2. "Medicina Univerſalis, theoretica et practica," folio, 1701.

3. "Conſilium Medicum, ſive Dialogus loimicus, de Peſte Viennenſi," 12mo. 1679. In this work he mentions, that the plague of that year carried off 76,921 perſons.

4. Several diſcourſes in a periodical paper, entitled, "Ephemerides of the Curious in Nature."

SPON (CHARLES)

A very ingenious and learned Frenchman,

Was the ſon of a merchant, and born at Lyons in 1609. He was ſent early to Ulm in Germany, whence his grandfather had removed for the ſake of ſettling in commerce, to learn Latin; and he made a proficiency ſuitable to his uncommon parts. He had a fine talent for Latin poetry; and Bayle ſays, that he had an extempore piece in Iambics, upon the deluge and laſt conflagration, compoſed by him at fourteen, which would have done honour to an adult, if it had been written in the hours of leiſure. At his return from Germany, he was ſent to Paris, and lived with M. de Rodon, in 1625, and 1626, who taught him philoſophy. Rodon was a great maſter; and one of thoſe who had deſerted the ſyſtem of Ariſtotle, and embraced that of Epicurus, as corrected by Gaſſendi. He ſtudied alſo mathematics and aſtronomy under John Baptiſt Morin; but did not contract the taint of aſtrology, with which that otherwiſe great man was ſo much infected.

FROM 1627, he applied himſelf to medicine for three or four years; and quitting Paris in 1632, went to Montpellier, where he was received doctor in that faculty. Two years after, he was admitted a member of the college of phyſic at Lyons, at which place he practiſed with great ſucceſs in his profeſſion, till the time of his death. In 1645, he was made honorary phyſician to the king. He maintained a correſpondence with all the learned of Europe, and eſpecially with Guy Patin, profeſſor of phyſic at Paris; above one hundred and fifty of whoſe letters to SPON were publiſhed after his death. He was perfectly ſkilled in the Greek language, and underſtood the German as

well as his own. He always cultivated his talent for Latin poetry, and put the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates into verſe. He publiſhed, in 1661, the prognoſtics of Hippocrates in hexameter verſe, which he entitled, "Sibylla Medica," and dedicated them to his friend Guy Patin. He publiſhed other things of his own, and did great ſervice to the republic of letters, by occaſioning the works of other men to be publiſhed, as many were at Lyons under his inſpection and care; the printing the volume of Sennertus's letters was owing entirely to him. He had a great veneration and affection for Gaſſendi, and wrote the following diſtich at his death, which has been much admired:

"Gaſſendus moritur: Sophia luget, ingemit orbis:
"Sponius in luctu eſt: ſolus Olympus ovat."

He died February 21, 1684, after an illneſs of about two months. He was a man without either ſpleen or ambition, of few words, fond of his ſtudy, ſincere, polite, charitable, pious, and a lover of mankind. He left behind him a ſon, memoirs of whom are contained in the next article, and who became a more illuſtrious man than his father, who lived to ſee him ſo. Thoſe lines, therefore, where Ovid ſpeaks to Cæſar, are very pertinently applied by Bayle to him:

"—— Natique videns bene facta fatetur
"Eſſe majora ſuis, et vinci gaudet ab illo."

SPON (James)

The Son of Charles Spon, born at Lyons, in 1647.

After an education of great care, he was admitted doctor of phyſic at Montpellier, in 1667, and a member of the college of phyſicians at Lyons, in 1669. Theſe two years he ſpent at Straſburg with Boecler; and there becoming very intimate with Charles Patin, he

he contracted probably from that gentleman a ſtrong taſte for antiquities. Some time after Vaillant, the king's antiquary, paſſing through Lyons to Italy in queſt of medals and other antiquities, SPON accompanied him. He afterwards, in 1675, and 1676, made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Mr. Wheeler, of all which places he has given us a very pleaſing account.

WHETHER he was weak by nature, or hurt himſelf by this voyage, does not appear; but he never afterwards enjoyed good health. Being of the reformed religion, he was obliged to decamp in 1685, when the edict of Nantes was revoked. He intended to retire to Zurich, the freedom of which city had been beſtowed in an honorary manner upon his father, and was upon the road thither; but wintering at Wevay, a town upon the lake Leman, he died there in 1686. He was a member of the academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, of that of the Beau Eſprits, eſtabliſhed at Niſmes by letters patent, in 1682; and he would have been an ornament to any ſociety in the world; for, as Bayle has ſaid of him, "the qualities of a learned, and "thoſe of an honeſt man, were never more happily "united than in him."

He was the author of many valuable and curious works, printed at Lyons, the principal of which are the following:

1. "Recherches des Antiquitez de Lyon," 1644, 8vo.

2. "Ignotorum atque obſcurorum Deorum Aræ," 1677, 8vo.

3. "Voyage de Gréce et du Levant," 1677, in 3 volumes, 12mo.

4. "Hiſtoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Geneva," 1680, in 2 vols. 12mo. This work was printed in

Engliſh, in 1687, folio, after having gone through ſeveral editions in the original; which cannot be wondered at, ſince, according to Bayle, who was a very competent judge, it was extremely perfect in its kind.

5. "Lettre au P. la Chaiſe ſur l'Antiquité de la Religion," in 12mo; anſwered by Mr. Arnaud, but often reprinted.

6. "Recherches curieuſes d'Antiquité," 1683, 4to.

7. "Miſcellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis, 1679, and 1683, folio.

Beſide theſe, he publiſhed ſeveral other things of a ſmaller kind, upon ſubjects relating to phyſic. Vide "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," 1684, &c.

STAHL (GEORGE ERNEST)

A very eminent German Chemiſt,

Was born in Franconia, in 1660, and educated in the ſcience of medicine, of which he was made profeſſor in 1694, when the univerſity of Hall was founded. His reputation, by means of his lectures, his publications, and the ſucceſs of his practice, was ſoon very highly advanced; and in 1716, he was invited to Berlin, where he became phyſician to the king, and counſellor of ſtate. He lived in great celebrity to the age of 75, when he died in the year 1734.

As a chemiſt STAHL was unrivalled, and was the inventor of the doctrine of phlogiſton; which, notwithſtanding it now yields to the newer theory of the much lamented and ingenious Lavoiſier and the French chemiſts, was admitted for near half a century by the beſt philoſophers. As a phyſician he had many fancies, and was particularly remarkable for his doctrine of the abſolute power of the ſoul over the body. He maintained, that every muſcular action, whether attended

attended with conſciouſneſs or not, proceeds from a voluntary act of the mind. This theory STAHL and his followers carried too far; from it, however, he derived many cautions of real importance to phyſicians, by attending to the ſtate of the mind in every patient. His works are very numerous, but the principal of them are the following:

1. "Experimenta et Obſervationes chemicæ et phyſicæ," Berlin, 8vo, 1751.

"2. Diſſertationes Medicæ," Hall, 2 volumes, 8vo.

"3. Theoria medica vera, 4to, Hall, 1708.

"4. Opuſculum chemico-phyſico medicum," Hall, 8vo, 1714.

5. "Bedenken ueber den Sulphur," Hall, 8vo, 1718.

6. "Negotium otioſum, ſeu Skiamachia adverſus Poſitiones aliquas fundamentales Theoriæ veræ Medicinæ, a Viro quodam celeberrimo intenta, ſed enervata," Hall, 4to, 1720.

7. "Fundamenta Chemiæ," 4to, Norimb. 1723.

8. "Beweis von den Saltzen," Hall, 8vo, 1723.

9. "Commentarium in Metallurgiam Beccheri," 1723, and

10. "Inſtructions on Metallurgy," in German. Leipſic, 8vo, 1720.

STENO (NICHOLAS)

A Daniſh Anatomiſt, born at Copenhagen, Jan. 20, 1638.

His father was a Lutheran, and goldſmith to Chriſtian IVth. He himſelf ſtudied under Bartholin, who conſidered him as one of the moſt induſtrious and ingenious of his pupils. To complete his knowledge, he travelled through Holland, Germany, France, and Italy, and in the latter place obtained a penſion from Ferdinand II, grand duke of Tuſcany.

IN

In 1669, he abjured the proteſtant perſuaſion, having been nearly converted before by Boſſuet at Paris. Chriſtian V, who wiſhed to fix him at Copenhagen, made him profeſſor of anatomy, and gave him permiſſion to exerciſe the religion he had adopted. But his change produced diſagreeable effects in his own country, and he returned into Italy, where, after ſome time, he became an eccleſiaſtic, and was named by the pope his apoſtolical vicar for the north, with the title of biſhop of Titiopolis in Greece. He now became a miſſionary in Germany, and died at Swerin in 1686. He made ſeveral diſcoveries in anatomy, and his works that are extant are chiefly on medical ſubjects. They are the following:

1. "Elementorum Myologiæ Specimen," 12mo, Leyden, 1667.

2. "A Treatiſe on the Anatomy of the Brain," in Latin. Paris, 1669; and Leyden, 1671.

He alſo wrote a part of the anatomical Expoſition of Winſlow, to whom he was great uncle.

STUBBE (Henry)

An Engliſh Writer of uncommon Parts and Learning,

Eſpecially celebrated in his own times, was born at Partney, near Spilſby in Lincolnſhire, February 28, 1631. His father was a clergyman, and lived at Spilſby; but being anabaptiſtically inclined, and forced to leave that place, he went with his wife and family into Ireland. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion there, the mother fled with her ſon Henry into England, and landing at Liverpool, walked thence to London. There ſhe obtained a comfortable ſubſiſtence by her needle, and ſent her ſon Henry, then ten years of age, to Weſtminſter ſchool. Dr. Buſby was ſo ſtruck with the

the ſurpriſing parts of the boy, that he ſhewed him more than ordinary favour, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Henry Vane, junior, who one day came accidentally into the ſchool. Sir Henry took a fancy to him, and frequently relieved him with money, and gave him the liberty of reſorting to his houſe, "to "fill that belly," ſays STUBBE, "which otherwiſe had "no ſuſtenance, but what one penny could purchaſe "for his dinner, and which had no breakfaſt unleſs he "got it by making ſome boy's exerciſe." He ſays this in the preface to his "Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning Phlebotomy;" where many other particulars of his life, mentioned by Mr. Wood, are to be found. Soon after, Sir Henry got him to be king's ſcholar, and his maſter at the ſame time gave him money to buy books, and clothes, on account of the wonderful progreſs he made.

IN 1649, he was elected ſtudent of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, where ſhewing himſelf too forward and conceited, he was often kicked and beaten. Through the intereſt, however, of his patron, he was of no ſmall conſequence; for the oath, called the engagement, being framed by the parliament that ſame year, was ſome time after ſent down to the univerſity by him; and he procured ſome to be turned out, and others to be ſpared, according as affection or diſaffection influenced him. While he continued an under-graduate, it was uſual with him to diſcourſe in the public ſchools very fluently in the Greek tongue, which conveys no ſmall idea of his learning. After he had taken a bachelor of arts degree, he went into Scotland, and ſerved in the parliament army from 1653 to 1655: he then returned to Oxford, and took a maſter's degree in 1656; and at the motion of Dr. Owen, was appointed, in 1657, ſecond keeper of the Bodleian library under Dr.

Dr. Barlow. He made great uſe and advantage of this poſt for the proſecution of his ſtudies, and held it till 1659, when he was removed from it, as well as from his place of ſtudent of Chriſt-church; for he had publiſhed the ſame year, "A Vindication" of his patron Sir Henry Vane; "An Eſſay on the good old Cauſe; and a piece entitled, "Light ſhining out of Darkneſs, with an Apology for the Quakers;" in which he reflected upon the clergy and the univerſities.

After his ejection, he retired to Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickſhire, in order to practiſe phyſic, which he had ſtudied ſome years: and upon the reſtoration, applied to Dr. Morley, ſoon after biſhop of Wincheſter, for protection in his retirement. He aſſured him of an inviolable paſſive obedience, which was all he could or would pay till the covenant was renounced, and upon the re-eſtabliſhment of epiſcopacy, received confirmation from the hands of his dioceſan. In 1661, he went to Jamaica, being honoured with the title of his majeſty's phyſician for that iſland; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned and ſettled at Stratford. He afterwards removed to Warwick, where he gained very conſiderable practice, as he did at Bath, which he frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon. He did not, however, apply ſo cloſely to his profeſſion, as to neglect every thing elſe: on the contrary, he was ever attentive to the tranſactions of the literary world, and often himſelf a principal party concerned. Before the reſtoration, he had joined Mr. Hobbes, with whom he was intimately acquainted, againſt Dr. Wallis and other mathematicians; and had publiſhed a very ſmall piece or two in that controverſy, in which he was looked upon as Mr. Hobbes's ſecond. After the reſtoration, he was engaged in a controverſy with ſome members of the royal ſociety, or rather with the royal ſociety itſelf;

itſelf; in which, far from being a ſecond, he was now a principal, and indeed alone.

The royal ſociety had from its firſt inſtitution alarmed the zealous admirers of the old philoſophy, who affected to repreſent the views of many of its members to be the deſtruction, not only of true learning, but even of religion itſelf. This gave occaſion to Dr. Sprat's "Hiſtory of the Royal Society," in 1667; and to a diſcourſe by Mr. Glanville in 1668, under the title of "Plus ultra, or the Progreſs and Advancement of Knowledge ſince the Days of Ariſtotle, in an Account of ſome of the moſt remarkable late Improvements of practical uſeful Learning, to encourage philoſophical Endeavours." Mr. STUBBE attacked both theſe works with great warmth and ſeverity, yet with prodigious ſmartneſs and learning, in a 4to volume thus entitled, "Legends no Hiſtory, or a Specimen of ſome Animadverſions upon the Hiſtory of the Royal Society; together with the Plus ultra of Mr. Glanville reduced to a Non-plus, 1670." In this book he charges the members of the royal ſociety with intentions to bring contempt upon ancient and ſolid learning, eſpecially the Ariſtotelian philoſophy; to undermine the univerſities; to deſtroy the eſtabliſhed religion; and even to introduce popery. This laid the foundation of a controverſy, which was carried on with great heat and much ill language for ſome time; and Mr. STUBBE wrote ſeveral pieces to ſupport his allegations. He was encouraged in this affair by Dr. Fell, who, it ſeems, was no admirer of the royal ſociety; and he made himſelf ſo obnoxious to that body, that, as he himſelf informs us, "they threatened to write his life."

The writings of our author, though his life was no long one, were extremely numerous, and upon various

ſubjects.

ſubjects. Thoſe which he publiſhed before the reſtoration were againſt monarchy, miniſters, univerſities, churches, and every thing which was dear to the royaliſts; yet he did this more to pleaſe and ſerve his friend, Sir Henry Vane, than out of principle or attachment to party; and when his antagoniſts inſulted him for changing his tone afterwards, he made no ſcruple at all to confeſs it: "My youth and other circumſtances," ſays he, "incapacitated me from rendering "him any great ſervices: but all that I did, and all "that I wrote, had no other aim: nor do I care how "much any man can inodiate my former writings, ſo "long as they were ſubſervient to him." "The truth "is, and all," ſays Mr. Wood, "who knew him in "Oxford, knew this of him for certain, that he was no "frequenter of conventicles, no taker of the covenant "or engagement, no contracter of acquaintance with "notorious ſectaries: that he neither enriched nor otherwiſe advanced himſelf during the late troubles, nor "ſhared the common odium and dangers, or proſperity "of his benefactor." On this account he eaſily made his peace with the royaliſts after the reſtoration; yet not, as it ſhould ſeem, without ſome overt-acts on his part. Thus, for inſtance, beſide conforming entirely to the church of England, he wrote a ſmall piece againſt Harrington's "Oceana," in the year 1660; which, in the preface to "The good old Cauſe," printed in 1560, he had extolled, as if, ſays Mr. Wood, "it "were the pattern in the mount." By theſe means he made amends for all the offence he had given. "I "have at length," ſays he, "removed all the umbrages "I ever lay under: I have joined myſelf to the church "of England, not only on account of its being publicly "impoſed (which in things indifferent is no ſmall conſideration, as I learned from the Scottiſh tranſactions "at Perth) but becauſe it is the leaſt defining, and

"conſequently

" conſequently the moſt comprehenſive, and fitting to " be national."

After a life of almoſt perpetual war and conflict in various ways, this extraordinary man came to a premature death; yet not from any deſigns or contrivances of his enemies, although his impetuous and furious zeal hurried him to ſay, that they often put him in fear of his life. Being at Bath in the ſummer ſeaſon, he had a call to a patient at Briſtol; and whether becauſe it was deſired, or from the exceſſive heat of the weather, he ſet out in the evening, and went a croſs road. Mr. Wood ſays, that " his head was then intoxicated with " bibbing, but more with talking and ſnuffing of pow- " der." On his way, however, he was drowned, in paſſing a river about two miles from Bath, on the 12th of July, 1676. His body was taken up the next morning, and the day after buried in the great church at Bath, when his old antagoniſt Glanville preached his funeral ſermon; but, as it is natural to imagine, without ſaying much in his praiſe. Soon afterwards a phyſician of Bath made the following epitaph, which, though never put over him, deſerves to be recorded. " Memoriæ ſacrum. Poſt varios caſus magna rerum " diſcrimina, tandem hic quieſcunt mortalitatis exuviæ " HENRICI STUBBE, medici Warwicenſis, quondam ex " æde Chriſti Oxonienſis, rei medicæ, hiſtoricæ, ac " mathematicæ peritiſſimi, judicii vivi, et librorum " helluonis; qui, quum multa ſcripſerat, et plures ſa- " naverat, aliorum ſaluti ſedulo proſpiciens, propriam " neglexit. Obiit aquis frigidis ſuffocatus, 12 die " Julij, A. D. 1676."

Mr. Wood was contemporary with STUBBE at Oxford, and has given him the following character: " He " was a perſon of moſt admirable parts, and had a moſt " prodigious memory; was the moſt noted Latiniſt

" and

" and Grecian of his age; was a ſingular mathemati-
" cian, and thoroughly read in all political matters,
" councils, eccleſiaſtical and profane hiſtories; had a
" voluble tongue, and ſeldom heſitated either in public
" diſputes or common diſcourſe; had a voice big and
" magiſterial, and a mind equal to it; was of a high
" generous nature, ſcorned money and riches, and the
" adorers of them; was accounted a very good phyſi-
" cian, and excellent in the things belonging to that
" profeſſion, as botany, anatomy, and chemiſtry. Yet
" with all thoſe noble accompliſhments, he was ex-
" tremely raſh and imprudent, and even wanted com-
" mon diſcretion. He was a very bold man, uttered
" any thing that came into his mind, not only among
" his companions, but in public coffee-houſes, of which
" he was a great frequenter; and would often ſpeak
" freely of perſons then preſent, for which he uſed to
" be threatened with kicking and beating. He had a
" hot and reſtleſs head, his hair being carrot-coloured,
" and was ever ready to undergo any enterprize, which
" was the chief reaſon that emaciated his body almoſt
" to a ſkeleton. He was alſo a perſon of no fixed
" principles: and whether he believed thoſe things,
" which every good chriſtian doth, is not for me to
" reſolve. Had he been endowed with common ſo-
" briety and diſcretion, and not have made himſelf and
" his learning mercenary and cheap to every ordinary
" and ignorant fellow, he would have been admired by
" all, and might have picked and chooſed his prefer-
" ment; but all theſe things being wanting he be-
" came a ridicule, and undervalued by knowing and
" ſober ſcholars, and others too."

Mr. Wood has not expreſſed himſelf clearly enough to let us know, whether the " carrot-coloured hair" of STUBBE, was the cauſe or the conſequence of his

" hot

"hot and reſtleſs head;" but if he meant the latter, it is probable that he conſidered theſe red locks as ſo many rays of heat iſſuing through the pores of the ſkull from a central fire within. Some other particulars of him may be read in the article Gretorex.—Vide "Athen. Oxon." &c.

STUKELEY (WILLIAM)

An Antiquary and Phyſician of much Celebrity,

Deſcended from an ancient family in Lincolnſhire, was born at Holbeach, in that county, November 7, 1687. After having had the firſt part of his education at the free-ſchool of that place, under the care of Mr. Edward Kelſal, he was admitted into Bennet college, Cambridge, Nov. 7, 1703, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, and choſen a ſcholar therein April following. While an under-graduate, he often indulged a ſtrong propenſity to drawing and deſigning, and began to form a collection of antiquarian books. He made phyſic, however, his principal ſtudy, and with that view took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country with the celebrated Dr. Hales, Dr. John Gray of Canterbury, and others, in ſearch of plants; and made great additions to Mr. Ray's "Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam," which, with a map of the county, he was ſolicited to print; but his father's death and various domeſtic avocations prevented him. He ſtudied anatomy under Mr. Rolfe the ſurgeon; attended the chemical lectures of ſignior Vigani; and, taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, made himſelf acquainted with the practical part of medicine under Dr. Mead at St. Thomas's hoſpital.

He firſt began to practiſe at Boſton in his native county, where he ſtrongly recommended the chaly-

beate waters of Stanfield, near Folkingham. In 1717 he removed to London, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, he was ſoon after elected F.R.S. and was one of the firſt who revived that of the antiquaries, in 1718, to which laſt he was ſecretary for many years during his reſidence in town. He was alſo one of the earlieſt members of the gentlemen's ſociety at Spalding, and held a regular correſpondence with Maurice Johnſon, Eſq. and the learned Gales. Several of his letters to theſe gentlemen adorn the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ."

He took the degree of M. D. at Cambridge, in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of phyſicians in the year following, about which time he publiſhed an account of "Arthur's Oon" in Scotland, and of "Graham's Dyke," with plates, 4to. In the year 1722, he was appointed to read the Gulſtonian lecture, in which he gave a deſcription and hiſtory of the ſpleen, and printed it in folio, 1723, together with ſome anatomical obſervations on the diſſection of an elephant, and many plates coloured in imitation of nature. Conceiving there were ſome remains of the Eleuſinian myſteries in Free-maſonry, he gratified his curioſity, and was conſtituted maſter of a lodge, to which he preſented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at Dorcheſter, 4to.

After having been one of the cenſors of the college of phyſicians, of the council of the royal ſociety, and of the committee to examine into the condition of the aſtronomical inſtruments of the royal obſervatory at Greenwich, he left London in 1726, and retired to Grantham in Lincolnſhire, where he ſoon eſtabliſhed a permanent reputation. In this town Sir Iſaac Newton, one of the early friends of Dr. STUKELEY, received the firſt part of his education, and intended to have

ended

ended his days, if he could have met with a convenient houſe. Dr. STUKELEY, by his reſidence in this place, had an opportunity of collecting ſome memoirs of the early parts of Sir Iſaac's life and his family, which he communicated to Mr. Conduit. The dukes of Ancaſter and Rutland, the families of Tyrconnel, Cuſt, &c. and moſt of the principal families in the country, were glad to take his advice. During his reſidence here, he declined an invitation from Algernon, earl of Hereford, to ſettle as a phyſician at Marlborough, and another to ſucceed Dr. Hunter at Newark.

In 1728, he married Frances, daughter of Robert Williamſon, of Allington, near Grantham, gent. a lady of good family and fortune. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which uſed generally to confine him during the winter months; on account of which, for the recovery of his health, it was cuſtomary with him to take ſeveral journies in the ſpring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footſteps of Cæſar's expedition in this iſland, his camps, ſtations, &c. The fruit of his more diſtant travels was his "Itinerarium Curioſum; or an Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities in his Travels through Great Britain, Centuria I," adorned with one hundred copper-plates, and publiſhed in folio, London, 1724. This was reprinted after his death, 1776, with two additional plates; as was alſo publiſhed the ſecond volume, conſiſting of his deſcription of The Brill, or Cæſar's Camp at Pancras, "Iter Boreale, 1725," and his edition of Richard of Cirenceſter, with his own and Mr. Bertram's notes; illuſtrated with 103 copper-plates, engraved in the doctor's life-time.

Overpowered with the fatigue of his profeſſion, and repeated attacks of the gout, he turned his thoughts to the church; and being encouraged in that purſuit

by archbiſhop Wake, was ordained at Croydon, July 20, 1720; and in October following was preſented by lord chancellor King to the living of All-Saints in Stamford. At the time of his entering on his parochial cure, 1730, Dr. Rogers of that place had juſt invented his oleum arthriticum, which Dr. STUKELEY ſeeing others uſe with admirable ſucceſs, he was induced to do the like, and with equal advantage; for it not only ſaved his joints, but with the addition of a proper regimen, and leaving off the uſe of fermented liquors, he recovered his health and limbs to a ſurpriſing degree, and ever after enjoyed a firm and active ſtate of body, beyond any example in ſimilar circumſtances, to a good old age. This occaſioned him to publiſh an account of the ſucceſs of the external application of this oil in innumerable inſtances, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, 1733; and the year after he publiſhed alſo "A Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Cure of the Gout, from a new Rationale;" which, with an abſtract thereof, has paſſed through ſeveral editions.

He collected ſome remarkable particulars at Stamford in relation to his predeceſſor biſhop Cumberland; and in 1736, printed an explanation, with an engraving of a curious ſilver plate of Roman workmanſhip in baſſo relievo, found under ground at Riſley Park in Derbyſhire, wherein he traces its journey thither, from the church of Bourges, to which it had been given by Exſupericus, called St. Swithin, biſhop of Thouloufe, about the year 205. He publiſhed alſo the ſame year his "Palæographia ſacra, No. 1; or Diſcourſes on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred Hiſtory," in 4to, which he dedicated to Sir Richard Ellys, bart. "from whom he had received many favours." In this work, which was to have been continued in ſucceeding numbers, he undertakes to ſhow how heathen mythology

mythology is derived from ſacred hiſtory; and that the Bacchus in the poets is no other than the Jehovah in the Scripture, the conductor of the Iſraelites through the wilderneſs. In his country retirement he diſpoſed his collection of Greek and Roman coins according to the order of the Scripture hiſtory; and cut out a machine in wood on the plan of an orrery, which ſhews the motion of the heavenly bodies, the courſe of the tide, &c.

In 1737 he loſt his wife; and in 1738 married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Dr. Gale, dean of York, and ſiſter to his intimate friends Roger and Samuel Gale, eſqrs. and from this time he often ſpent his winters in London. In 1740, he publiſhed an account of Stonehenge, dedicated to the duke of Ancaſter, who had made him one of his chaplains, and given him the living of Somerby, near Grantham, the year before. In 1741, he preached a thirtieth of January ſermon before the houſe of commons; and in that year became one of the founders of the Egyptian ſociety. In 1743, he printed an account of lady Roiſia's ſepulchral cell, lately diſcovered at Royſton, in a tract, entitled, "Palæographia Britannica, No. 1," to which an anſwer was publiſhed by Mr. Parkin in 1744. The doctor replied in "Palæographia Britannica, No. 2," 1746, giving an account therein of the origin of the univerſities of Cambridge and Stamford, both from Croyland Abbey; of the Roman city Granta, on the north-ſide of the river; of the beginning of Cardike near Waterbeach, &c. To this Mr. Parkin again replied in 1748; but it does not appear, that the doctor took any further notice of him. In 1747 the benevolent duke of Montagu, with whom he had become acquainted at the Egyptian ſociety, prevailed on him to vacate his preferments in the country by giving him

the rectory of St. George, Queen-ſquare; whence he frequently retired to Kentiſh Town, where the following inſcription was placed over his door:

" Me dulcis ſaturet quies;
" Obſcuro poſitus loco
" Leni perfruar otio
" Chyndonax Druida.
" O may this rural ſolitude receive,
" And contemplation all its pleaſures give,
" The Druid prieſt!"

He had the misfortune to loſe his patron in 1749, on whoſe death he publiſhed ſome verſes, with others on his entertainment at Boughton, and a " Philoſophic Hymn on Chriſtmas Day." Two papers by the doctor upon the earthquakes in 1750, read at the royal ſociety, and a ſermon preached at his own pariſh church on that alarming occaſion, were publiſhed in 8vo, 1750, under the title of " The Philoſophy of Earthquakes, Natural and Religious;" of which a ſecond part was printed with a ſecond edition of his ſermon on " The Healing of Diſeaſes as a Character of the Meſſiah, preached before the College of Phyſicians, Sept. 20, 1750." In 1751, in " Palæographia Britannica, No. 3," he gave an account of Oriuna, the wife of Carauſius; in Phil. Tranſ. vol. 47, art. 33, an account of the eclipſe predicted by Thales; and in the " Gentleman's Magazine," 1754, p. 407, is the ſubſtance of a paper read at the royal ſociety in 1752, to prove that the coral-tree is a real ſea-vegetable.

On Wedneſday the 27th of February, 1765, Dr. STUKELEY was ſeized with a ſtroke of the palſy, which was brought on by attending a full veſtry, at which he was accompanied by ſerjeant Eyre on a conteſted election for a lecturer. The room being hot, on their return through Dr. STUKELEY's garden, they both caught their

their deaths; for the ſerjeant never was abroad again, and the doctor's illneſs came on that night. Soon after this accident his faculties failed him; but he continued quiet and compoſed until Sunday following the 3d of March, 1765, when he departed in his ſeventy-eighth year, which he attained by remarkable temperance and regularity. By his own particular directions his corpſe was conveyed in a private manner to Eaſt-ham, in Eſſex, and was buried in the church-yard, juſt beyond the eaſt end of the church, the turf being laid ſmoothly over it without any monument. This ſpot he particularly fixed upon in a viſit he paid ſome time before to the vicar of that pariſh, when walking with him one day in the church-yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily ſpent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity. His great learning and profound ſkill in thoſe reſearches enabled him to publiſh many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the preſs. In his medical capacity, his "Diſſertation on the Spleen," was well received. His "Itinerarium curioſum," the firſt fruits of his juvenile excurſions, preſaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience. The curious in theſe ſtudies were not diſappointed; for, with a ſagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and induſtry, and ſome years ſpent in actual ſurveys, he inveſtigated and publiſhed an account of thoſe ſtupendous works of the remoteſt antiquity, Stonehenge and Abury, in 1743; and has given the moſt probable and rational account of their origin and uſe, aſcertaining alſo their dimenſions with the greateſt accuracy. So great was his proficiency in Druidical hiſtory, that his familiar friends uſed to call him "The arch Druid of this age." His works abound with particulars that ſhew his knowledge

of this celebrated Britiſh prieſthood; and in his Itinerary, he announced a "Hiſtory of the ancient Celts, particularly the firſt Inhabitants of Great Britain," for the moſt part finiſhed, to have conſiſted of four volumes folio, with above 300 copper-plates, many of which were engraved. Great part of this work was incorporated into his Stonehenge and Abury. In his "Hiſtory of Carauſius," in two vols. 4to, 1757, 1759, he has ſhewn much learning and ingenuity in ſettling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain. To his intereſt and application we are indebted for recovering from obſcurity Richard of Cirenceſter's Itinerary of Roman Britain. His diſcourſes, or ſermons, under the title of "Palæographia ſacra, 1763," on "the vegetable Creation," &c. beſpeak him a botaniſt, philoſopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning and excellent obſervations; but a little too much tranſported by a lively fancy and invention. He cloſed the laſt ſcenes of his life with completing a long and laborious work on ancient Britiſh coins, and felicitated himſelf on having from them diſcovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes relating to the reign of the Britiſh kings. The 23 plates of this work were publiſhed after his deceaſe; but the MS. remained in the hands of Mrs. Fleming, relict of Richard Fleming, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor, who was the doctor's executor.

By his firſt wife Dr. STUKELEY had three daughters, one of whom died young; the other two ſurvived him; the one, Mrs. Fleming already mentioned; the other, wife to the Rev. Thomas Fairchild, rector of Pitſey in Eſſex. By his ſecond wife Dr. STUKELEY had no any children. To the great names already mentioned among his friends and patrons, may be added thoſe of

Mr.

Mr. Folkes, Dr. Berkeley, biſhop of Cloyne, with whom he correſponded on the ſubject of tar water, Dr. Pocock, biſhop of Meath, and many others of the firſt rank in literature at home; and among the eminent foreigners, with whom he correſponded, were Dr. Heigerthal, Mr. Keyſler, and the learned father Montfaucon, who inſerted ſome of his deſigns ſent him by archbiſhop Wake, in his "Antiquity explained." A good account of Dr. STUKELEY was, with his own permiſſion, printed in 1755, by Mr. Maſters, in the ſecond part of his "Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College," and very ſoon after his death, a ſhort but juſt character was given in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1765, by his friend Peter Collinſon. Of both theſe the author of the "Anecdotes of Bowyer" availed himſelf, and was favoured with ſeveral additional particulars from reſpectable authority. After his deceaſe, a medal of him was caſt and repaired by Gaub; on one ſide the head adorned with oak leaves, inſcribed REV. GUL. STUKELEY, M. D. S. R. et A. S, Exergue, æt. 54. Reverſe, a view of Stonehenge, OB. MAR. 4, 1765, ÆT. 78. There is a portrait of him after Kneller in mezzotinto by J. Smith in 1721, before he took orders. Mrs. Fleming has another portrait of him in his robes by Wills; and Mrs. Parſons, relict of Dr. James Parſons, has a fine miniature, which is eſteemed a good likeneſs.—Vide "Bibliotheca Topographica," No. 2. Nichol's "Anecdotes of Bowyer," &c.

SUE (JOHN-JOSEPH)

Profeſſor in the Schools of Surgery at Paris, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and formerly Surgeon in Chief of the Charity Hoſpital at Paris.

His firſt work, entitled, "Traité des Bandages," 12mo, was publiſhed at Paris in the year 1746. He was likewiſe the author of "Abrégé d' Anatomie, 1748," 2 tomes, in 12mo; "L'Anthropotamié; ou l'Art d'Injecter,

d'Injecter, de Diſſéquer, et d'Embaumer," 1749, 8vo, "Elémens de Chirurgie," 1755, 8vo, "Traité d'Oſtéologie," a tranſlation of Monro's Oſteology, accompanied with excellent engravings of the bones, and ſome valuable notes, 1759, ii tomes, folio; beſide ſeveral papers on anatomical ſubjects, publiſhed by the academy of ſciences at Paris, in the "Mémoires des Savans Etrangers." M. SUE died at Paris, on the 10th of December, 1792. Vide the "Gentleman's Magazine" for the year 1795, p. 878.

SWAMMERDAM (JOHN)

An eminent Naturaliſt, born at Amſterdam, in 1637.

His father was an apothecary in this city, and very well converſant in natural hiſtory. He intended his ſon for the church, and with this view took care to procure him early inſtructions in Greek and Latin; but SWAMMERDAM prevailed with his father to permit him apply to phyſic, and as he kept him at home till he ſhould be properly qualified to engage in that ſtudy, he frequently employed him in cleaning his curioſities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This occupation inſpired him from his childhood with a taſte for natural hiſtory; ſo that not content with the ſurvey of his father's curioſities, he ſoon began to make a collection of his own. He accordingly ſpent both day and night in diſcovering, catching, and examining the winged inſects, not only in the province of Holland, but in that of Gueldres, and in the province of Utrecht. Thus initiated into natural hiſtory, he went to Leyden in 1651, to proſecute his ſtudies; and his progreſs was ſo anſwerable to his diligence, that in 1663, he was admitted a candidate of phyſic, after undergoing the examinations preſcribed on that occaſion. On his arrival at Leyden, he contracted a friendſhip with the anatomiſt Steno, and ever after lived with him in intimacy.

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THE curioſities of anatomy now made a conſiderable impreſſion on him. He began to conſider how the parts of the body, prepared by diſſection, could be preſerved and kept in conſtant order and readineſs for anatomical demonſtration; and herein he ſucceeded, as he had done before in his ingenious contrivances to diſſect, and otherwiſe manage the minuteſt inſects. After this, he made a journey into France, where he ſpent ſome time with Tanaquil Faber at Saumur, and made a variety of obſervations upon inſects. Among other things, during his ſtay in the neighbourhood of the Loire, he obſerved and deſcribed the winged inſect called Libellula, or the Dragon-fly, and likewiſe ſome hemerobia, or day-flies. From Saumur he went to Paris, where he lived in the ſame houſe with his friend Steno. He likewiſe contracted an intimacy with Thevenot, who ſtrenuouſly recommended him to Conrad Van Beuningen, a ſenator, and burgomaſter of Amſterdam, and miniſter of that republic to the court of France. Beuningen obtained leave for SWAMMERDAM, at his return home, to diſſect the bodies of ſuch patients as ſhould die in the hoſpital of that city.

He went back to Leyden to take his degrees, and there cultivated a friendſhip with Van Horne, who had been formerly his preceptor in anatomy. It was at this time, January 1667, that in Van Horne's own houſe, SWAMMERDAM firſt injected the uterine veſſels of a human ſubject with ceraceous matter, which moſt uſeful attempt he afterwards improved and perfected. In February the ſame year, he was admitted to his degree of doctor of phyſic, after having publicly maintained his theſis on reſpiration; which was then conceived but in ſhort and contracted arguments, but appeared ſoon after with conſiderable additions, with a dedication to Thevenot, and adorned with a frontiſ-

piece of a moſt elegant figure of the reciprocal copulation of the hermaphrodite houſe-ſnail. It was thus our author cultivated anatomy with the greateſt art and labour, in conjunction with Van Horne; but a quartan ague, which attacked him this year, brought him ſo very low, that he found himſelf under the neceſſity of diſcontinuing theſe ſtudies, which, on his recovery, he entirely neglected, and gave himſelf up to the ſtudy of inſects.

In 1668, the grand duke of Tuſcany being then in Holland with Mr. Thevenot, in order to ſee the curioſities of the country, came to view thoſe of our author and his father, and ſurveyed them with the greateſt delight, having a good taſte for natural hiſtory. On this occaſion, SWAMMERDAM made ſome anatomical diſſections of inſects in the preſence of that prince, who was ſtruck with admiration at his great ſkill in managing them; expecially at his proving, that the future butterfly lay with all its parts neatly folded in a caterpillar, by actually removing the integuments that covered the former, and extricating and exhibiting all its parts, however minute, with incredible ingenuity, by means of inſtruments of an inconceivable fineneſs, and with the aſſiſtance of glaſſes. On this occaſion his highneſs offered our author 12,000 florins for his ſhare of the collection, on condition of his removing them himſelf into Tuſcany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but SWAMMERDAM, who hated a court life, rejected his highneſs's propoſal; beſide he could not put up with the leaſt reſtraint in religious matters, either in point of ſpeech or practice. He made the nature and properties of inſects his chief ſtudy, and purſued it with infinite diligence, and without the leaſt relaxation, ſo that in 1669, he publiſhed a general hiſtory of them, a work equally remarkable for the author's

author's great boldneſs in the attempt, and happy ſucceſs in the execution. His father now began to take offence at his proceedings and thoughtleſs manner of acting; he would have had him change it for the practice of phyſic, but ſeeing no probability of accompliſhing his purpoſe, would ſupply him with neither money nor clothes.

The ſon, therefore, though exhauſted with continual labours, at laſt conſented to take his father's advice; but his bad health rendered him quite unfit to bear the fatigues uſually attending the practice of phyſic, ſo that he thought it proper to retire into the country for ſome time to recover his ſtrength, and with a view of returning to the practice of his profeſſion with new force and ſpirits; but he was ſcarce ſettled in his new country reſidence, when, in 1670, he relapſed into his former occupation. Thevenot, in the mean time, informed of the diſagreement between SWAMMERDAM and his father, did all that lay in his power to engage the former to retire into France. But whatever impreſſion this propoſal might have upon the ſon, the father forbad him to accept it. In 1673, he formed a connexion with the then famous Antonia Bourignon, and became totally abſorbed in all her myſticiſm and devout reveries; after which he grew altogether careleſs of his former purſuits, on which he had doated, and withdrew himſelf in a great meaſure from the world, for the ſake of loving and adoring the ſovereign good only. In this ſtrange way he continued to his death, which happened in 1680.

Gaubius gave a tranſlation of all his works from the original Dutch into Latin; from which they were tranſlated into Engliſh, illuſtrated with fifty-three copper plates, 1758, in folio.

SYDENHAM (THOMAS)
An excellent Engliſh Phyſician,

Was the ſon of William Sydenham, eſq. of Winford-Eagle in Dorſetſhire, where he was born about 1624. In 1642, he became a commoner of Magdalen-hall, in Oxford; but left that place when it was turned into a garriſon for Charles the firſt. Thence he went to London, where he fell accidentally into the company of Dr. Cox, an eminent phyſician; who, finding him to be a perſon of extraordinary parts, encouraged and put him into a method of ſtudying phyſic, at his return to the univerſity. After the garriſon was delivered up to the parliament, he again retired to Magdalen-hall, and was created bachelor of phyſic in April 1648, not having previouſly taken any degree in arts. About that time, ſubſcribing and ſubmitting to the authority of the viſitors appointed by the parliament, he was made fellow of All-Soul's college, through the intereſt of a very near relation, in the place, ſays Mr. Wood, of one of thoſe many then ejected for their loyalty.

After he had continued ſome years there, in a vigorous application to the ſtudy of phyſic, he left the univerſity, without taking any other degree there; and at length ſettling in Weſtminſter, became doctor of his faculty at Cambridge; licentiate of the college of phyſicians, and the chief phyſician of his time from 1660 to 1670. Then he began to be diſabled by the gout; and could not attend the practice ſo well, yet continued to increaſe in fame both at home and abroad, as well by his great ſkill and judgement ſhewn upon all occaſions, as by various pieces publiſhed from time to time. He died at his houſe in Pall-Mall, the 29th of December, 1689, and was buried in the church of St. James, Weſtminſter.

His

His works have been collected and frequently printed at London, in one large volume, 8vo. They were alſo printed at Leipſic, in 1711, 12mo; at Geneva, in 1716, in 2 vols. 4to, with ſeveral tracts by other writers; and at Leyden, in 8vo. They were written by himſelf in Engliſh; but tranſlated into Latin before they were publiſhed, by ſome of his friends. His "Obſervationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Hiſtoriam et Curationem," which he dedicated to Dr. Mapletoft, profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college, was tranſlated by that gentleman; his other pieces by Mr. Gilbert Havers, of Trinity college, in Cambridge, a ſtudent in phyſic, and friend of Dr. Mapletoft.

SYDENHAM has frequently been called the father of phyſic among the moderns. He tells us, in the preface which ſtands before his works, that the increaſe and perfection of the medical art are to be advanced by theſe two means; by compoſing a hiſtory of diſtempers and their ſymptoms, and by thence deducing and eſtabliſhing a method of cure. This is the way which that great delineator of the right road to real knowledge in all its various branches, lord Bacon, had pointed out; and its being more cloſely purſued by SYDENHAM, than by any modern phyſician before him, is what has juſtly entitled him to thoſe high encomiums, which have ever been paid him. Sir Richard Blackmore affirmed, and all are now convinced, that SYDENHAM, "who built all his maxims and rules of practice "upon repeated obſervations on the nature and proper-"ties of diſeaſes, and the power of remedies, has com-"piled ſo good a hiſtory of diſtempers, and ſo preva-"lent a method of cure, that he has improved and "advanced the healing art much more than Dr. Willis, "with all his curious ſpeculations, and fanciful hypo-"theſes." He relates of himſelf, in his dedication to

Dr.

Dr. Mapletoft, that ever ſince he had applied himſelf to the practice of phyſic, he had been of opinion, and the opinion had been every day more and more confirmed in him, that the medical art could not be learned ſo certainly as by uſe and experience; and that he, who ſhould pay the niceſt and moſt accurate attention to the ſymptoms of diſtempers, would infallibly ſucceed beſt in ſearching out the true means of cure. For this reaſon, ſays he, I gave myſelf up entirely to this method of proceeding, perfectly ſecure and confident, that, while I followed nature as my guide, I could never err. He tells him afterwards, that Mr. Locke approved his method, which he conſidered as no ſmall ſanction to it; and what he ſays upon this occaſion of Mr. Locke is ſo remarkable, that I think it worth tranſcribing. "Noſti præterea, quam huic meæ methodo "ſuffragantem habeam, qui eam intimius per omnia "perſpexerat, utrique noſtrum conjunctiſſimum domi-"num Johannem Locke; quo quidem viro, ſive "ingenio judicioque acri & ſubacto, ſive etiam antiquis, "hoc eſt, optimis moribus, vix ſuperiorem quinquam "inter eos qui nunc ſunt homines repertum iri confido; "pauciſſimos certe pares." There is a Latin copy of hexameter and pentameter verſes by Mr. Locke, addreſſed to SYDENHAM, and prefixed to his treatiſe upon fevers.

To go on with our phyſician. Sir Richard Blackmore having obſerved, that a man of good ſenſe, vivacity, and ſpirit, may arrive to the higheſt rank of phyſicians, without the aſſiſtance of great erudition and the knowledge of books, tells us, that "this was the "caſe of Dr. SYDENHAM, who became an eminent "and able phyſician, though he never deſigned to take "up the profeſſion till the civil wars were compoſed; "and then, being a diſbanded officer, he entered upon

"it

" it for a maintenance, without any learning properly " preparatory for the undertaking of it. And to ſhew " what contempt he had for the writings in phyſic, " when one day I aſked him what books I ſhould read " to qualify me for practice, he replied, read 'Don " Quixote,' it is a very good book, I read it ſtill; ſo " low an opinion had this celebrated man of the learn- " ing collected out of the authors, his predeceſſors. And " a late celebrated phyſician," meaning Dr. John Radcliffe, " whoſe judgement was univerſally relied upon " as almoſt infallible in his profeſſion, uſed to ſay, as I " am well informed, that when he died, he would leave " behind him the whole myſtery of phyſic in half a " ſheet of paper. It is true, both theſe doctors car- " ried the matter much too far by vilifying learning, " of which they were no maſters, and, perhaps, for " that reaſon." The compiler of this article in the General Dictionary, quoting this paſſage from Sir Richard Blackmore, has with great judgement thought proper to qualify it a little with the following anecdote: " Sir Hans Sloane, to whom this article was read, and " who was very well acquainted with Dr. SYDENHAM, " told me, that he never knew a man of brighter na- " tural parts than that phyſician; that he believed " what is here ſaid about Don Quixote to be merely " out of joke; and that Tully was Dr. SYDENHAM's " favourite author, he having a fine buſto of him in " his ſtudy."

He had an elder brother William, who was ſome time gentleman commoner of Trinity college, in Oxford, and, entering into the parliament's army, acquitted himſelf ſo gloriouſly, that he roſe by ſeveral gradations to the higheſt poſts and dignities. In 1649, he was appointed governor of the Iſle of Wight, and made vice-admiral of that iſle and Hampſhire. In

1653, he was ſummoned to parliament for Dorſetſhire; in 1654, made commiſſioner of the treaſury, and member of the privy-council; and in 1658, called to parliament by the protector Richard Cromwell. This connection, together with his own principles and former engagements, would probably hinder Dr. SYDENHAM from being a very popular phyſician during the period of his flouriſhing; that is, in the reigns of Charles II, and James II. Vide "Athen. Oxon." "General Dictionary." Ward's "Lives of the Profeſſors of Greſham college," &c.

SYLVIUS (JAMES)

A very celebrated French Phyſician,

Was the ſon of Nicholas du Bois, a camblet-weaver, who had eleven ſons and four daughters. He was born at Amiens in Picardy, in 1478; went through a courſe of claſſical learning, under his elder brother, Francis Sylvius, who was principal of the college of Tournay at Paris; and was a great promoter of letters in that age of barbariſm. There he learned the Latin tongue in much greater purity than it had been taught for a long time; and hence it was, that his writings are diſtinguiſhed to ſuch advantage by the elegance of the ſtyle. He acquired a perfect maſtery of the Latin and Greek tongues, and ſome little knowledge of the Hebrew; and applied himſelf alſo to mathematics and mechanics ſo ſucceſsfully, as to invent machines which deſerved public notice. When the time was come of giving himſelf entirely up to phyſic, to which ſtudy his inclination had always led him, he traced it to its ſources, and engaged ſo deeply in the reading of Hippocrates and Galen, that he ſcarcely did any thing but examine and tranſlate thoſe two authors. He diſcovered from

from these the importance of anatomy, and applied himself to it so ardently, that he became as great a master as that age would permit. He studied pharmacy with no less care, and took several journies to see upon the place the medicines which different countries produce. Upon his return to Paris he read lectures, and explained in two years a course of physic from Hippocrates and Galen, which spread his reputation so extensively, that scholars from all parts of Europe resorted to him.

But before he became so famous, he met with great opposition from the physicians of Paris, who were extremely displeased, that a man who had no where taken a degree in physic, should presume to teach that science in the metropolis of the kingdom. These murmurs induced him to go to Montpellier in 1520, to take his degrees there, but he returned without them; his avarice, of which we shall speak by and by, not permitting him to be at the necessary expences. He endeavoured at his return to reconcile the physicians to him, and was admitted bachelor of physic in June 1531. In 1535, he taught in the college of Tricquet, while Fernelius taught in that of Cornouaille; but the latter had few scholars, while the former had a great number. The reason of this difference was, that Sylvius dissected bodies, and read lectures upon botany and the preparation of medicines, which Fernelius did not. The professorship of physic in the royal college becoming vacant in 1548, Sylvius was pitched upon to fill it, which he did, after hesitating about it two years. He continued in it till his death, which happened in 1555.

He was never married, and shewed even an aversion to women. His behaviour was rude and barbarous. He seldom jested or departed from his gravity; and

when he was inclined to become more ſociable, by this did it awkwardly. The only merry ſaying related of him is, that "he had parted with three beaſts, his cat, his mule, and his maid." His avarice was extreme, and he lived in the moſt ſordid manner: he allowed his ſervants nothing but dry bread, and had no fire all the winter. Two things ſerved him as a remedy againſt cold; he played at foot-ball, and carried a great log upon his ſhoulders: he ſaid, that the heat which he gained by this exerciſe was more beneficial to his health than that of a fire. In ſhort, this paſſion for money obſcured the luſtre of all his great qualities.

He was upon very ill terms with Veſalius, who occaſioned him the greateſt vexation he ever ſuffered. SYLVIUS's excellency lay in anatomy; and he had prepared a work upon that ſubject, which he conſidered as a maſter-piece. Upon this, Veſalius publiſhed his "Opus Anatomicum," which was ſo well written, and illuſtrated with ſo many beautiful plates, that it was univerſally admired. Two circumſtances aggravated this grievance; Veſalius had been SYLVIUS's pupil; and he attacked Galen, whom SYLVIUS had defended even to his errours. The works of SYLVIUS have been often printed.

T.

TARIN (PIERRE)

A French Phyſician, born at Courtenai, and died in 1761.

He is known by a variety of ingenious works, of which the following are the chief:

1. "Ele-

1. "Elements of Phyſiology," tranſlated from the Latin of Haller, 8vo, 1752.

2. "Adverſaria Anatomica," 4to, 1750, with plates.

3. "An anatomical Dictionary," 4to, 1753.

4. "Oſteographia," 4to, Paris, 1753.

5. "Anthropotomie, or the Art of diſſecting," 1750, 2 vols. 12mo.

6. "Deſmographie, or a Treatiſe on Ligaments," the ſame year.

7. "Obſervations on Medicine and Surgery," 3 vols. 12mo, 1758.

8. "Myographia, or a Deſcription of the Muſcles," 4to, 1753.

He alſo wrote ſome medical articles for the Encyclopédie.

TEMPLEMAN (PETER) M. D.

The Son of an eminent Attorney at Dorcheſter, who died in 1749, and his Widow nineteen Years after him aged 93.

Dr. TEMPLEMAN was born March 17, 1711, and was educated at the Charter-houſe, whence he proceeded to Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. with diſtinguiſhed reputation. During his reſidence at Cambridge, by his own inclination, and in conformity with that of his parents, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, with a deſign to enter into holy orders; but after ſome time, for what cauſe we know not, he altered his plan, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. In the year 1736, he went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Boerhaave, and the profeſſors of the other branches of medicine in that celebrated univerſity, for two years or upwards.

ABOUT the beginning of 1739, he returned to Lon-

don with a view to enter on the practice of his profeſſion, ſupported by a handſome allowance from his father. Why he did not ſucceed in this profeſſion was eaſy to be accounted for by thoſe who knew him. He was a man of a very liberal turn of mind, of general erudition, with a large acquaintance among the learned of different profeſſions, but of an indolent inactive diſpoſition; he could not cultivate the acquaintance to be met with at tea-tables; he could not intrigue with nurſes, or aſſociate with the various herds of pert, inſipid, well-bred, impertinent, good-humoured, malicious goſſips, that are often found ſo uſeful in bringing a young phyſician into practice; but choſe rather to employ his time at home in the peruſal of an ingenious author, or to ſpend an attic evening in a ſelect company of men of learning. In this he reſembled his brother Armſtrong, whoſe limited practice in his profeſſion was owing to the ſame cauſe. In the latter end of the year 1750, he was introduced to Dr. Fothergill by Dr. Cuming, with a view of inſtituting a medical ſociety to procure the earlieſt intelligence of every improvement in phyſic from every part of Europe. An extract from one of his letters will give ſome idea of this plan, which never took effect. "I ſpent the whole "afternoon yeſterday with Dr. Fothergill, in ſettling "the plan of our deſign, which in ſhort is this: by a "ſettled regular correſpondence in the principal cities "of Europe, to have the moſt early intelligence of the "improvements in chemiſtry, anatomy, botany, chi-"rurgery, with accounts of epidemical diſeaſes, ſtate "of the weather, remarkable caſes, obſervations on "uſeful medicines. A ſociety to be formed here in "town, to meet regularly once a week, at which "meeting all papers tranſmitted to be read, and ſuch as "are approved of to be publiſhed in the Engliſh lan-

"guage,

"guage, in the manner of our Philoſophical Tranſ-
"actions: a pamphlet of 2s. or 2s. 6d. once in three
"months. In a dearth of new things on each of theſe
"heads, to extract out of the French Memoirs, Ger-
"man Ephemerides, &c. ſuch things as ſhall ap-
"pear to the ſociety to be uſeful diſcoveries or obſer-
"vations, and not ſufficiently known or attended to.
"The greateſt difficulty lying on us, in the choice of
"proper perſons to execute this deſign; ſome being
"too much taken up in buſineſs, and others juſtly ex-
"ceptionable as being untractable, preſumptuous, and
"overbearing. The men of buſineſs, however, will
"be of ſome uſe to us in communicating remarkable
"caſes and occurrences. Such a work will require a
"great number of hands; and, beſides good abilities,
"it will be neceſſary they ſhould be good ſort of men
"too."

At the ſame period he tells his friend, "Dr. Mead
"has very generouſly offered to aſſiſt me with all his
"intereſt for ſucceeding Dr. Hall at the Charter-houſe,
"whoſe death has been for ſome time expected. In-
"ſpired with gratitude I have ventured out of my ele-
"ment (as you will plainly perceive) and ſent him an
"ode." Dr. TEMPLEMAN's epitaph on lady Lucy Meyrick, the only Engliſh copy of verſes of his writing that we know of, is printed in the eighth volume of the "Select Collection of Miſcellaneous Poems, 1781." In 1753, he publiſhed the firſt volume of "Curious Remarks and Obſervations in Phyſic, Anatomy, Surgery, Chemiſtry, Botany, and Medicine, extracted from the Hiſtory and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris;" and the ſecond volume in the ſucceeding year. A third was promiſed, but, we believe, never printed. It appears indeed, that if he had met with proper encouragement from

the public, it was his intention to have extended the work to twelve volumes, with an additional one of index, and that he was prepared to publiſh two ſuch volumes every year. His tranſlation of "Norden's Travels" appeared in the beginning of the year 1757, and in that year he was editor of "Select Caſes and Conſultations in Phyſic, by Dr. Woodward," 8vo. On the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Muſeum in 1753, he was appointed to the office of keeper of the reading room, which he reſigned on being choſen, in 1760, ſecretary to the then newly inſtituted ſociety of arts, mauufactures, and commerce. In 1762, he was elected a correſponding member of the royal academy of ſciences of Paris, and alſo of the œconomical ſociety at Berne.

Very early in life Dr. TEMPLEMAN was afflicted with ſevere paroxyſms of aſthma, which eluded the force of all that either his own ſkill, or that of the moſt eminent phyſicians then living could ſuggeſt to him; and it continued to harraſs him to his death, which happened September 23, 1769.

He was eſteemed a perſon of great learning, particularly with reſpect to languages, ſpoke French with great fluency, and left the character of a humane, generous, and polite member of ſociety.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, &c.

TOLLIUS (JACOBUS)

A Phyſician and very learned Man,

Was a native of Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht, and taught the belles lettres in his own country with great reputation and profit for ſome time. In 1684, the marquis of Brandenburgh appointed him profeſſor of eloquence and the Greek tongue. He made ſeve-

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ral journies into different parts of Germany, Hungary, and Italy, of which he has given ſome account in a poſthumous work, publiſhed under the title of "Epiſtolæ Itinerariæ," by Henninius, at Amſterdam, 1700, in 4to. There are many very curious and uſeful things in theſe epiſtles.

Tollius was an editor of two ancient authors, of "Auſonius, cum Notis variorum," 1671, 8vo; and of "Longinus, 1694," 4to, with a Latin verſion on the ſame page, and Boileau's French verſion on the oppoſite. He was a critic of more learning than judgement, as the title of the following work may ſhew: "Fortuita ſacra, in quibus præter critica nonnulla tota fabularis Hiſtoria Græca, Phænicia, Ægyptiaca, ad Chemiam pertinere aſſeritur, 1687," 8vo. He puſhed this extravagant notion ſo far, as to ſeek for the ſecrets of chemiſtry and the philoſopher's ſtone in the fables of paganiſm. This does not ſhew a very ſound judgement, yet there is a great deal of learning, and ſome curious things in his book. He died in 1696.

He had a brother named Cornelius Tollius, who was alſo a very learned man. He was born at Utrecht, and in the beginning of his life was an amanuenſis to Iſaac Voſſius; he was afterwards profeſſor of eloquence and the Greek tongue at Harderwic, and ſecretary to the curators of the academy. He publiſhed an "Appendix to Pierius Valerianus's Treatiſe de Infelicitate literatorum," Amſterdam, 1707, 12mo.

TOURNEFORT (Joseph Pitton de)

A celebrated French Botaniſt, born of a good Family at Aix in Provence, on the 5th of June, 1656,

He had a genius for the ſtudy of botany from his childhood, and when he was at ſchool uſed frequently

to

to play truant, though he was as frequently puniſhed for it, in order to amuſe himſelf with gathering plants. The ſame paſſion continued when he was more grown up, and after he began to ſtudy philoſophy and divinity; and though all endeavours were uſed by his father to cure him of it, all attempts were vain: his favourite ſtudy prevailed, and plants continued to be his ruling object. In purſuit of them he was ready to traverſe the globe, as he afterwards did a great part of it; but for the preſent was obliged to content himſelf with what the neighbourhood of Aix and the gardens of the curious afforded.

Becoming his own maſter by the death of his father in 1677, he quitted theology, which indeed he had never reliſhed, and gave himſelf up entirely to phyſic, natural philoſophy, and botany: he did this at the inſtigation of an uncle, who was a very ingenious and reputable phyſician. In 1678, he travelled over the mountains of Dauphine and Savoy, and brought thence a great number of dried plants, which began his collection. In 1679, he went to Montpellier to perfect himſelf in anatomy and medicine. In this town was a garden of plants, which had been eſtabliſhed by Henry the fourth; but this alone would not ſatisfy his curioſity; he ranged over the country around Montpellier, and brought back with him plants which were before unknown to the botaniſts of that place. Theſe bounds were yet too confined for his curious and inquiſitive nature: he formed a ſcheme, therefore, of paſſing over into Spain, and ſet out for Barcelona in April 1681.

He ſpent ſome time in the mountains of Catalonia, whither he was accompanied by the young phyſicians of the country, and the ſtudents in phyſic, to whom he pointed out and explained the various ſorts of plants. In theſe deſert places he underwent a thouſand dangers;

gers; he was once ſtripped naked by the Miquelets, a kind of highland banditti, who, however, ſo far took pity on him as to return him his waiſtcoat, in the lining of which, by good luck, he had ſome ſilver tied up in a handkerchief. His love of rambling was near proving fatal to him once before; for getting into a peaſant's garden without leave, he was taken for a thief, and had like to have been ſtoned while he was poring over plants; as Archimedes is ſaid to have been ſlain without ſcarcely knowing any thing of the matter, while he was making figures upon the ſands of a ſea-ſhore. Yet he was in ſtill greater danger as he returned into France; for at a town near Perpignon, the houſe where he lay fell entirely down, and if all poſſible haſte had not been made to dig him out of the ruins, under which however he was buried two hours, he muſt inevitably have periſhed, He arrived at Montpellier in 1681, and continued his ſtudies in medicine, and his operations in chemiſtry and anatomy. He was afterwards received doctor of phyſic at Orange, and went thence to Aix, where his paſſion for plants, which was as high as ever, did not ſuffer him to continue long. He had a mind to viſit the Alps, as he had viſited the Pyrenees; and he brought back with him new treaſures, which he had acquired with extreme fatigue and danger.

His great merit in his way now began to be known at Paris, whither he went in 1683, and was introduced to M. Fagon, firſt phyſician to the queen, who was ſo ſtruck with the ingenuity and vaſt knowledge of TOURNEFORT, that he procured him to be made botanic profeſſor in the king's garden. TOURNEFORT immediately ſet himſelf to furniſh it with every thing that was curious and valuable; and, by order of the king, travelled into Spain and Portugal, and afterwards into Holland and England, where he made a prodigious

collection

collection of plants. His name was become celebrated abroad as well as at home; and he had the botanic profeſſorſhip at Leyden offered him, which he did not think proper to accept, though his preſent ſalary was but ſmall. He had, however, the profits of his profeſſion, and of a great number of pupils in botany, which, with his own private fortune, ſupported him very handſomely. In 1692, he was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences; he was afterwards made doctor in phyſic of the faculty of Paris, and maintained a theſis for it, which he dedicated to his friend and patron M. Fagon.

In 1700, he received an order from the king to travel to Greece, Aſia, and Africa, not only to take cognizance of the plants, which the ancients have mentioned, or even thoſe which eſcaped their obſervation; but to make alſo obſervations upon natural hiſtory at large, upon ancient and modern geography, and upon the religion, manners, and commerce of different nations and people. The king ordered farther a deſigner to attend him, who might draw plants, animals, or any thing curious that fell in his way. Almoſt three years were employed in this learned tour; and as botany was M. TOURNEFORT's favourite object, he ſimpled over all the iſles of the Archipelago, upon the coaſts of the Black Sea, in Bithynia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, and Georgia. At his return he took a different route, in hopes of new ſubjects of obſervation, and came through Galatia, Myſia, Lydia, and Ionia. The plague being then in Ægypt, hindered him from proceeding to Africa; nevertheleſs he brought home 1,356 ſpecies of plants entirely new.

He now reſumed the buſineſs of his profeſſion, which his travels had interrupted. He was ſoon after made profeſſor of phyſic in the college-royal. He had alſo

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the offices of his botanic profeſſorſhip in the king's garden, and the uſual functions of the academy of ſciences, required of every member, to attend, together with the work of preparing an account of his travels which was now to be expected from him. This, being more work than his conſtitution could bear, gradually impaired his health, but it was an unforeſeen accident that coſt him his life: as he was going to the academy, his breaſt was violently preſſed by the wheel of a cart, which he could not avoid. From this he yet recovered ſo far as to be able to go on with his medical and botanical lectures; but it brought on a ſpitting of blood, to which he did not pay a proper regard; and this ending in a dropſy of the breaſt carried him off, after languiſhing ſome months, the 28th of December 1708.

He was the greateſt botaniſt of his time; and it was by his ſkill and care, that the gardens of the king of France, neglected and almoſt abandoned before, were afterwards held in honour, and thought worthy of attention by all the virtuoſi in Europe. Yet he was not ſo particularly attached to botany, as to neglect every thing elſe; for he had made a very valuable collection of all kinds of natural curioſities, which he left by will to the king.

His writings are as follow: "Elémens de Botanique: ou, Méthode pour connoître les Plantes, avec Figures, Paris, 1694," 3 tomes, in 8vo. He afterwards enlarged this work conſiderably, and tranſlated it into Latin for the benefit of foreigners, with this title, "Inſtitutiones Rei herbariæ; ſive Elementa Botanices, Paris, 1700," 3 vols. in 4to. The firſt volume contains the names of the plants, diſtributed according to his method; the others the figures of them, very well engraven. "Hiſtoire des Plantes qui naiſſent

naiſſent aux Environs de Paris, avec leur Uſage dans la Médecine, 1698," in 12mo; enlarged by another hand into two vols. 12mo, in an edition of Paris, 1725. "De optimâ Methodo inſtituendâ in Re herbariâ, 1697," in 8vo. This is an epiſtle to our Mr. Ray, who had diſſented from TOURNEFORT's method of claſſing plants, and ranging them into their ſeveral genuſes. "Corollarium Inſtitutionum Rei herbariæ, in quo Plantæ 1,356, munificentiâ Ludovici magni in Orientalibus Regionibus obſervatæ, recenſentur, et ad Genera ſua revocantur. Paris, 1603;" in 4to. This work is printed in the third volume of Ray's "Hiſtoria Plantarum," 1704, in folio. "Relation d'un Voyage du Levant; contenant l'Hiſtoire ancienne et moderne de pluſieurs Iſles d'Archipel, de Conſtantinople, &c. Paris. 1717," 2 tomes in 4to, and 3 in 8vo, with figures; reprinted at Amſterdam, 1718, in 2 vols, 4to. This work compriſes not only diſcoveries in botany, but other curious particulars relating to hiſtory, geography, and natural philoſophy. Beſide theſe larger works, there are ſeveral pieces of TOURNEFORT printed in the hiſtory of the academy of ſciences. Vide "Eloge par M. de Fontenelle dans l'Hiſtoire de l'Académie des Sciences."—Niceron, tom. 4, &c.

TOZZETTI (JOHN TARGIONI)

The Son of Leonard Targioni, born at Florence, Sept. 11, 1722,

Was ſent to the univerſity of Piſa, where he very ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a theſis, not written by the profeſſor, as is the cuſtom in ſome of the univerſities in the northern parts of Europe, on the uſe of medicine. At the age of nineteen he became acquainted with the famous botaniſt Micheli, by whom he was protected, with whom he kept up an uninterrupted friendſhip till 1737, when Micheli died, and whom he ſucceeded in the

the care of the famous botanic garden. Of the plants in this garden Micheli had already made a catalogue, which TARGIONI publiſhed after his death with very conſiderable additions by himſelf.

IN the year 1737, he was made profeſſor of botany in the Studio Florentino, a kind of univerſity at Florence, and at the ſame time member of the academy of Apatiſti. In 1738, he became a member of the collegio medico, or faculty of medicine. Much about the ſame time he was named by the government conſulting phyſician in peſtilential diſorders, and had the place of fiſcal phyſician; phyſician to the courts of juſtice. This laſt place obliged him to write a great deal, being often conſulted on the accidents that became diſcuſſions for a court of juſtice, ſuch as deaths by poiſon, ſudden deaths, unheard-of diſtempers, and when, as it ſometimes happened, fooliſh accuſations of the kind were brought into court, witchcraft. Some time after he was named, together with the celebrated Antonio Cocchi, to make a catalogue of the library begun by Magliabecchi, and increaſed by Marni, duke Leopold and others, which conſiſted of 40,000 volumes of printed books, and about 1,100 volumes of manuſcripts. It is to this nomination we are indebted for the five volumes of letters of famous men; as, during his employment in this capacity, he uſed to make extracts of the curious books which fell into his hands.

On Micheli's death in 1737, Mr. TARGIONI had inherited his Hortus Siccus, MSS. and collection of natural hiſtory; which laſt however he purchaſed, but at a very cheap rate, with his own money. This ſeemed to lay him under the neceſſity of publiſhing what his maſter had left behind him, and accordingly he had prepared the ſecond part of the "Nova Plantarum Genera," but not exactly in the manner in which Micheli himſelf

ſelf would have publiſhed it; for though the drawings were too good to be loſt, as they have all the accuracy which diſtinguiſh the other works of the great naturaliſt, TARGIONI could not ſuffer the work to come forth with the Zoophytes and Keratophytes claſſed among the plants as Micheli had intended. TARGIONI therefore meant to have given the work another form. It was to be divided into two parts, the firſt of which would have contained the "Fucus's, Algæ, and Confervæ;" and the ſecond the "Zoophytes;" the firſt part was finiſhed a week before TARGIONI's death. Many of the plants are from drawings by doctor Ottaviano Targioni, the ſon of John Targioni, who has ſucceeded his father as reader of botany in the hoſpital of Sancta Maria Maggiore, a new eſtabliſhment lately formed by the grand duke upon a liberal and extenſive plan, in which ducal profeſſors of medicine, anatomy, chemiſtry, phyſiology, ſurgery, &c. read gratis on the very ſpot where examples are at hand to confirm their doctrines.

In 1739 TARGIONI was choſen member of the academy naturæ curioſorum; and in 1745, the Cruſca gave him a public teſtimony of the value they ſet upon his ſtyle by chooſing him one of their members. In 1749, he was choſen member of the academy of Etruſcans at Cortona, as he was of that of the Sepolti at Volterra in 1749. The academy of Botanophiles made him one of their body in 1757; as did that of practical agriculture at Udino in 1758. In 1771, he was choſen honorary member of the royal academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Naples; and laſtly, in 1780, was named correſponding member of the royal ſociety of medicine at Paris.

It is much to be regretted, that we cannot give an account of his manuſcript works, ſeveral of which are

known to be very important, as he was one of the moſt celebrated phyſicians of his time, and wrote a great deal on inoculation, of which he was one of the firſt promoters in Tuſcany, putrid fevers, &c. Mr. Maty preſerved an accurate chronological catalogue of what he printed, among which the earlieſt is, "Theſis de Præſtantiâ et Uſu Plantarum in Medicinâ." Piſis, 1734, fol. and the lateſt, "Notizie degli Aggrandimenti delle Scienze Fiſiche accaduti in Toſcana nel Corſo di Anni 60, nel Secolo 17, Firenze, 1780," 4 vol. 4to. He had juſt publiſhed the laſt volume of this great work, on the improvement made in natural knowledge and natural philoſophy in Tuſcany in ſixty years only of the ſeventeenth century, when he died of an atrophy in 1780.

M. TARGIONI had a large cabinet of natural hiſtory, the foundation of which, as has been ſaid, had been laid by Micheli. It conſiſts of the minerals and foſſils which are found in Tuſcany, and the Zoophytes and Hortus Siccus of Micheli. There is a drawer made at Amboyna, by order of Rumphius, containing all the ſorts of wood of that iſland. Beſide this there is a large ſeries of animals and ſhells, and petrified animal ſubſtances, particularly of the bones of elephants, which are found in the environs of Florence. In ſhort, the whole collection is ſo valuable, that it is to be hoped the preſent doctor Targioni will favour the public with a catalogue of its contents.—Vide "Maty's Review," vol. iv, p. 243.

TRALLIAN (ALEXANDER)

One of the Greek Writers on Phyſic, a Native of Tralles, a City in Lydia, who flouriſhed about the Year 550.

His father, named Stephanus, was a practitioner in phyſic, who took care to inſtruct his ſon in the prin-

ciples of his profeſſion, and the ſon made ſo conſiderable a progreſs in his ſtudies, and was ſo noted for his application to literature, that he was ſcarcely arrived to the years of manhood, before he had the title of "Sophiſticles" conferred upon him. Not content, however, with the inſtructions he could procure in his own native climate, but ambitious of enquiring into the ſtate of phyſic as it ſtood in other countries, he travelled through Greece, Gaul, Spain, and other parts.

Dr. Freind ſtyles him one of the moſt valuable authors ſince the time of Hippocrates. His works are divided into twelve books, in which he treats of diſeaſes as they occur from head to foot; beginning with the falling off of the hair, head-ache, phrenſy, lethargy, epilepſy, palſy, melancholy; then going on to the diſeaſes of the eyes, ears, noſe, teeth, throat, breaſt, ſtomach, liver, inteſtines, kidneys, and ſo on to the gout, and the different kinds of fevers, with which he concludes. This is his general method of arranging diſeaſes, which ſeveral ſyſtematical writers in phyſic ſince his time, as Sennertus, Riverius, &c. have thought proper to follow. Nor is the order, which he obſerves in treating of each particular diſeaſe by itſelf, leſs adapted to the deſign of a practical writer. Thus he uſhers in a complaint with ſuch a deſcription as is ſufficient to raiſe a juſt idea of it. In the next place, he enquires into its cauſe, laying it down for a rule, that it is impoſſible for any one who is ignorant of the nature or cauſe of a diſeaſe, ever to effect a cure of it. After this he proceeds to the diagnoſtics, or ſymptoms which teach how to diſtinguiſh one diſeaſe from another; then to cure it, which he begins with adjuſting the regimen, telling us what particular exerciſe or diet ſhould be choſen or avoided; and at laſt, to the uſe of medicines, always preſcribing firſt ſuch as are ſimple, and then

then thoſe that are more compound. He was the firſt that opened the jugular veins, and the firſt that uſed cantharides for bliſtering in the gout.

Though upon the whole he appears to have been a rational and regular phyſician, we yet find ſome things in him, which ſavour of the empiric and the man of ſuperſtition. What, for inſtance, can be more ſuperſtitious than his adviſing a piece of old ſail-cloth, taken from a ſhipwrecked veſſel, to be tied to the right arm for ſeven weeks together for the epilepſy? Than the heart of a lark tied to the left thigh for a colic? Than carrying a piece of loadſtone, or a line of Homer engraved on a plate of gold, when the moon is in Libra, for the gout? TRALLIAN, probably, had no faith in the curative virtues of the ſail-cloth, or in the heart of the lark, or in the golden line of Homer, but knowing how to work on the minds of his patients, brought about cures ſometimes by the operation of mental deluſion, which is well known to produce aſtoniſhing changes on the body. His works have been printed at Baſil, at Paris, and at London.—Vide Freind's "Hiſt. of Phyſic," &c.

TRONCHIN (THEODORE)

First Phyſician to the late Duke of Orleans, and to the Infant Duke of Parma; Doctor in Medicine of the Univerſity of Leyden, of Geneva and Montpellier; Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Geneva; Foreign-Aſſociate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of the Academy of Surgery; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; of the Academies of Peterſburg; of Edinburgh and Berlin;

Was born at Geneva in 1709, of John Robert Tronchin and Angelica Calandrini. At eighteen years of age, M. TRONCHIN quitted his native country, and went into England to viſit the celebrated Bolingbroke, his relation. This illuſtrious character could not be far-

ther uſeful to M. TRONCHIN, than in ſhewing him by his own example, that a taſte for ſtudy and induſtry is a certain reſource and conſolation in every ſituation of life, and in procuring for this young ſtranger the friendſhip of the men moſt celebrated in England for philoſophy and letters.

M. TRONCHIN devoted his whole time to ſtudy, and, having read Boerhaave's chemiſtry, was inſpired with an anxious deſire of attending Boerhaave himſelf; he accordingly quitted England for Holland, without any other view than that of being inſtructed by the lectures of that great man. Boerhaave ſoon diſtinguiſhed him from the reſt of his pupils, and an intimate friendſhip was formed between the maſter and ſcholar.

M. TRONCHIN was of a tall and agreeable ſtature, had a pleaſing and noble figure, and a countenance commanding reſpect and confidence. His long and beautiful hair increaſed theſe perſonal advantages. Boerhaave obſerved one day, that ſo fine a head of hair muſt occupy a conſiderable part of his time, and this being repeated to M. TRONCHIN, he appeared on the next day before Boerhaave with his hair cut quite round.

In 1731, M. TRONCHIN ſettled at Amſterdam, by the advice of Boerhaave, who often ſent to him the patients who came to conſult himſelf at Leyden; and the friendſhip of Boerhaave, a continued ſucceſs in practice, and that ſecret gift which nature had given him, of inſpiring confidence, ſoon placed him at the head of the phyſicians at Amſterdam. He married a niece of the celebrated John de Wit, an able miniſter, and a zealous republican under the adminiſtration of Holland, who periſhed by the fury of the ſame people whoſe power he had augmented, and of whoſe liberty he had laid the foundation. The name of De

Wit

Wit was in Holland the ſacred cry of patriotiſm; joined to this reſpectable name, M. TRONCHIN was accuſed of profaning himſelf, in accepting the poſt of firſt phyſician to the Stadtholder; an accuſation that induced him to reſign this honorable office, quit Amſterdam, and return to his native country.

The council of Geneva gave him the title of honorary profeſſor of medicine, without impoſing on him any duty, yet he did not think himſelf excuſed from reading lectures, in the courſe of which he attempted to diſſipate the prejudices with which medicine abounded, to inſpire phyſicians with leſs confidence in their own knowledge, and to give them ſome uſeful leſſons on the certainty of their art. His lectures met with the ſucceſs they merited; they were eſteemed by the public, applauded by the philoſophers, and criticiſed by the phyſicians.

In 1756, M. TRONCHIN was ſent for to Paris to inoculate the children of the duke of Orleans; he had eſtabliſhed the practice of inoculation in Holland almoſt without oppoſition; in a voyage he had made to Geneva, before he had ſettled there, he had prevailed upon his parents to ſet the example of inoculation; the great outcries againſt this practice, even before any one had attempted to put it to the trial, did not prevent it from being introduced into France, and the tender affection of the prince for his children induced him, to commit them to the management of M. TRONCHIN, in preference to any other phyſician. No inoculator in Europe was more celebrated; no one had been more ſucceſsful. After this event, inoculation began to make ſome progreſs in France. It would be uſeleſs here to make an inquiry into the advantages of an operation, upon which it would be difficult to ſay any thing new; we will limit ourſelves to obſerving

that which appeared to diſtinguiſh the method of M. TRONCHIN. He took the greateſt precaution to aſſure himſelf, that the ſubjects for inoculation were perfectly healthy; without this aſſurance, he would not take upon himſelf to be reſponſible for the accidents which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, even when the diſeaſe has terminated to all appearance moſt ſucceſsfully. He wiſhed to combat with one enemy only at once; and he thought that two diſeaſes united were too much for the power of nature to ſupport, and the art of medicine to reſiſt. He attributed to theſe principles the ſucceſs of his practice; and had the ſatisfactory pleaſure of ſeeing this uſeful operation, of which he had been a principal promoter upon the continent, firmly eſtabliſhed in almoſt every nation of Europe.

In 1765, he was ſent for to Parma, to inoculate the children of the ſovereign, an event which appeared to be the grand triumph of inoculation over ill-grounded prejudice, as Italy was no longer regarded as the country of philoſophy, or ſole protectreſs of uſeful and ſcientific novelties. After this journey, M. TRONCHIN returned to Geneva, where he found a multitude of patients aſſembled from all parts of Europe. He was now held in the ſame eſtimation as his maſter Boerhaave had been twenty years before him; uniting, like his celebrated preceptor, reputation, independence, and riches. Enjoying the pleaſing reflection of being a man uſeful, and in ſome degree neceſſary to his country, which he at the ſame time both ornamented and enriched; and feeling the greateſt pleaſure, that he was inſtrumental in preſerving its liberty and repoſe; he conſtantly refuſed all the places that were offered to him, for none was of equal value with that which he would have quitted for them. The duke of Orleans was the only prince whom he did not think himſelf entitled to refuſe, and Paris the only reſidence for which he

he would have quitted his native country. He accepted the title of firſt phyſician to that prince, and ſettled in Paris in 1766.

The arrival of a celebrated phyſician in the capital of a kingdom is generally the epoch of a revolution in medicine; he brings with him a different regimen, ſome unknown or unuſual remedies, and new methods. M. TRONCHIN taught a method of rarefying the air in the chambers of the ſick. He pointed out a more judicious plan of treating infants, by rendering them leſs effeminate and leſs conſtrained; he proſcribed the bandages and ſhackles, which deform their ſhape, or render their conſtitutions weak and unhealthy. He endeavoured to perſuade the women, that an idle and ſedentary life was one of the principal cauſes of the diſeaſes peculiar to their ſex; that exerciſe during the period of pregnancy expoſed them leſs to dangers than entire repoſe. He performed his cures by regimen and exerciſe, more frequently than by medical remedies. He had learned, under the excellent inſtructions of Boerhaave, a profound knowledge of the materia medica, and of the compoſition of medicines; thoſe which he preſcribed were various, but always ſimple. M. Rouelle often repeated, that no phyſician preſcribed better or more elegantly than M. TRONCHIN.

Among the number of obligations we owe to M. TRONCHIN, the merit of having rendered the ſmall-pox leſs dangerous is not one of the leaſt. His method was ſimple, and ſometimes a little contrary to the wiſhes of his patients; he adviſed them to breathe a freſh and pure air, to quench their thirſt with acidulated drinks, to diminiſh by the greateſt attention and neatneſs, a part of the diſagreeableneſs and inconveniences of the diſeaſe, by which means the death of thoſe whom he could not ſave would be rendered leſs frightful.

As ſoon as M. TRONCHIN had ſettled in Paris, he attempted to obviate the envy and hatred of the phyſicians, in a career, where he attacked at the ſame time both the reputation and the proſperity of his rivals. If he did not entirely diſarm the invidious jealouſy of his enemies, he was not much harraſſed by their public or private ſarcaſms.

He had the art of uniting with the neceſſary duties of his profeſſion, the pleaſing charm of friendſhip, by a ſedulous anxiety to diminiſh the ſufferings of his patients, and to alleviate their domeſtic ſorrows as well as their perſonal dangers. By theſe inſinuating manners, M. TRONCHIN had ſecured many ſincere friends among the majority of his patients; at the ſame time he kept up among them a commanding voice, which was natural to him, and which probably increaſed the confidence they had repoſed in his ſuperior ſkill.

The extenſive practice of M. TRONCHIN prevented his publiſhing ſome ingenious works upon the ſciences, which he had written; and if we except a few very ſhort eſſays, the principles of his practice, and the obſervations which he made, exiſt no longer than in the memory of his pupils.

The health of this celebrated man had been many years declining, in defiance of the moderation of his regimen. His friends and patients were deprived of him by the attack of a violent diſeaſe on the 30th of November, 1781.

The moſt honourable teſtimonials of regret attended his memory, and we may learn how extenſively his charity had been diſperſed by the multitude of poor ſurrounding his funeral. He always conſidered his profeſſional ſituation as the miniſtry of humanity; misfortune in every ſhape appeared to him to have ſome claims upon his charity; he gave with cheerfulneſs to thoſe who

who experienced the complicated misery of disease and poverty, and poured into their bosoms what the gratitude and generosity of the rich had lavished upon him. Frugal in his house, yet prodigal in beneficence, he acquired only a moderate fortune, while his practice and his reputation might have procured him an immense one.

M. TRONCHIN possessed the friendship of those of his fellow citizens, who in his time did honour to their country by their literary attainments: of M. Bonnet, M. Trembley, M. Rousseau. M. de Voltaire had been to Geneva to consult his friend TRONCHIN; and it was by his advice, that this great man chose that fine country for the residence of his old age. Vide "Histoire de L'Académie des Sciences de Paris," 1781, p. 103.

TURNER (WILLIAM)

Born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, and educated at Cambridge,

Where, as we find from a dedicatory epistle of his to lord Wentworth, he was assisted by a yearly exhibition from that nobleman's father. In this university he pursued the studies of philosophy and physic; and also acquired a great reputation for proficiency in the learned languages, oratory, and poetry. He was a fellow collegian and friend of the celebrated bishop Ridley, and imbibed, together with him, the religious principles of the reformers, which then began to be received in England. In his zeal for the propagation of these opinions, he for some time quitted his medical pursuits, and travelled through the greater part of the kingdom as an itinerant and unlicensed preacher. For this, at the instigation of bishop Gardiner and others, he was imprisoned; and on his escape, or, as Wood represents it, his release, he banished himself to foreign countries.

He took the degree of doctor of phyſic at Ferarra; and during the remainder of Henry the eighth's reign, he reſided chiefly at Cologne, and other places in Germany, where he publiſhed ſome of his works. In the next reign, which was more agreeable to his religious opinions, he returned to England, and was very favourably received by the young king, who preſented him with a prebend of York, a canonry of Windſor, and the deanery of Wells. He likewiſe obtained a licence to read and preach, as many other learned laymen did at that time; and was incorporated doctor of phyſic at Oxford. The protector Edward, duke of Somerſet, made him his phyſician, which brought him into conſiderable practice among people of rank. On the acceſſion of queen Mary, he was again obliged to quit his country, and went into Germany with ſeveral other Engliſh divines. Thence he went to Rome, and afterwards for a time ſettled at Baſil. At her death he returned, and was reſtored to his preferments. He died July 7th, 1568, and was buried in St. Olave's churchyard, London.

Dr. Turner was a writer in all the three branches of knowledge, for which he was eminent. His medical works are,

"A book of the Nature and Properties of Bathes in England, as of other Bathes in Germany and Italy." Colen, 1562, fol. A preface to this is dated from Baſil, March 10, 1557. In it he ſays, that as far as he can learn, he is the firſt writer on the waters of Bath. His account of foreign baths is ſhort, and chiefly taken from other authors. That of the Engliſh is confined to thoſe of Bath. Theſe he ſuppoſes to be impregnated with no other mineral than ſulphur. He mentions nothing of their internal uſe.

"The Nature of Wines commonly uſed in England,

land, with a Confutation of them that hold that Rheniſh and other ſmall Wines ought not to be drunken, either of them that have the Stone, the Rheum or other Diſeaſes," London 1568, 8vo. With this was printed, "A Treatiſe on the Nature and Vertue of Triacle."

"The rare Treaſure of Engliſh Bathes," London, 1587, 4to.

Dr. TURNER was author of the firſt "Herbal" written in the Engliſh language. The firſt part of this Herbal was printed in London in 1551; a ſecond part addreſſed to lord Wentworth, at Colen, 1562. They are both in folio, and wooden cuts, many of them not inelegant, are prefixed to the account of each plant. The author mentions, that botanical ſtudies were ſo much neglected in England, that, about the middle of Henry the eighth's reign, he found not a ſingle phyſician at Cambridge who could inform him of the Greek, Latin, or Engliſh name of any plant he produced.

In natural hiſtory, he likewiſe publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe on birds, entitled,

"Avium præcipuarum, quarum apud Plinium et Ariſtotelem Mentio eſt, brevis et ſuccincta Hiſtoria," Colen, 1554, 12mo. It is written in elegant Latin, and is a book, as Dr. Merret obſerves, "mole parvum, "judicio majorem." He was contemporary with Geſner, and a correſpondent in high eſteem with that illuſtrious naturaliſt. In the Frankfort edition of Geſner's "Hiſtoria Piſcium" is a letter of our countryman's to him, giving a ſhort account of the Britiſh fiſh, alſo their Engliſh names. This letter is dated at Weiſſenberg, Nov. 1557, where TURNER practiſed phyſic, Geſner calling him, "Medicus Weiſſenburgi "eximius." He again, in the preface to his Ornithology, ſpeaks very reſpectfully of our author's knowledge

ledge of that ſubject, and ſeldom omits quoting him whenever he has opportunity.

The religious writings of our author were numerous. Strype, in his "Life of Cranmer," p. 357, gives the following account of one of them, which we ſhall quote as a ſpecimen of his manner. It is entitled, "A new Book of ſpiritual Phyſick for divers Diſeaſes of the Nobility and Gentlemen of England," printed 1555, and dedicated to ſeveral of the principal nobility. "It "conſiſted of three parts. In the firſt he ſhewed who "were noble and gentlemen, and how many works "and properties belong unto ſuch, and wherein their "office chiefly ſtandeth. In the ſecond part he ſhewed "great diſeaſes were in the nobility and gentry, which "letted them from doing their office. In the third "part he ſpecified what the diſeaſes were; as namely, "the whole palſy, the dropſy, the Romiſh pox, and "the leproſy; ſhewing afterwards the remedies againſt "theſe diſeaſes. For being a very facetious man, he "delivered his reproofs and counſels under witty and "pleaſant diſcourſe." Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 79, &c.

V.

VAILLANT (John Foy)
A great Medalliſt,

To whom France was indebted for the ſcience of medals, and Lewis the fourteenth for one half of his cabinet, as Voltaire owns, was born at Beauvais, May 24th, 1632. He loſt his father when he was three years

years old, and fell under the care of an uncle, a brother of his mother, who educated him, and made him his heir. He was trained with a view of ſucceeding to a magiſtracy, which his uncle poſſeſſed, but being too young for this when his uncle died, he changed his views, and, quitting the law, applied himſelf to phyſic, in which faculty he was admitted doctor at twenty-four.

He had yet diſcovered no inclination for the ſtudy of medals, but an occaſion now preſented itſelf, which induced him to engage in it. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Beauvais found a quantity of ancient medals, and carried them to M. Vaillant, who examined them at firſt ſlightly, and in a curſory manner, but afterwards ſat down to ſtudy them with attention. Then it was, that his genius and taſte for medals diſcovered themſelves, which increaſed with his knowledge and inſight into their nature and uſe, till he devoted himſelf almoſt entirely to them.

Being called to Paris about buſineſs, he paid a viſit to M. Seguin, who had a valuable cabinet of medals, and was alſo greatly attached to this ſtudy. Seguin, from their conferences, ſoon perceived the ſuperior genius of Vaillant, which ſeemed to promiſe much to a ſcience yet in its infancy, and preſſed him to make himſelf a little more known. He did ſo, by viſiting ſome antiquaries who were celebrated for their knowledge in medals; till at length, falling under the notice of the miniſter Colbert, he had a commiſſion to travel up and down Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in queſt of medals proper for the king's cabinet. This was a thing exactly to his taſte and humour. He ſet out with pleaſure, and, after ſpending ſome time in traverſing theſe countries, returned with as many medals as made the king's cabinet ſuperiour to any cabinet in Europe, though great additions have been made to it ſince. Colbert

engaged

engaged him to travel a ſecond time, and accordingly, in 1674, he went and embarked at Marſeilles with ſeveral other gentlemen, who purpoſed as well as himſelf to be at Rome at the approaching jubilee.

But a ſad adventure diſappointed all their curioſities; for on the ſecond day of their ſailing, they were fallen upon and taken by an Algerine corſair. After a captivity of near five months, he was permitted to return to France, and received at the ſame time twenty gold medals which had been taken from him. He embarked in a veſſel bound for Marſeilles, and was carried on with a favourable wind for two days, when another corſair appeared, which, in ſpite of all the ſail they could make, bore down upon them within the reach of cannon ſhot. VAILLANT, dreading the miſeries of a freſh ſlavery, reſolved, however, to ſecure the medals which he had received at Algiers, and for that purpoſe ſwallowed them. But a ſudden turn of the wind freed them from this adverſary, and caſt them upon the coaſts of Catalonia; where, after expecting to run aground every moment, they at length fell among the ſands at the mouth of the Rhone. VAILLANT got on ſhore in a ſkiff, but felt himſelf extremely incommoded with the medals he had ſwallowed, which might weigh altogether five or ſix ounces, and therefore did not paſs very readily. He had recourſe to two phyſicians, who were a little puzzled with the ſingularity of his caſe. Nature, however, relieved herſelf from time to time, and he found himſelf in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of his treaſure when he arrived at Lyons. Here he explained with much pleaſure to his friends, thoſe medals which were already come to hand, as well as thoſe which were daily expected, among which laſt was an Otho, valuable for its rarity.

Upon

Upon his arrival at Paris, he received freſh inſtructions, and ſet out and made a very ſucceſsful voyage. He penetrated into the very heart of Egypt and Perſia, and there found new treaſures, which made ample amends for all his fatigues and perils. He was greatly careſſed and rewarded at his return. When Lewis XIV. gave a new form to the academy of inſcriptions in the year 1701, VAILLANT was at firſt made aſſociate, and the year after penſionary, upon the death of M. Charpentier. He died of an apoplexy, Oct. 23, 1706, in his 76th year. He had two wives, and by virtue of a diſpenſation from the pope, had married two ſiſters, by whom he had ſeveral children, and one ſon.

The firſt of VAILLANT's works was publiſhed at Paris, in 1674, under the title of, "Numiſmata Imperatorem Romanorum præſtantiora a Julio Cæſare poſthumum et Tyrannos," 4to. A ſecond edition, with great additions, was printed in 1694, in two volumes, 4to, and afterwards a third. In the laſt he omitted a great number of medals, which he had diſcovered to be ſpurious; and alſo to mention in what cabinets each medal was to be found, as he had done in the ſecond, which has made the ſecond generally preferred to it. 2. "Seleucidarum Imperium, ſeu Hiſtoria Regum Syriæ, ad Fidem Numiſmatum accommodata, Paris, 1681," 4to. This work throws much light on an obſcure part of ancient hiſtory, that of the kings of Syria, uſually called Seleucides, from Seleucus, one of Alexander's lieutenants, who founded that kingdom about 300 years before Chriſt. 3. "Numiſmata ærea Imperatorum, Auguſtarum, et Cæſarum, in Coloniis, Municipiis, et Urbibus Jure Latio donatis, ex omni Modulo percuſſa, Paris, 1688," 2 tom. folio. 4. "Numiſmata Imperatorum et Cæſarum, a Populis Romanæ

Romanæ Ditionis Græce loquentibus ex omni Modulo percuſſa, Paris, 1698," 4to. A ſecond edition, enlarged with 700 medals, was printed at Amſterdam, 1700 in folio. 5. "Hiſtoria Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum ad Fidem Numiſmatum accommodata, Amſt. 1701," folio. 6. "Nummi antiqui Familiarum Romanarum perpetuis Interpretationibus illuſtrati, Amſt. 1703," 2 tom. folio. 7. "Arſacidarum Imperium, ſive Regum Parthorum Hiſtoria ad Fidem Numiſmatum accommodata, Paris, 1725," 4to. 8. "Achæmenidarum Imperium, ſive Regum Ponti, Boſphori, Thraciæ, et Bithyniæ Hiſtoria, ad Fidem Numiſmatum accommodata, Paris, 1725," 4to. Beſide theſe works, he was the author of ſome pieces, which are printed in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres."

VAILLANT (John Francis Foy)
Son of the foregoing,

Was born at Rome in 1665, while his father was upon his travels in queſt of medals and antiques. He was brought to Beauvais in 1669, and at twelve years of age ſent to Paris, where he was inſtructed by the jeſuits in the belles lettres and philoſophy. He applied himſelf, as his father had done, to the ſtudy of phyſic, and was received doctor in that faculty at Paris in 1691.

He was initiated into the ſcience of medals, and would have ſhone like his father, if he had ſurvived him long enough; nevertheleſs, his merit was reputed very great, and he was admitted into the academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres in 1702. He died in 1708, about two years after his father, of an abſceſs in his head, which was ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a fall. Vide "Siècle de Louis XIV," tom. ii. "Niceron, Memoires," &c. tom. iii. &c.

VAILLANT (SEBASTIAN)

A French Phyſician and Botaniſt,

AUTHOR of the "Botanicon Pariſienſe, or an alphabetical Account of all the Plants, which grow in the Environs of Paris, with Figures." He was alſo the author of various other works. He was born in 1669, and died of an aſthma in 1722.

VALLA (GEORGE)

An Italian Phyſician, and Profeſſor of the Belles Lettres at Venice.

Was born at Piacenza, and was a contemporary of Laurentius Valla. He was well ſkilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and wrote a conſiderable number of books both in phyſic and literature. One of his books in the former has a title, which gives us no leſs an opinion of his honeſty, than of his ſkill in his profeſſion, it is, "De tuendâ Sanitate per Victum." He wrote "Commentaries on ſome Books of Cicero, Horace's Art of Poetry, Juvenal, &c." He wrote alſo "A Comment upon the ſecond book of Pliny's Natural Hiſtory, printed at Venice, 1502," in 4to, which, however, muſt certainly be very ſcarce, ſince father Hardouin tells us, that he could not meet with it. He was alſo the compiler of a work, entitled, "De expetendis et fugiendis Rebus."

THIS VALLA exaſperated the duke of Milan ſo much by his too impetuous zeal for the Trioulcian faction, that the prince procured him to be committed to priſon even at Venice. He ſuffered great hardſhips in

that confinement, but was at laſt releaſed. He died ſuddenly. He was juſt going from his lodgings, in order to read a lecture on the immortality of the ſoul; but ſtopping at the neceſſary houſe, he there expired, like Arius the Hereſiarch. Vide "Bayle's Dictionary," "Lindenius Renovatus," &c.

VALSALVA (ANTONIUS MARIA)

A celebrated Phyſician, born at Imola, in Italy, in 1666.

HE was profeſſor of anatomy at Bologna. His "Treatiſe on the Ear" is highly eſteemed, and certainly contains many curious and important obſervations relating to that organ. VALSALVA alſo deſcribes, and has given new figures of the muſcles of the uvula and pharynx. He was a ſcholar of the famous Malpighi, and was highly honoured by his countrymen. He died in 1723.

VALVERDA (JOHANNES)

An eminent Spaniſh Phyſician, and Pupil of Realdus Columbus.

HE is ſaid to have carried the knowledge of anatomy from Italy to Spain, and publiſhed the tables of Veſalius, with their deſcriptions, ſomewhat enlarged, in the Spaniſh language, and added four new figures to them; the firſt of which exhibits the direction and progreſs of the fibres which compoſe thoſe muſcles that cover the forepart of the body; the ſecond repreſents a woman big with child; the third and fourth gives us a proſpect of the cutaneous veins, ſcattered up and down the anterior and poſterior parts of the body.

VANDER-LINDEN (JOHN ANTONIDES)

A learned Profeſſor of Phyſic at Leyden,

Deſcended from anceſtors diſtinguiſhed in the republic of letters. His grandfather Henry, born in 1546, was a maſter of the learned languages, and ſuffered greatly on account of the reformation which he embraced very young. He loſt his father, his wife's father, his relations, and friends, in the Spaniſh maſſacre at Naerden in 1572. After that fatal accident, he exerciſed the function of a miniſter at Enckhuiſen till 1585, when he was invited to be profeſſor of divinity at Franeker. He was the firſt who read lectures in that univerſity; and it was he who pronounced the inaugural oration of it, by which we learn, that it was then founded. He died there in 1614, and left among other children a ſon named Antony, who had good parts and ſkill in polite letters, and on that account was by the magiſtrates of Enckhuiſen made rector of their college. He was likewiſe a good muſician and organiſt, and no ſtranger to divinity; but his chief talent was phyſic, in which faculty, having taken the degree of doctor at Franeker in 1608, he practiſed with ſucceſs and reputation, firſt at Enckhuiſen, and afterwards at Amſterdam.

ENCKHUISEN is one of the towns in North Holland; and here it was that John Antonides, the ſon of Antony Vander-Linden, was born the 13th of January, 1609. He was ſent to Leyden in 1625, to ſtudy philoſophy there; and, after this, he applied himſelf entirely to phyſic. From Leyden he went to Franeker in 1629, in order to continue his ſtudies there; and received the degree of doctor ſome months after. His father, who had been at Amſterdam ever ſince the year 1625, ſent for him home, for the ſake of inſtructing

him in his profeſſion; and died in 1633. Our VANDER-LINDEN continued to practiſe phyſic there with a ſucceſs which raiſed his reputation greatly; for in 1639, he was ſent for to be profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Franeker. He diſcharged this office with great applauſe during twelve years, he read lectures, both on the theory and practice, on anatomy and botany; and it was by his care that the garden of the univerſity was enlarged, and a houſe built to it. The library was no leſs indebted to him for a great number of books, which were procured by his addreſs. The univerſity of Utrecht offered him a profeſſor's place in 1649, which he refuſed. But two years after he accepted the ſame offer from the curators of the univerſity of Leyden, and diſcharged the functions of this office with high reputation till his death, which happened the 4th of March, 1664.

Guy Patin, who was a friend of this phyſician, often mentions him in his letters. VANDER-LINDEN, ſays he in one of them, "died at Leyden, aged 53 years, "of a fever and defluxion upon the lungs, after having "taken antimony, and without being blooded. What "pity it is, that a man who wrote ſo many books, and "was ſo well ſkilled in Latin and Greek, ſhould die of "a fever and ſuffocating catarrh, without being blooded."

VANDER-LINDEN wrote many books upon phyſic; and one "De Scriptis Medicis." It is a catalogue of books upon phyſic; was printed and enlarged ſeveral times by the author in his life-time; and very conſiderably ſo after his death by a German named Merklinus, who publiſhed it in a thick quarto, under the title of "Lindenius Renovatus," at Nuremberg, in 1686. He procured editions alſo of other books; and after having publiſhed "Celſus, at Leyden, 1657," in 12mo, left an edition of the works of Hippocrates to be

be publiſhed there, in 1665, 8vo, Greek and Latin, in 2 vols. He had taken great pains in it, but did not live entirely to finiſh it. The "Journal des Savans" ſpeaks of it in theſe terms: "This new edition of "Hippocrates has this advantage, that it anſwers all "the former, by means of the figures which are in the "margin, and ſhew in what page and place every thing "occurs. Thus it may ſerve inſtead of all the other "editions, and remedies the confuſion occaſioned by "the diverſity of them when a paſſage is ſought for. "It is alſo more correct than all the reſt; for Mr. "VANDER-LINDEN having carefully compared all the "old editions and ſeveral manuſcripts, has reſtored a "great number of paſſages, which were not exact even "in Fæſius's edition. With regard to the Latin "tranſlation, he choſe that of Cornarius, becauſe it is "the oldeſt, and that commonly uſed. He was ſur-"prized by death a little before this edition was finiſh-"ed, and ſo prevented from publiſhing the remarks, "which he intended to make upon Hippocrates." Vide "Bayle's Dictionary," &c.

VANDER-MONDE (CHARLES AUGUSTIN)

A Native of Macao in China, born June 18, 1727.

HE acquired a great reputation by his practice and writings in phyſic in France, where he was cenſor royal. He was alſo member of the inſtitution of Bologna. He died at Paris, May 28, 1762. His principal works are, "Eſſai ſur la Manière de Perfectioner l'Eſpèce humaine," 2 vols, 12mo. "Dictionnaire de Santé." "Diſſertation Anatomique," &c. and ſeveral periodical pieces.

VENNER (Tobias)

Born of a good Family at Petherton, near Bridgewater, in Somerſetſhire, in the Year 1577,

At the age of ſeventeen became a commoner of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. After taking a degree in arts, he entered upon the phyſic line, and practiſed about Oxford. In 1613, he took the degree of doctor; and returning to his own country practiſed for many years at Bridgewater, but afterwards at or near Bath. He was highly eſteemed in that part of the country for ſkill in his profeſſion, and maintained the character of an upright and charitable perſon. He died March 27, 1660, and was buried in St. Peter's church in Bath, where a monument with a large inſcription, by Dr. Pierce of that city, was erected to his memory.

Dr. Venner acquired great popular fame by a work of his entitled, "Via recta ad Vitam longam;" or, "A plain philoſophical Demonſtration of the Nature, Faculties, and Effects of all ſuch Things as by Way of Nouriſhments make for the Preſervation of Health, with divers neceſſary dietetical Obſervations; as alſo of the true Uſe and Effects of Sleep, Exerciſe, Excretions, and Perturbations, with juſt Applications to every Age, Conſtitution of Body, and Time of Year." This copious title will ſufficiently acquaint the reader with the ſubject of the work. It was publiſhed in two ſeparate parts; the firſt in 1620, and the ſecond in 1623; and both were incorporated in ſubſequent editions. It is a plain practical piece; extremely different in manner from Dr. Mouſet's "Treatiſe on Foods," though ſimilar in ſubject. His account of the ſeveral articles treated of is compiled, though without any quotations, from the current authors of that time; and his rules and admonitions, delivered with all due

gravity and authority, are equally trite. His ſtyle and manner are well calculated for a popular work, being plain, grave, and diffuſe. Dr. Guidott, in his "Lives of Bath Phyſicians," attempting to ridicule the good doctor, quotes from him this memorable obſervation, that "a gammon of bacon is of the ſame nature with "the reſt of the hog."

To the edition of the "Via Recta," in 1638, were added the following pieces:

"A Compendious Treatiſe concerning the Nature, Uſe, and Efficacy of the Bathes at Bath." Dedicated to the queen. This is a very ſhort piece, conſiſting chiefly of general directions concerning the uſe of the waters, every where referring the patient to the advice of a "Phyſician reſident in the Place" for particulars. It is dubious, from his language, whether the waters were uſed internally in his time. He no where even hints that they were; on the contrary, all his directions reſpect bathing; yet his liſt of diſeaſes, for which Bath offers a remedy, includes ſome which would ſeem to require drinking rather than bathing.

"Advertiſement concerning the taking of Phyſic in the Spring." This is a very trifling little piece, chiefly conſiſting of invective againſt empirics.

"Cenſure concerning the Water of St. Vincent's Rocks near Briſtol." This is ſaid to be the firſt treatiſe relating to Briſtol water. It contains plain directions for its uſe, particularly in caſes of ſtone, and ulcers of the bladder, for which it was then much celebrated.

"Brief and accurate Treatiſe concerning the taking of the Fume of Tobacco." This is a tolerably ſenſible account of the properties of tobacco, in which he attempts to reſtrict its uſe to medical purpoſes, and to

reſtrain the promiſcuous cuſtom of taking it, which was then become extremely faſhionable.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 280, &c.

VESALIUS (ANDREAS)

A celebrated Anatomiſt and Phyſician,

Deſcended from a family which had abounded with phyſicians. John Veſalius, his great-grandfather, was phyſician to Mary of Burgundy, firſt wife of Maximilian I; and went and ſettled at Louvain when he was old: Everard, his grandfather, wrote commentaries upon the books of Rhaſes, and upon the "Aphoriſms of Hippocrates." And his father Andreas was apothecary to the emperor Charles V. Our VESALIUS was born at Bruſſels, but in what year ſeems to be uncertain; Vander-Linden finding his birth in 1514, while others place it in 1512. He was inſtructed in the languages and philoſophy at Louvain, and there gave early tokens of his love for anatomy, and of his future ſkill in the knowledge of the human body; for he was often amuſing himſelf with diſſecting rats, moles, dogs, and cats, and with inſpecting their viſcera.

AFTERWARDS he went to Paris, and ſtudied phyſic under James Sylvius; but applied himſelf chiefly to anatomy, which was then a ſcience very little known. For though diſſections had been made formerly, yet they had long been diſcontinued, as an unlawful and impious uſage; and Charles V had a conſultation of divines at Salamanca, to know whether in good conſcience a human body might be diſſected, for the ſake of comprehending its ſtructure. He perfected himſelf in this ſcience very early, as we may know from his work, "De humani Corporis Fabricâ;" which, though then the beſt book of anatomy in the world, and

and what juſtly gave him the title of "The Father of Anatomy," was yet compoſed by him at eighteen years of age. Afterwards he went to Louvain, and began to communicate the knowledge he had acquired. Then he travelled into Italy, read lectures, and made anatomical demonſtrations at Piſa, Bologna, and ſeveral other cities there.

About 1537, the republic of Venice made him profeſſor in the univerſity of Padua, where he taught anatomy ſeven years; and Charles V called him to be his phyſician, as he was alſo to Philip II, king of Spain. He acquired a prodigious reputation at thoſe courts by his ſagacity and ſkill in his profeſſion, of which Thuanus has recorded this very ſingular aſſurance. He tells us, that Maximilian d'Egmont, count of Buren, grand general, and a favourite of the emperor, being ill, VESALIUS declared to him, that he could not recover; and alſo told him, that he could not hold out beyond ſuch a day and hour. The count firmly perſuaded that the event would anſwer the prediction, invited all his friends to a grand entertainment at the time; after which he made them preſents, took a final leave of them, and then expired preciſely at the moment VESALIUS had mentioned. If this account be not true, it ſhews at leaſt the vaſt reputation to which VESALIUS muſt have riſen, where ſuch ſtories are invented to do him honour; but if it be true, it muſt be aſcribed to chance, and called a lucky hit; and this without detracting from the merits of VESALIUS; for ſuch præſagia, or prognoſtications, may fairly be deemed beyond the reach of human ſagacity; nor can the medical art, when cultivated and improved to the utmoſt, ever carry its profeſſors ſo far.

VESALIUS was now at the very height of his glory, and in the moſt flouriſhing condition imaginable, when all

all at once he formed a deſign of making a journey to Paleſtine. Many reaſons have been given, and more conjectures formed about his motive to this ſtrange adventure; yet nothing certain appears concerning it. Hubertus Languetus, in a letter to Gaſperus Peucerus, gives this account of the affair. "VESALIUS," as he relates, "believing a young Spaniſh nobleman, whom "he had attended, to be dead, obtained leave of his "parents to open him, for the ſake of enquiring into "the real cauſe of his illneſs, which he had not rightly "comprehended. This was granted; but he had no "ſooner made an inciſion into the body than he per-"ceived the ſymptoms of life; and opening the breaſt, "ſaw the heart beat. The parents coming afterwards "to the knowledge of this, were not ſatisfied with pro-"ſecuting him for murder, but accuſed him of impiety "to the inquiſition, in hopes that he would be puniſhed "with greater rigour by the judges of that tribunal, "than by thoſe of the common law. But the king of "Spain interpoſed and ſaved him; on condition, how-"ever, that by way of atoning for the crime, he ſhould "undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land." Jacobus Mangetus, in his "Bibliotheca Medicorum," ſtates the ſame; and the account has been adopted by very learned and ingenious men. In the mean time, others pretend, that he undertook this journey from an inſatiable thirſt after riches. But this is a more improbable reaſon than the former; for how was a journey to Jeruſalem calculated to make a man rich? It was more likely to make him poor. Swertius aſcribes it to the querulous and imperious humour of his wife, which made home ſo inſupportable to him: and this reaſon, it muſt be confeſſed, has abundantly more ſenſe in it than the laſt; but yet does not ſeem ſo probable as that which Johannes Imperialis aſſigns; which is, that

that the uneaſineſs ariſing from the cabals of envy, and the hatred of the Galeniſts, whoſe maſter and doctrines he cenſured without any addreſs or management, without allowing any thing to inveterate prejudices, ſo diſguſted him with his preſent ſituation, by perhaps hurting him with his prince, that, in order to withdraw from court with the beſt grace he could, he formed this extraordinary reſolution. But whatever was the motive, out he ſet with de Rimini, general of the Venetian army, whom he accompanied to Cyprus; whence he paſſed to Jeruſalem. He was returning at the invitation of the ſenate of Venice, to fill the phyſic-chair at Padua, become vacant in 1563 by the death of Fallopius; but being ſhipwrecked and thrown upon the iſland of Zante, he periſhed miſerably, dying of hunger and hardſhip, Oct. 1564. His body was afterwards found and buried in the church of St. Mary in that iſland.

He was the author of ſeveral works in his profeſſion, the chief of which is that "De Corporis humani Fabricâ," already mentioned. He has even been conſidered as the reſtorer of anatomy, in which he was indeed profoundly ſkilled. Thuanus relates a ſingular proof he gave of his exact knowledge of the human body while he was at Paris, where, with his eyes bound, he undertook to mention any the leaſt bone that ſhould be put into his hands, defying them to impoſe upon him, and he did actually perform what he undertook. Being at Baſil in 1542, he preſented the univerſity there with a human ſkeleton, which he had prepared himſelf. It is ſtill in the phyſical auditory there with a long inſcription over it.—Vide "Melchior Adam, in Vitis Medicorum."—"Lindenius Renovatus."—"Niceron, Mémoires," &c. tom. 5.—"Aſtruc de Lue Venereâ," lib. 5, &c.

VICARY.

VICARY (THOMAS)

A Citizen of London, Serjeant-Surgeon to the Kings Henry VIII, and Edward VI, and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and chief Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital,

DESERVES to be recorded as the author of the firſt anatomical work written in the Engliſh language. The title of his work is, "A Treaſure for Engliſhmen, containing the Anatomy of Man's Body," printed London 1548; or, as given by Ames, "A profitable Treatiſe of the Anatomy of Man's Body, compiled by T. VICARY, and publiſhed by the Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital," London, 1577, 12mo. It was likewiſe publiſhed in 1633, in 4to. together with ſeveral other little medical and chirurgical treatiſes. It is a ſhort piece, deſigned for the uſe of his more unlearned brethren, and taken almoſt entirely from Galen and the Arabians. A rude cut of a ſkeleton is prefixed to the latter edition.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 65.

W.

WAGNER (JOHN JAMES)

A Swiſs Phyſician, born in 1641,

WAS author of "Hiſtoria Naturalis Helvetiæ Curioſa;" to which, as ſome ſay, our countryman Ray was much indebted. He died in 1695.

WALL (D. MARTIN)

A learned Phyſician, Author of a "Treatiſe on the Virtues of Malvern Water,"

Was born at Powick in Worceſterſhire, in 1708. He received the firſt rudiments of letters at a grammar-ſchool

ſchool at Worceſter, whence he was elected ſcholar at Worceſter college, Oxford, in June 1726. In 1735, he was elected fellow of Merton college, ſoon after which he took the degree of bachelor of phyſic, and removed to the city of Worceſter, where he was many years ſettled in the practice of that profeſſion. In 1759 he took the degree of M. D.

Beside the above-mentioned book, he has enriched the repoſitories of medical knowledge with many valuable tracts, which, ſince his death, have been collected into an 8vo. edition by his ſon, and printed at Oxford in 1780. His principal amuſement was painting; and it was ſaid of him, that if he had not been one of the beſt phyſicians, he would have been the beſt painter of his age. He drew the deſigns for the two frontiſpieces to "Harvey's Meditations." His death happened at Bath, after a lingering diſorder, June 27, 1776; and he lies buried in the Abbey-church.

WATSON (Henry) Eſq. F.R.S.
Late Surgeon to the Weſtminſter Hoſpital,

Was born in London, in the year 1702. He received a good claſſical education at a public ſchool, and at the age of 14 years entered upon the ſtudy of ſurgery, under a perſon of the barber-ſurgeons company. It was cuſtomary at that time to put on all the coſtume of profeſſional character at the very commencement of the ſtudy, and Mr. Watson continued to wear the large curled wig, and the full-cuffed coat with many buttons, to the day of his death, without allowing the ſmalleſt alteration. At the concluſion of his apprenticeſhip, he became a pupil of St. Thomas's and Guy's hoſpitals, and attended the ſchool of Dr. Douglas on anatomy. He had an early fondneſs for anatomical reſearches, and after ſpending a few years in them, became

came firſt demonſtrator, and afterwards teacher of anatomy in the Borough. He continued teaching anatomy for near ſixteen years, without however acquiring any remarkable degree of popularity. He was admitted a fellow of the royal ſociety early in life, and wrote ſeveral papers in their Tranſactions, principally confined to remarkable caſes.

At the time of the diſcovery of the abſorbent ſyſtem, and when doctor William Hunter was in the zenith of his anatomical career, Mr. Watson publiſhed an account, with a deſcriptive plate, of the abſorbents of the urinary bladder, in the Tranſactions of the royal ſociety, which were, however, afterwards diſcovered to be veins, connected with the corpus ſpongioſum urethræ. His other literary productions were ſurgical caſes and deſcriptions of unuſual diſeaſed appearances. Theſe papers are publiſhed in the London Medical Memoirs, Tranſactions, Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, and other ſimilar periodical collections. He did not write any thing that was publiſhed on his own account. He was elected ſurgeon to the Weſtminſter hoſpital in the year 1761, which office he retained until his death in the autumn of 1793, a period of two and thirty years, and was ſucceeded by the preſent ingenious Mr. Anthony Carliſle*, lecturer in anatomy and ſurgery.

A few years before Mr. Watson was elected ſurgeon to the Weſtminſter hoſpital, he had been ſurgeon to the Middleſex hoſpital, but owing to a diſagreement among the medical gentlemen, in which he thought himſelf unhandſomely treated, he reſigned that appointment.

Mr. Watson was a ſmall and delicately-formed man in his perſon, poſſeſſed the manners and many of the attributes of a gentleman, and was mild and com-

* To whom we are indebted for the greater part of this Memoir.

plying

plying in his addreſs, which conveyed the idea of timidity and indeciſion to perſons of more energetic conduct. His accompliſhments made him eſteemed among the claſſically refined. He was fond of ancient literature, of poetry and muſic: he performed very well on the harpſichord, and had occaſional ſelect concerts at his houſe, but they were confined to the Handel ſchool, as he held modern compoſitions in great contempt. He had conſiderable taſte for painting, and collected ſome very good ſecond rate pictures of the beſt maſters.

In domeſtic life Mr. WATSON was good-tempered and amiable, ſocial, unreſerved, and often jocoſe and playful. He was not in the habit of mixing with the world, and indeed was not adapted for it, having no turn for the ſtudy of human character. His friends as well as his patients were confined to a few intimates, and his profeſſional income never amounted to a thouſand pounds per annum. He was twice married, but left no family, and although diſpoſed to love money, he did not accumulate an independent fortune.

In his profeſſional character, Mr. WATSON was a good anatomiſt, and more of a phyſiologiſt than any perſon of the old ſchool. His feelings were too refined for a leading operator, and he wanted the arts and the deciſion which obtain conſultation practice. Much of his plan of treatment conſiſted in truſting to the efforts of nature, for he had attended very little to the theory or practice of medicine, and ſeemed to have no faith in them. He had collected a variety of anatomical preparations, ſome of which are intereſting. They were ſold after his death to Mr. Heaviſide for the ſum of 560l.

We are induced to tranſcribethe following eulogy on Mr. WATSON from Jeſſe Foote's well written but ſplenetic

netic life of John Hunter. "Before I close this sub-
"ject (the injection of the testis) I beg to be indulged
"in bestowing my tribute to the memory of HENRY
"WATSON, in whose collection I have seen many in-
"jected testes. He paid his last debt to nature a few
"days after John Hunter: and it is due to his reputa-
"tion, that his name should find a record in this page,
"lest his modest merit might have otherwise passed
"away in silence. He was surgeon to the Middlesex
"hospital at its first commencement; but resigned
"that for the Westminster infirmary, at which he con-
"tinued to the day of his death. Some time ago, be-
"ing rendered infirm through a paralytic stroke, his
"end was hastened by the alarm of a fire in Rathbone-
"place, in the vicinity of his house. He died very
"far advanced in years.

"He had formerly read lectures on anatomy in the
"Borough, and possessed a very extensive and well-
"chosen collection of anatomical preparations. He
"was fellow of the royal society, and published many
"papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the
"London Medical Journals. He had been a very
"good operator, and a surgeon of sound judgement;
"very easy of access, and modest in his communi-
"cations.

"He was one of the examiners at Surgeon's Hall.
"When in his duty, he never contracted the frowning
"brow, to confound the diffidence of youth: but by
"the placidity of his demeanour, solicited a display of
"the knowledge they possessed. He had a considera-
"ble taste for music, and filled up his leisure hours
"with the solace of harmony."—Vide "Foote's Life of John Hunter," p. 22, &c.

WELWOOD (THOMAS) M.D.

Was born near Edinburgh in 1652, and educated at Glaſgow;

WHENCE he went over to Holland with his parents, who were driven from Scotland in conſequence of having been ſuſpected as acceſſary to the murder of archbiſhop Sharp, in 1679. Having ſpent ſome years at Leyden, he took his degrees in phyſic, and came over with king William at the revolution. Having been appointed one of the king's phyſicians for Scotland, he ſettled at Edinburgh, and became very eminent in his profeſſion, and acquired a conſiderable fortune. Strongly attached to republican notions of civil government, he wrote a volume of "Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688," which, though extremely well written, yet betray plain marks of a party ſpirit. He died at Edinburgh in 1716, aged 64.

WILLIS (THOMAS)

An illuſtrious Engliſh Phyſician, of a reputable Family, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltſhire, in 1621.

He was inſtructed in grammar, and claſſical literature, by Mr. Edward Sylveſter, a celebrated ſchoolmaſter in the pariſh of All-Saints, Oxford; and in 1636, became a member of Chriſt Church. He applied himſelf vigorouſly to his ſtudies, and took the degrees in arts; that of bachelor in 1639, that of maſter in 1642. About this time Oxford being turned into a garriſon for the king, he, with other ſcholars, bore arms for his majeſty, and devoted his leiſure hours to the ſtudy of phyſic, in which faculty he took a bachelor's degree in 1646, when Oxford was ſurrendered to the parliament. He purſued his profeſſion and kept Abingdon market. He ſettled in a houſe oppoſite to Merton college, and

appropriated a room in it for divine ſervice, where Mr. John Fell, afterwards dean of Chriſt Church, whoſe ſiſter he had married, Mr. John Dolben, afterwards archbiſhop of York, and ſometimes Mr. Richard Alleſtree, afterwards provoſt of Eaton college, read the liturgy and adminiſtered the ſacraments according to the church of England, and allowed to others the privilege of reſorting thither.

In 1660, he was made Sedleian profeſſor of natural philoſophy, and the ſame year took the degree of doctor of phyſic. Being conſulted by all the neighbourhood of Oxford, he viſited lady Keyt in Warwickſhire; and is ſuppoſed to have been going to her, when he diſcovered in 1664, and made experiments upon the famous medicinal ſpring at Alſtropp, near Brackley. He was one of the firſt members of the royal ſociety, and ſoon made his name as illuſtrious by his writings, as it was already by his practice. In 1666, after the fire of London, he removed to Weſtminſter, upon an invitation from archbiſhop Sheldon, and took a houſe in St. Martin's-lane. As he roſe early in the morning, that he might be preſent at divine ſervice, which he conſtantly frequented before he viſited his patients, he procured prayers to be read out of the accuſtomed times while he lived; and at his death ſettled 20l. per annum to continue them. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, having from his early practice allotted part of his profits to charitable uſes; regular and exact in all his hours; and his table was the reſort of moſt of the great men in London. He was a fellow of the college of phyſicians, and refuſed the honour of knighthood. After his ſettlement there, his only ſon Thomas falling into a conſumption, he ſent him to Montpellier in France, for the recovery of his health, and it proved ſucceſsful. His wife labouring alſo under the

ſame

ſame diſorder, he offered to leave the town; but ſhe, not ſuffering him to neglect the means of providing for his family, died in 1670. He died at his houſe in St. Martin's, the 11th of November, 1675, and was buried near her in Weſtminſter Abbey.

His ſon Thomas, abovementioned, was born at Oxford in January 1658, educated ſome time in Weſtminſter ſchool, became a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, and died in 1699. He was buried in Bletchley-church, near Fenny Stratford, the manors of which places his father had purchaſed of the duke of Buckingham; and which deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Browne Willis of Whaddon Hall, eſq. eminent for his knowledge in antiquities.

Wood tells us, that "though Willis was a plain "man, a man of no carriage, little diſcourſe, com- "plaiſance, or ſociety, yet for his deep inſight, happy "reſearches in natural and experimental philoſophy, "anatomy, and chemiſtry, for his wonderful ſucceſs "and repute in his practice, the natural ſmoothneſs, "pure elegancy, delightful unaffected neatneſs of Latin "ſtyle, none ſcarce hath equalled, much leſs outdone "him, how great ſoever. When at any time he is "mentioned by authors, as he is very often, it is done "in words expreſſing their higheſt eſteem of his great "worth and excellency, and placed ſtill as firſt in rank "among phyſicians. And further alſo, he hath laid a "laſting foundation of a body of phyſic, chiefly on "hypotheſes of his own framing."

It will be agreed with Wood, that Willis hath founded a body of phyſic, chiefly on hypotheſes of his own framing; but it will not be agreed, that this foundation will be laſting. The truth is, nothing could be more unfortunate than this method of proceeding of Dr. Willis; who, inſtead of deducing real knowledge

from obſervation and experiment, exerciſed himſelf in framing theories. Hence it is, that, while his books ſhew the greateſt ingenuity and learning, very little knowledge is to be drawn from them, very little uſe to be made of them. And perhaps no writings, which are ſo admirably executed, and prove ſuch uncommon talents to have been in the writer, were ever ſo ſoon laid aſide and neglected, as the works of Dr. WILLIS. It is not to be imagined, in the mean time, that there are not many curious things to be found in the works of this ingenious and able phyſician, or that he contributed nothing to the promotion of real knowledge; very far otherwiſe. Dr. Wotton obſerves, and we preſume, truly, that Dr. WILLIS, in his "Cerebri Anatome," printed in 1664," "was ſo very exact, "that he traced the medullary ſubſtance of the brain "through all its inſertions into the cortical, and the "medulla oblongata; and examined the riſe of all the "nerves; and went along with them into every part "of the body with wonderful curioſity. Hereby not "only the brain was demonſtrably proved to be the "fountain of ſenſe and motion, but alſo, by the courſe "of the nerves, the manner how every part of the "body conſpires with any others to procure any one "particular motion was clearly ſhewn: and thereby it "was made plain, even to ſenſe, that wherever many "parts joined at once to cauſe the ſame motion, that "motion is cauſed by nerves that go into every one of "thoſe parts, which are all ſtruck together. And "though Vieuſſens and du Verney have in many "things corrected the "Anatomy of the Nerves" of "Dr. WILLIS, yet they have ſtrengthened his general "hypotheſis even at the time when they diſcovered his "miſtakes."

A Dutch phyſician, named Schelhammer, in a book

"De Auditu," printed at Leyden in 1684, took occaſion to animadvert upon a paſſage in Dr. Willis's book, "De Animâ Brutorum," printed in 1672; and in ſuch a manner, as reflected not only upon his ſkill, but alſo upon his integrity. But Dr. Derham obſerves, that "this is a ſevere and unjuſt cenſure of our truly famous "countryman, a man of known probity; who hath "manifeſted himſelf to have been as curious and ſaga-"cious an anatomiſt, as great a philoſopher, and as "learned and ſkilful a phyſician, as any of his cenſurers; "and his reputation for veracity and integrity was no "leſs than any of theirs too."

His works, which are in Latin, have often been printed ſeparately; but were collected and printed in 2 vols. 4to, at Geneva, in 1676; and at Amſterdam, 1682, 4to. Vide "Athen. Oxon." General Dictionary." "Phyſico-Theology," book iv, &c.

WINSTON (THOMAS)

Was born in 1575, and was the ſon of a carpenter, of the place of whoſe abode we are not informed. He was educated in Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1602, he took the degree of M.A. and then went abroad for improvement in the ſtudy of phyſic. He attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and Proſper Alpinus, at Padua, and of Caſpar Bauhine, at Baſil, and took the degree of doctor at Padua. On his return to England, he graduated again at Cambridge in 1607.

HE afterwards ſettled in London, where he became eminent in his profeſſion, and in 1613 was admitted a candidate of the college of phyſicians, and the next year was made fellow. On the death of Dr. Mounſell, profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college, Dr. WINSTON was choſen on the 25th of October, 1615,

to ſucceed him. One of his competitors was Dr. Simeon Fox, ſon of the celebrated martyrologiſt; of whom and Dr. Argent it is recorded, that they were the laſt preſidents of the college of phyſicians, who uſed to ride on horſe-back in London to viſit their patients. Dr. WINSTON held his profeſſorſhip till the year 1642, during which time he accumulated a handſome fortune; but then, by permiſſion of the houſe of lords, he ſuddenly went over to France without having ſettled his affairs, or provided for the ſecurity of his eſtate. The cauſe of this haſty departure ſeems to have been occaſioned by ſome apprehenſions from the parliament, whoſe party then began to prevail, and whom he had probably offended by the diſcovery of ſome ſecrets entruſted to him. Dr. Hamey, in his MS. life of Dr. WINSTON, ſays, he withdrew himſelf "præ metu Angeronæ ſæpius læſæ, et jam pœnas mi-"nitantis." His profeſſorſhip in Greſham college thus becoming vacant, after he had been ſix months abſent, Dr. Paul de Laune was choſen in his room.

He ſtaid abroad about ten years, and in 1652, having by the intereſt of his friends accommodated matters with the men in power, he returned to England, and was reſtored to his profeſſorſhip. At the time of his leaving the kingdom, he was one of the elects of the college of phyſicians, and this place being alſo forfeited by his abſence, he was rechoſen on a vacancy in June 1653. He did not long, however, enjoy this favourable change in his circumſtances, for he died October 24, 1655, being then eighty years of age.

Dr. WINSTON did not publiſh any thing, but after his death appeared the followingtreatiſe: "Anatomy Lectures at Greſham College, by that eminent and learned Phyſician, Dr. THOMAS WINSTON," Lond. 1659, 1664, 8vo. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 275, &c.

WINTRINGHAM (Sir Clifton, Bart.) M. D.

Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Phyſicians in London and Paris, Fellow of the Royal Society, Phyſician Extraordinary in 1759, Phyſician General to the Army, and Phyſician in Ordinary to his Majeſty, in 1762.

He was ſon of Clifton Wintringham, phyſician at York, who died March 12th, 1748. His ſon was appointed chief phyſician to the duke of Cumberland, in 1749. By a liberal education, and an intimate acquaintance with ſome of the moſt admired claſſic writers, he had acquired an elegant taſte; and by a long and ſucceſsful practice as a phyſician, great ſkill and judgement in his profeſſion. This appears by his edition of Dr. Mead's "Monita et Præcepta medica, permultis Annotationibus et Obſervationibus illuſtrata," by "An Experimental Inquiry concerning ſome Parts of the Animal Structure," 1740. "An Inquiry into the Exility of the Veſſels of the Human Body," 1743, and his two volumes publiſhed in 1782, and 1791, entitled, "De Morbis quibuſdam Commentarii," &c. He alſo publiſhed "The Works of the late Clifton Wintringham (his father), Phyſician at York, now collated and publiſhed entire, with large Additions from the original Amendments," in 2 vols. 1752.

He died on the 10th of January 1794, in the 84th year of his age, in London, univerſally lamented. Vide "The Gentleman's Magazine" for the year 1794, p. 92.

WOODALL (John)

An Engliſh Surgeon, born about the Year 1569.

In 1589, he went over to France, as a military ſurgeon in the troops ſent by queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV, under lord Willoughby. He ſeems not

to have returned at the expiration of his ſervice; for we find him, after this period, travelling through France, Germany, and Poland, in which countries, he ſays, for want of better and more beneficial employment, he was forced for his maintenance to practiſe in the cure of the plague. He lived ſome time at Stade in Germany, among the Engliſh merchants reſiding there; and was employed by ſome embaſſadors ſent to that place by Elizabeth, as their interpreter in the German language.

On his return to England, after the death of the queen, he ſettled in London, and made uſe of his former experience in a cloſe attendance on the ſick, during the great plague which raged in the firſt year of king James's reign. He became a member of the ſurgeon's company, and about the year 1612, was elected ſurgeon of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and likewiſe ſurgeon general to the Eaſt-India company. It was on this occaſion that he wrote his "Surgeon's Mate;" but in what year the firſt edition of that work appeared, we have not been able to diſcover. It cannot be doubted, from many circumſtances, that he was for a conſiderable time a ſea-ſurgeon, and made one or more voyages to the Eaſt-Indies in that capacity; but at what period of his life this happened, cannot from his works be aſcertained. We are informed, that he was likewiſe ſent into Poland, on ſome buſineſs of importance to the ſtate, in king James's reign.

In 1626, when the naval forces of the kingdom were augmented, and warlike preparations were carried on with vigour, the charge of fitting out the chirurgical part of his majeſty's ſervice was committed to the corporation of ſurgeons, and by them to Woodall. The king, Charles I, on this occaſion augmented the pay of the navy-ſurgeons, and gave a bounty, proportioned

tioned to the rates of the ſhips, towards furniſhing the medicine cheſts. WOODALL at this time wrote his ſhort treatiſe, entitled, "Viaticum," being a kind of appendix to his former work for the inſtruction of the younger ſurgeons. It was written in 1626, and printed firſt in 1628. From this period we learn ſcarcely any thing concerning him, except that he was for a time maſter of the ſurgeons company, and that he reached his 69th year in 1638, when he collected all his works into one volume, printed in 1639, which, beſide his "Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum," contained "A Treatiſe on the Plague," and another on "Gangrene and Sphacelus." At this period he complains, that his ſight was weakened, and his faculties much impaired, ſo that he was incapable of writing all that he intended. How much longer he ſurvived we cannot diſcover.

WOODALL dedicates his works to the king, the governor and committee of the Eaſt-India company, and the maſter and governors of the ſurgeons company. In his epiſtle to the latter, he aſſerts, that for forty years paſt, no Engliſh ſurgeon but himſelf had publiſhed any book of the true practice of ſurgery, for the benefit of young practitioners. In this preface he gives a kind of ſhort hiſtory of medicine, which ſhews him to have been a man of reading, and he adds a ſenſible and modeſt defence of ſurgeons preſcribing diet and medicine to their patients in certain caſes, urging, that as they are liable to ſerve their country in ſituations where the whole medical treatment muſt be entruſted to them, it is unreaſonable to deny them, in private practice, the exerciſe of ſuch knowledge as they are obliged to poſſeſs.

The firſt of his pieces, "The Surgeon's Mate," is here inſerted in the third edition. Its general plan is, firſt, an enumeration of all the inſtruments, utenſils, and

and medicines of a ſurgeon's cheſt; next, a brief deſcription of their uſes and qualities; and then certain ſeparate chapters upon ſome of the moſt important parts of military and naval practice. Under the head of inſtruments, he mentions one of his own invention, called ſpatula mundani, contrived for the removal of hardened fæces collected in the rectum; and he has ſeveral good obſervations on the frequency and danger of this accident. He alſo, after a whimſical riddling introduction, deſcribes an inſtrument for conveying the ſmoke of tobacco, or other ſubſtances, up the inteſtines, the idea of which, as it would ſeem, was likewiſe his own. In treating on gun-ſhot wounds, he falls into the bad practice of the times, in recommending ſharp ſtimulant applications to obviate the ſuppoſed tendency to gangrene; and what is extraordinary, he does not once take notice of Clowes's expreſs treatiſe on this ſubject. In opening abſceſſes, he greatly preſers cauſtics to the knife; and diſapproves the exorbitant uſe of hard tents and corroſive applications in the cure of ulcers. He does not allow the uſe of circular rollers in fractures, the renewing of which would diſturb the limb; but in their ſtead directs ſplints and tape. He ſpeaks much againſt tight bandage, ſtrongly inculcates the idea that the cure of fractures is entirely the work of nature, and indeed treats this ſubject ſo ſenſibly, that we may readily believe his aſſertion, that what he ſays concerning it is derived from his own experience, not from the authority of others. In amputation he recommends tying the large veſſels, eſpecially thoſe of the thigh, if it can be done; but he ſeems to think that the ſurgeon will often be foiled in his attempts. In this caſe, as well as for the ſmaller veſſels, he directs buttons of aſtringent and cauſtic powders to be applied.

The

The moſt valuable piece in this work ſeems to be his tract on the ſcurvy, which, whether for accuracy in deſcribing the diſeaſe, or judiciouſneſs in the method of cure, has perhaps ſcarcely been ſince excelled. He defines the ſcurvy to be a diſeaſe of the ſpleen, and aſſerts its principal cauſe to be the long uſe of ſalt proviſion, together with the want of cleanlineſs, and proper change of apparel. The remedy to which he gives the firſt place is the juice of lemons, the extraordinary efficacy of which he ſeveral times inſiſts upon. In want of this, he recommends various other acid vegetable juices and fruits; and where none of theſe can be had, oil of vitriol. The very ingenious Dr. Macbride, in his "Experimental Eſſays," has particularly commended this treatiſe of WOODALL's, and quoted a conſiderable part of it. He likewiſe takes notice of his merit in ſome other reſpects, and expreſſes his ſurpriſe, that ſo few modern writers have mentioned him.

Mr. WOODALL has alſo a chapter on the virtues of Paracelſus's laudanum opiatum, which he peculiarly recommends in the dyſentery, and prefers to every other preparation of the kind. The work is concluded with ſome chapters on ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, and their virtues, in proſe and verſe, and an explanation of chemical characters and terms.

His next work, entitled "Viaticum, being the Patheway to the Surgeon's Cheſt," is written with the ſame general deſign of inſtructing young practitioners, but chiefly with a reference to the treatment of gunſhot wounds. Under this head, however, there is nothing materially different from what is given in his "Surgeon's Mate." There is added a deſcription of the trephine, an inſtrument invented by our author.

His "Treatiſe on the Plague" is ſcarcely worthy of

of the great experience he boaſts of having had in this diſeaſe. It conſiſts chiefly of numerous antidotes and remedies copied out of other writers, and contains little of his own, except the recommendation of a mineral diaphoretic noſtrum of his, called aurum vitæ, the preparation of which he keeps ſecret.

His laſt piece, "A Treatiſe on Gangrene and Sphacelus," deſerves more particular conſideration, on account of an important innovation in practice, which it is deſigned to inculcate. This is, amputation in the mortified inſtead of the ſound part; a practice not new indeed, but at that time univerſally diſuſed. His ſucceſs in a caſe, which would admit of no other kind of operation, firſt led him to the idea of it, and he purſued it to ſuch a length, that he affirms he had taken off more than a hundred limbs in the mortified part, and in not one inſtance did the patient die, or the mortification ſpread farther. Several uſeful general remarks on amputation occur in this tract. Among the reſt there is the firſt hint in favour of amputating as low as the ancle in diſeaſes of the foot; for upon obſerving that perſons, who had undergone the puniſhment of having their feet cut off in the Eaſt-Indies, were able to walk very well after their ſtumps were healed, by putting them into caſes of bamboo, he expreſſes a wiſh that the practice might be imitated by ſurgeons, though he acknowledges he himſelf ſhould not venture upon ſuch an innovation.

It is worth mentioning, that he aſſerts that for twenty-four years, in which he had been ſurgeon to St. Bartholemew's hoſpital, not one perſon had died of a hæmorrhage from amputation; and that for the fifty years in which he had practiſed ſurgery, he never ſaw in England, or elſewhere, the cruel practice of cauterizing

rizing the living ſtump. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, p. 238.

WOODWARD (JOHN)

An eminent Engliſh natural Philoſopher and Phyſician,

Was of a reſpectable family, and born in Derbyſhire, the 1ſt of May, 1665. He was educated at a country ſchool, where, before he was ſixteen, he was well acquainted with the Latin tongue, and had made a conſiderable progreſs in the Greek. He was afterwards ſent to London, and put apprentice, as is ſaid, to a linen-draper; but he did not continue long in that buſineſs, before he betook himſelf wholly to his ſtudies, which he purſued with uncommon diligence and application. Some time after, he became acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, th phyſician; who, finding him a very promiſing genius, took him under his tuition in his own family. In this ſituation he continued to apply himſelf to philoſophy, anatomy, and phyſic, till he was invited by Sir Ralph Dutton to his ſeat at Sherborne in Glouceſterſhire, with Dr. Barwick, his lady's father; where he began thoſe obſervations and collections relating to the preſent ſtate of our globe, which laid the foundation of his diſcourſes afterwards on that ſubject.

JAN. 13, 1692, the profeſſorſhip of Greſham college being vacant, WOODWARD was choſen to fill it. He was recommended by many gentlemen of figure in the learned faculties, whoſe teſtimonials were produced in his favour; of which that from Dr. Barwick may be properly inſerted, becauſe it will afford ſome light to his hiſtory. "I do hereby certify, that I have been "particularly well acquainted with the life and ſtudies

"of

" of Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, for above theſe eight " years. I know him to be of virtuous life, and ſober " converſation. He ſtudied phyſic in my family al- " moſt four years. Before he came to me, he had " made a very great progreſs in learning; and ever ſince " he hath proſecuted his ſtudies with ſo much induſtry " and ſucceſs, that he hath made the greateſt advance " not only in phyſic, anatomy, botany, and other parts " of natural philoſophy, but likewiſe in hiſtory, geo- " graphy, mathematics, philoſophy, and all other uſeful " learning, of any man I ever knew of his age. Nor " am I ſingular in this opinion of him, he being to " my certain knowledge very much reſpected, merely " upon this account, by perſons of the greateſt judge- " ment and learning; many of whom would, as well " as myſelf, teſtify perſonally were there occaſion, " much more than I have here in writing. Witneſs " my hand, this 24th day of September, 1692.

" Peter Barwick."

WOODWARD was then in his 28th year; and from what is ſaid of him in this certificate, it appears, that he could not have been diverted from the courſe of his ſtudies by other buſineſs above two or three years at the moſt; and even during that time it cannot be ſuppoſed that he never meddled with books. Nov. 1693, he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety, and was frequently afterwards one of their council. In 1695, he obtained his degree of doctor of phyſic by a patent from archbiſhop Teniſon; and the year following, was admitted to the ſame degree at Cambridge, and a member of Pembroke-hall in that univerſity. In 1695, he publiſhed " An Eſſay towards a natural Hiſtory of the Earth and terreſtrial Bodies, eſpecially in Minerals, as alſo,

alſo, of the Sea, River, and Springs; with an Account of the univerſal Deluge, and of the Effects that it had upon the Earth," 8vo; this at leaſt is the title of the ſecond edition in 1702, and of the third in 1723. He called it an eſſay, becauſe it was deſigned, as he ſaid, to have been followed by a larger work on the ſame ſubject, of which this was but a ſpecimen. Soon after its appearance, it met with the uſual fate of writings, that pretend to any thing new; being highly applauded by ſome, and as vigorouſly attacked by others, who either queſtioned the truth of the principles advanced in it, or charged the author with plagiariſm. But ſo earneſt was the doctor in the purſuit of this ſubject, that the year after this book came out, 1696, he publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, "Brief Inſtructions for making Obſervations in all Parts of the World; as alſo for collecting, preſerving, and ſending over natural Things," &c. Wherein he requeſts all perſons, who had curioſity or opportunity, either at home or abroad, to engage in this uſeful undertaking, for the improvement of natural knowledge.

In June 1698, he was admitted a candidate of the college of phyſicians, and in 1702, choſen fellow. In 1699, he publiſhed in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," "Some Thoughts and Experiments concerning Vegetation;" in 1713, "Remarks upon the ancient and preſent ſtate of London, occaſioned by ſome Roman Urns, Coins, and other Antiquities lately diſcovered;" a third edition of which was printed in 1723, 8vo; in 1714, "Naturalis Hiſtoria Telluris illuſtrata et aucta, una cum ejuſdem Defenſione, præſertim contra nuperas Objectiones Camerarii," &c. The anſwer to Camerarius was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh, with the following title, "The Natural Hiſtory of the

Earth

Earth illuſtrated, enlarged and defended, written originally in Latin, and now firſt made Engliſh by Benjamin Holloway, LL.B. and F.R.S. 1726," 8vo. To which are added, four letters written by Dr. WOODWARD upon the ſame ſubject; as alſo ſeveral papers inſerted by the tranſlator in his introduction, which had been communicated to him by the doctor from his larger work, mentioned above. In 1718, he publiſhed "The State of Phyſic and Diſeaſes, with an Inquiry into the Cauſes of the late Increaſe of them; but more particularly of the Small Pox, with ſome Conſiderations upon the new Practice of purging in that Diſeaſe," &c. in 8vo. This new practice of purging in the putrid or ſecond fever in the ſmall-pox, had been begun and encouraged by Dr. Freind and Dr. Mead; and it was againſt the authority of theſe eminent phyſicians, that Dr. WOODWARD's book was chiefly directed. It laid the foundation of a bitter controverſy, of which ſome account has already been given; and Dr. Mead retained a ſenſe of the injury, as he thought it, for many years after, as appears from the preface to his treatiſe on the ſmall-pox; where he gives a ſhort hiſtory of the affair, and alſo throws ſome perſonal reflections on Dr. WOODWARD, which would have been inexcuſable in the heat of controverſy, and were certainly much more ſo near thirty years after.

Dr. WOODWARD declined in his health a conſiderable time before he died; and though he had all along continued to prepare materials for his large work, relating to the natural hiſtory of the earth, yet it was never finiſhed; but only ſome collections, ſaid to have been detached from it, were printed at different times, as enlargements upon particular topics in his eſſay. He was confined firſt to his houſe, and afterwards to his bed, many months before his death. During this time, he

he not only drew up inſtructions for the diſpoſal of his books and other collections, but alſo completed and ſent to the preſs his "Method of Foſſils," in Engliſh,; and lived to ſee the whole of it printed, except the laſt ſheet. He died in Greſham College the 25th of April, 1728, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

After his death came out, in 1728, the two following works: 1. "Foſſils of all Kinds, digeſted into a Method ſuitable to their mutual Relation and Affinity," &c. 8vo. 2. "A Catalogue of Foſſils in the Collection of JOHN WOODWARD, M. D." in 2 vols. 8vo.

By his laſt will, he founded a lecture in the univerſity of Cambridge, to be read there upon his "Eſſay towards the Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, his Defence of it, his Diſcourſe of Vegetation, and his State of Phyſic;" for which he ordered lands of 150l. per annum in South-Britain to be purchaſed and conveyed to that univerſity, and out of this a hundred pounds per annum to the lecturer, who, after the death of his executors, Dixie Windſor, Hugh Bethel, Richard Graham, eſqrs. and colonel Richard King, is to be choſen by the archbiſhop of the province, the biſhop of the dioceſe, the preſidents of the college of phyſicians and of the royal ſociety, the two members of parliament, and the whole ſenate of the univerſity. This lecturer to be a bachelor; to have no other preferment; to read four lectures a year in Engliſh or Latin, of which one to be printed; to have the cuſtody of the two cabinets of foſſils given by the doctor to the univerſity, to ſhew them three days in each week gratis; and to be allowed ten pounds per annum for making experiments and obſervations, and keeping correſpondence with learned men. Vanity often defeats the very end it propoſes, and certainly did ſo here; for it was next

to impoſſible, that the conditions preſcribed could be obſerved with any punctuality: the conſequence of which is, as always in ſuch caſes, that the whole affair gradually falls into neglect and oblivion. Dr. Radcliffe managed his donations at Oxford in a far better way, as being ſure to keep his name conſtantly in uſe, ſo long as the univerſity itſelf ſhould ſubſiſt. A WOODWARDIAN profeſſor, however, was appointed in 1731; and he was the very ingenious and learned Dr. Conyers Middleton, who opened the lectures with an elegant Latin oration in praiſe of the founder, and upon the uſefulneſs of his inſtitution. Middleton reſigned that province about two years after, and was ſucceeded by Mr. (afterwards doctor) Charles Maſon, fellow of Trinity College; who, after the example of his predeceſſor, publiſhed his inaugural ſpeech in 1734. Benjamin Green, M. A. ſucceeded Dr. Maſon in 1778.

Dr. WOODWARD was buried, as we have ſaid, in Weſtminſter Abbey, and there is a flat ſtone, with a ſhort inſcription, over him. But at ſome diſtance from the grave, a beautiful monument of white marble is erected to his memory, which repreſents philoſophy by a female figure, ſitting and looking upwards. In her left hand ſhe holds a ſhield, whereon is the doctor's head in baſs-relief ſupported on her knee, and her right arm reſts upon two books lying on a pillow, with a ſceptre in her hand, pointing downwards to a pedeſtal ornamented with various plants and foſſils, on the front of which is a Latin inſcription. Vide Ward's "Lives of the Profeſſors of Greſham College," p. 203.—Articles, Freind and Mead, &c.

WORMIUS (OLAUS)

A learned Phyſician of Denmark,

Was born in 1588 at Arhuſen, a city of Jutland, where his father was a burgomaſter of an ancient family. He began his ſtudies in his native place; was ſent very young to the college of Lunenburgh; and thence to Emmeric, in the duchy of Cleves. Having ſpent four years in theſe places, he was removed to Marpurg, in 1605; and two years after to Straſburg, where he applied himſelf to phyſic, for which profeſſion he had now declared himſelf a candidate. The great repute of the phyſicians at Baſil drew him thither; and he ſtudied ſome time with advantage under Platerus and others. In 1608, he went into Italy, and ſtayed ſome months at Padua, where his uncommon abilities and learning procured him ſingular honours. He viſited other cities of Italy, and paſſed thence into France, making ſome ſtay wherever there reſided phyſicians of eminence; at Vienna he remained three months, and four at Montpellier. His deſign was to make a long abode at Paris; but the aſſaſſination of Henry the fourth, which happened in 1610, about two months after his arrival, obliged him as well as other ſtrangers to retire from that city for fear of diſagreeable conſequences; and accordingly he went directly to Holland, and thence to Denmark. He had not yet viſited the univerſity of Copenhagen, ſo that his firſt care was to repair thither, and to be admitted a member of it. He was earneſtly intreated to continue there; but his paſſion for travelling was not yet ſatiated, and he was reſolved to ſee England. The chemical experiments, that were then carrying on at Marpurg, made a great noiſe, and he went thither in 1611, with a view of perfecting himſelf in a ſcience of great importance to a

phyſician. Thence he journeyed to Baſil, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic; and from Baſil to London, in which city he reſided a year and a half.

His friends grew now impatient to have him at home, where he arrived in 1613; and was ſcarcely ſettled when he was made profeſſor of the belles lettres, in the univerſity of Copenhagen. In 1615, he was tranſlated to the chair of the Greek profeſſor, and in 1624, to the profeſſorſhip of phyſic, which he held to his death. Theſe occupations did not prevent him from practiſing in his profeſſion, and from being the faſhionable phyſician. The king and court of Denmark always employed him; and Chriſtiern the fourth, as a recompenſe for his ſervices, conferred on him a canonry of Lunden. He died in 1654, aged 66.

As much occupied as the life of this phyſician ſeems to have been, he found time to marry three wives, and to have ſixteen children; and what is ſtill more, to write and publiſh above twenty works. He publiſhed ſome pieces on ſubjects relative to his profeſſion, ſeveral works in defence of Ariſtotle's philoſophy, and ſeveral concerning the antiquities of Denmark and Norway. For theſe laſt he is principally to be regarded, as they are very learned works, and ſet forth many curious things in the Daniſh tongue. He had a ſon named William, and William had a ſon named Chriſtiern, both of whom diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the republic of letters.

WOTTON (Edward)

Was born at Oxford in the year 1492, and educated at the ſchool near Magdalen college, of which college he became demy, and took his bachelor's degree in 1513. Being patronized by biſhop Fox, founder of Corpus Chriſti college, and appointed Socius Compar and Greek lecturer of that new foundation, he continued there

there till 1520, when he obtained leave to travel into Italy for three years. In that country he ſtudied phyſic and had a doctor's degree conferred on him at Padua. On his return he reſumed his lectureſhip, and was incorporated doctor of phyſic in the latter end of 1525. He became very eminent in his profeſſion, firſt about Oxford, and then in London; and was made a member of the college of phyſicians in London, and phyſician to King Henry VIII. He died in the 63d year of his age, Oct. 5th, 1555, and was buried in St. Alban's church, London. He had a ſon, Henry, who afterwards became an eminent phyſician.

Dr. Wotton appears to have been the firſt Engliſh phyſician, who particularly applied to a branch of ſtudy, in which ſeveral have ſince excelled, that of natural hiſtory. He rendered himſelf celebrated by a book on this ſubject, entitled, "De Differentiis Animalium, Lib. X," printed at Paris, in 1552. Of this work the following opinion is given by the learned Geſner, in the preface to his "Hiſtoria Avium." "Edvardus "Wotton, Anglus, nuper de animalium differentiis "libros decem edidit; in quibus, etiamſi ſuarum ob- "ſervationum quod ad hiſtoriam nihil adferat, neque "novi aliquid doceat, laude tamen et lectione dignus "eſt, quod pleraque veterum de animalibus ſcripta ita "digeſſerit, ac inter ſe conciliarit, ut ab uno fere au- "thore profecta videantur omnia; ſtylo ſatis æquabili "& puro, ſcholiis etiam ac emendationibus utiliſſimis "adjectis, et quod priuſquam ad explicandas ſingulo- "rum naturas accederit, quæ communia et in genere "dici poterant, doctiſſimè expoſuerit."

Wotton alſo began a hiſtory of inſects, but left the finiſhing of it to Mouffet.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 66.

Z.

ZACUTUS,

An eminent Portugueſe Phyſician, born at Liſbon in 1575, and called Luſitanus.

He ſtudied both philoſophy and medicine at Salamanca and Coimbra, and took his degree of doctor in 1594, at Saguntum, now called Morviedro, a celebrated univerſity in Spain. After this he practiſed phyſic at Liſbon, till 1624; when, by an edict of Philip the fourth, who governed Spain with a high hand, the whole race of Jews were interdicted the kingdom. ZACUTUS, being a Jew, betook himſelf to the Low Countries, and practiſed chiefly at Amſterdam and the Hague, at the former of which places he died, as Aſtruc relates, in 1641, aged 66. It muſt however be at the very end of that year, and in the date of the old ſtyle, if it be true, for the laſt letter among the "Epiſtolæ clarorum Virorum," addreſſed to himſelf, and prefixed to his works, is dated the 5th of April, 1642. It was ſent indeed from Remberg in Poland: and thus, on account of the diſtance, might poſſibly be written before the news of his death reached that place.

HIS works, written in Latin, were printed at Lyons, in France, 1649, two volumes, folio. Before the ſecond is placed what he calls "Introitus ad Praxin, or an Introduction to Practice," wherein he ſets forth the qualities of a phyſician, moral as well as intellectual; and ſhews not only what are the qualifications neceſſary to the art, but alſo what are the duties neceſſary to the man.

ZIMMERMANN (John George)

Born at Brug, a Town in the German Part of the Canton of Berne, on the 8th of December, 1728.

He was the ſon of the ſenator J. Zimmermann, of one of thoſe families, as there are many even in the ſmalleſt towns of Switzerland, and without doubt in many other parts of Europe, which have diſtinguiſhed themſelves for ages by the integrity, with which they have filled the higheſt employments in their country for the advantage of their fellow citizens. The mother of Mr. Zimmermann was a Miſs Pache, of Morges, a town in the French part of the ſame canton, and daughter of a celebrated counſellor, who had formerly belonged to the parliament of Paris. This circumſtance is mentioned, becauſe it ſerves to explain why, though born in a province where German only is ſpoken, and though he purſued his ſtudies in German cities, and paſſed a very ſhort time in France, he yet ſpoke and wrote the two languages with equal facility. He was brought up in his father's houſe under able maſters to the age of fourteen, when he was ſent to Berne, where he ſtudied the belles lettres under Mr. Kirchberguer, profeſſor of eloquence and hiſtory, and Mr. Altmann profeſſor of Greek, to both of whom he always acknowledged great obligations. At the end of three years he paſſed into the ſchool of philoſophy, the profeſſor of which, a zealous diſciple of Wolf, knew of philoſophy only the metaphyſics of his maſter, and employed the whole year in explaining a very ſmall part even of them. It may eaſily be imagined how much ſuch a method would tend to diſguſt an active mind with a ſcience, which, well taught, is of infinite uſe to every perſon who wiſhes to ſtudy well; and which has even its allurements, inaſmuch as we feel our minds enlarged in

proportion as we learn to generalize the ideas we have already acquired, and add to them others upon ſubjects, the very aſpect of which had at firſt ſight terrified us.

We ſhall here tranſcribe the words of ZIMMERMANN's friend and biographer, M. Tiſſot, who proceeds as follows:

"It was during his reſidence at Berne, that, in "1746, a ſhort time after my departure for Mont-"pellier, he came to Morges to paſs ſeveral months "with his mother's relations. At my return four years "afterwards, his genius, his good ſenſe, his amiable and "chearful diſpoſition, were ſtill ſpoken of with plea-"ſure; and when, in 1751, I read his fine diſſertation "on irritability, I already knew and loved the author, "a partiality which contributes more than may be ge-"nerally imagined to excite approbation of a man's "doctrine, even when it is not invincibly demonſtrated, "as it certainly is in the work of Mr. ZIMMERMANN. "His father died a ſhort time after he had been placed "at Berne; and juſt before the year 1747, in which he "was to have finiſhed his ſtudies in philoſophy, he had "the misfortune to loſe his excellent mother. Thus "was he left without a friend to conſult upon the "choice of a profeſſion; a circumſtance at all times "to be lamented, but which has, in ſome caſes, the "advantage of allowing the inclination to follow its "own bent, and thereby perhaps of inſuring ſucceſs. "Without heſitation he determined in favour of phy-"ſic; and the name of Haller, in which Berne gloried, "did not permit him to think of ſtudying any where "but at Goettingen. He arrived there on the 12th "of September, 1747, and took his degree on the "14th of Auguſt, 1751. By Haller he was received "as if he had been his own ſon; he took him into his

"houſe,

" houſe, he aſſiſted him with his advice, directed his " ſtudies, and was to him a father, preceptor, and " friend. Under Haller, Richter, Segner, and Bren- " del, he cultivated with the ſame attention every " branch of the medical art. He followed the practi- " cal leſſons of Richter, a pupil of Boerhaave's, and " was bred up in his ſyſtem, the principles of which " will always be ſafe guides at the bed-ſide of the ſick, " notwithſtanding the contempt which many phyſicians, " deſirous of becoming chiefs of ſects, have affected to " throw on them, in hopes to raiſe the reputation of " their own by diſcrediting thoſe of that great man.

" The four years which he paſſed at Goettingen, " were, as may be ſeen, well employed. He gave " himſelf up to ſtudy with the greateſt ardour, which " began materially to affect his health, having at this " time a ſlight attack of hypochondria. The laſt year " that he ſpent at Goettingen was employed upon a " work, which afterwards became the baſis of his re- " putation. The continual action of the heart, which, " from the firſt moment of animation until death, ne- " ver ceaſes alternately to contract and dilate itſelf, " with a regularity which is only deranged by certain " paſſions and certain diſorders, has been regarded by " obſervers, as one of the moſt curious phænomena of " nature. Every phyſician, who had ſtudied the ani- " mal œconomy, had endeavoured to explain it; a " multitude of cauſes had been imagined, none of " which were ſatisfactory, becauſe neither was the true " one; and the glory of the diſcovery was reſerved for " Haller.

" Cliſſon, a celebrated Engliſh anatomiſt, had re- " marked, in ſome parts of the human body, a ſingular " property of contraction upon being touched, although " there ſhould be no feeling in the part, and he called

" that

" that property irritability. Haller imagined, that if " the fibres of the heart had the ſame property, as ſeve- " ral operations appeared to indicate, it was without " doubt the cauſe of its movements; and he aſſumed " this poſtulatum in his 'Outlines of Phyſiology,' " which appeared in 1747. Still, however, it was only " a conjecture, which it was neceſſary to demonſtrate " or overturn, and Mr. ZIMMERMANN undertook to " make the requiſite experiments. The general plan " was, no doubt, given him by Haller; it was neceſ- " ſary, that he ſhould tell him what he wiſhed to have " diſcovered, and point out the means which he in- " tended ſhould be employed. Several experiments " he ſuggeſted and ſaw performed; but it is not leſs " true, that the greater part of the work, its reduction " to a plan, the perſpicuity of arrangement, and many " of the concluſions, are by ZIMMERMANN, who re- " giſtered down his experiments, his reſearches, and " his reflections, in a theſis entitled, 'Diſſertatio phy- " ſiologica de Irritabilitate, quam publicé defendit " JOH. GEORGIUS ZIMMERMANN,' Goettingen, 1751; " which is the fundamental work upon this ſubject, " and to which are fairly attributable all the changes, " that have ſince been made in the theory of phyſic. " From the moment when that book was publiſhed, " the name of ZIMMERMANN reſounded through all " Europe.

" Upon quitting Goettingen, he went to paſs ſome " months in Holland, where he became extremely at- " tached to Gaubius; and thence to Paris, where he " ſpent much of his time with M. Senac, in whom he " found a great reſemblance to his former inſtructor " Mr. Brendel.

" In 1752, ZIMMERMANN returned to Berne, where " he almoſt immediately enjoyed great confidence in

" his

" his practice. It was then that he publiſhed in the " Neufchâtel Journal, without his name, a letter to " M****. This gentleman was Dr. Herrenſchwand, " a Swiſs phyſician at that time eſtabliſhed in Paris, " where ZIMMERMANN had known him, who, being " queſtioned concerning his countryman Haller (whoſe " poetry made a great noiſe in France, and aſtoniſhed " the more, as it was not expected that the man who " was looked upon as one of the greateſt anato- " miſts, and one of the firſt phyſicians in Eu- " rope, ſhould be at the ſame time one of its beſt " poets) had addreſſed himſelf to ZIMMERMANN to " procure the particulars of his life. This letter, which " was only twenty-four pages in 12mo, is the only " work that ZIMMERMANN ever publiſhed in French; " but it abundantly proves, that he could write as " well in that language as in his own. This little " work was only an eſſay toward the life of Haller, " which he publiſhed in German at Zurich in 1755, " and which makes a large volume in 8vo; to which " he has affixed this happy inſcription;

——— " Whoſe mind
" Contains a world, and ſeems for all things framed."

" While he reſided at Berne, Haller came there to ſee " his friends, and to re-eſtabliſh his health. At the " end of ſome weeks he determined to return no more " to Goettingen, but to fix his abode at Berne; in " conſequence of which he expreſſed a wiſh, that his " pupil and friend would go to Goettingen, to bring his " family to him. ZIMMERMANN undertook this jour- " ney with the more pleaſure, as he, in common with " all who had the happineſs of that lady's acquaintance, " had the moſt perfect eſteem for Mrs. Haller.

" ZIMMERMANN's heart was ſuſceptible of ſtrong " attachments, and he formed one for a lady in all re-

" ſpects worthy of him. She was related to Haller, " and a widow of a Mr. Stek. She poſſeſſed good " ſenſe, a cultivated mind, elegant taſte, and what is " ſtill more valuable, that ſweetneſs of manners, that " equability of temper, that ſoothing charm of voice, " which ſo frequently recalled his ſinking ſpirits, during " the time that it pleaſed heaven to continue their " union.

" Shortly after his marriage, the poſt of phyſician to " the town of Brug, the ſalary of which is very mode- " rate conſidering the extent of the place, its revenue, " and the duties attached to the ſituation, became va- " cant, and the principal citizens requeſted ZIMMER- " MANN to undertake it. It is natural to love the " places where we have paſſed our youth; and he had " there relations, friends, and an excellent houſe, " which, notwithſtanding his agreeable ſituation at " Berne, determined him to return to his natal ſoil.

" His reputation in practice was eſtabliſhed when he " arrived at Brug, and he became immediately the " phyſician not only of the town, but of all the country " round, in which the patients were very numerous. " But this was not ſufficient wholly to occupy his ar- " dent mind, or ſatisfy his thirſt for knowledge; each " freſh acquiſition only ſerved to increaſe the deſire " ſtill more. ZIMMERMANN read much, not only in " phyſic, but in morality, philoſophy, literature, hiſ- " tory, travels, and periodical publications: Engliſh " novels, and thoſe of Wieland, with whom he was in- " timately acquainted, gave him the greateſt pleaſure; " and he amuſed his mind by committing to paper the " ideas, which, as with every man who thinks, were " produced by every peruſal. Theſe he afterwards " formed into ſmall pieces, and had them inſerted in " a journal, entitled the 'Moniteur,' which was printed

" at

" at Zurich, and which I have heard commended by
" very good judges.

" What he wrote to me on this occaſion explains
" the intention, with which he compoſed his moſt con-
" ſiderable work, and that to which he was moſt at-
" tached, namely, his 'Treatiſe on Solitude;' 'I love
" ſolitude, and I find pleaſure no where but at home;
" I write to procure myſelf amuſement.'

" ZIMMERMANN's taſte for ſolitude, however, did
" not render him neglectful of the functions, which his
" employments impoſed upon him, and which he ful-
" filled with the greateſt tenderneſs, and moſt ſcrupu-
" lous exactneſs. It was a duty, and the diſcharge of
" it gave him pleaſure; beſides, he loved phyſic; an
" extraordinary, difficult, or dangerous caſe engaged
" his extreme attention, and he ſcarcely ever quitted
" his patient. The hypochondria, ſaid thoſe who
" knew him, diſappeared the moment he entered our
" chambers; the concern with which he examined us
" commenced by giving us comfort: he conſoled, he
" encouraged us; and he finiſhed his viſits as a phyſi-
" cian by the remarks of a friend, which ſuſpended in
" part the feeling of our ills.

" I have already ſaid, that from the time of his going
" to Brug, he wrote for the journal of Zurich. Two
" of the pieces he publiſhed in it excited much con-
" verſation in every place where the journal was read.
" The firſt of theſe was a dream that he had in the
" night of the 5th of November, 1755, concerning the
" ſtate of the ſoul after death, which he related without
" addition or abridgement; the ſecond was a 'Plan of
" a Catechiſm for ſmall Towns;' a ſatire upon ſeveral
" ridiculous cuſtoms.

" In that ſame year, ZIMMERMANN propoſed to
" print in Latin his inaugural diſcourſe upon conſtitu-

" tions,

" tions, in which he proves, that the different tempe-
" raments of nations, and of individuals, are attributable
" to the nerves, The title is this, ' De Tempera-
" mentis integrarum Gentium, quæ a Climate et Vitæ
" Ratione ſunt, per variam Nervorum Senſibilitatem
" explicandis.' It may eaſily be imagined how much
" knowledge ſuch a work would require, and how
" many conſiderations of importance it would com-
" priſe; it would in ſhort have been moral and phyſi-
" cal man explained by each other. He, however,
" in 1759, publiſhed it in German, and intended to
" tranſlate it into French, but this attempt remained
" unfiniſhed like the preceding ones.

" His firſt ' Eſſay upon Solitude' appeared toward
" the end of 1756. It is a very ſhort work, and has
" been tranſlated within theſe few years into Italian by
" Dr. Antoni, a very able phyſician of Vicenza. It
" was while ſpeaking to me of this work, that ZIM-
" MERMANN ſaid, ' I have learned like a philoſopher of
" old, to live with myſelf.' The year 1758 was one
" of thoſe in which he wrote moſt; he took in hand
" again his firſt work upon Solitude, extended the
" plan, and began to collect materials for the great
" work on that ſubject, to which he did not put the
" finiſhing hand till thirty years afterwards. ' The ſe-
" cond book,' ſaid he to me, ' made it neceſſary for
" me to read the Lives of the Saints. You would
" laugh were I to tell you how much I have read about
" thoſe fools, and of the Fathers of the Church, who
" are in general a little inclined to fibs; all the Thebais
" is a bedlam.'

" He formed alſo the plan of his treatiſe upon ex-
perience in phyſic, of which he ſent me a very detailed
ſketch; and it was in ſpeaking to me about this work,
that he defined a quack to be ' a wiſe man who profits
from

" from the folly of others'; although there certainly " never was a man, who disliked that sort of wisdom " more than himself.

" In 1758, ZIMMERMANN published his work on " National Pride, four editions of which were rapidly " printed, each under his own inspection; it was trans- " lated into French in 1769, and has just been re- " printed at Paris.

" From 1758 to 1763, he devoted to his treatise on " Experience all the leisure time, which an extensive " practice among not only the people of Brug, but " those of the surrounding country to a great distance, " and even strangers who came to consult him, afforded. " In 1760, he was admitted a member of the society " at Berlin; and since that time of several other lite- " rary bodies, who were eager to receive him. He " belonged to the societies of Berlin, Zurich, Berne, " Basle, Munich, Palermo, Pezaro, Goettingen, and to " those of physic of Paris, London, Edinburgh, Co- " penhagen; and lastly, in 1786, he was received into " the academy of St. Petersburgh.

" In 1763, 1764, and 1765, the town of Brug and " all the neighbourhood were visited by a very dange- " rous epidemic fever, which occupied much of his " time, and to which he gave his entire attention. Of " this fever he wrote an account, with a design of pub- " lishing it, which, however, he never did. In the " month of July 1765, the fever changed to a dysen- " tery, to which he paid the same attention. He then " determined to give the history of this disorder, and " published his 'Treatise on the Dysentery,' of which " Dr. Cullen has thus spoken: 'ZIMMERMAN is the " first person, who has ever given the true manner of " treating the dysentery.'

" From

"From this time ZIMMERMANN never wrote any "conſiderable work on medicine; but he publiſhed at "different times, either in the Hanoverian Magazine, "which is a journal much eſteemed in Germany, or "in looſe ſheets, ſeveral eſſays on different ſubjects.

"During the year 1771, there prevailed among the "people, in ſome parts of the electorate of Hanover, "a very grievous ſpaſmodic affection, occaſioned by "the horned barley, which determined him to tranſlate "my letter to the chevalier Backer upon that diſorder; "and when he returned from Berlin, at the end of the "ſame year, the miniſtry requeſted him to occupy him-"ſelf with the epidemy, at which the inhabitants were "much alarmed; and to remove their fears, a taſk "not difficult, as the epidemy itſelf was by no means "dangerous. One patient had died of it, and his "death had made a great noiſe. It was thought bet-"ter to accuſe the diſorder of being malignant, than "to ſuppoſe the phyſician in an errour; but ZIMMER-"MANN acquitted the diſorder, and accuſed nobody.

"In 1772, he wrote upon the uſe of the acid "drops of Haller in nervous diſorders; and in 1773, "he had reprinted, augmented with extenſive notes, "the hiſtory which Haller had formerly publiſhed of "a bilious fever, that was prevalent in the canton of "Berne, in 1762.

"In 1778, he publiſhed ſeveral remarks upon the "then ſo famous, and now ſo juſtly forgotten remedy, "of a ſolution of gum guaiacum in rum.

"Several pieces of his on other ſubjects appeared "in the ſame magazine; in 1773, on Solitude; in "1774, Queſtions on Pedantry; on Compliments, "on Talkativeneſs, and on the Mania of writing Let-"ters without ſigning them; and in 1779, a ſeries "of Eſſays on different ſubjects. From that time he

"inſerted

" inſerted ſeveral, which were generally very ſhort ones,
" in the German Muſeum, and in other Journals.

" Uncertain for ſome time whether I ſhould accept
" the appointment of chief phyſician to the king of
" England at Hanover, which had become vacant by
" the death of Dr. Wirlhoff, I had enquired of ZIM-
" MERMANN, what he would do in caſe it ſhould be
" offered him; and I underſtood by his anſwer, that
" he would accept it with pleaſure. When I had re-
" fuſed it, notwithſtanding the intreaties of Haller,
" who, charged with the commiſſion of offering it to
" me, had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to induce my
" acceptance of it, I propoſed to him to recommend
" ZIMMERMANN, who was influenced by none of thoſe
" reaſons, that had induced me to decline it. Haller
" refuſed, for there exiſted not the ſame friendſhip be-
" tween them as formerly; and all I could obtain of
" Haller was, to ſay, that I had thought of ZIMMER-
" MANN, and that was not ſufficient. By directly thank-
" ing Mr. Munchauſen, I thought I could mention
" him myſelf, it was eaſy to ſupport my recommen-
" dations by ſtrong reaſons, and beſide this, I did not
" recommend a perſon wholly unknown. My friend
" was accordingly appointed to the poſt in the begin-
" ning of April 1768, and ſet out for Hanover on the
" 12th of July following.

" But if at Hanover ZIMMERMANN found ſome per-
" ſons ill inclined towards him, he found alſo friends of
" great merit and amiable conduct in both ſexes. His
" correſpondence with his abſent friends, who were
" numerous, continued to be one of the pleaſures of
" his life.

" In all his letters, as in all his more laboured works,
" are to be found the characteriſtics of true genius, and

"a multitude of new and juſt ideas, which leave an "impreſſion on the mind that cannot eaſily be effaced.

"The pleaſure which I received from his letters "was perfectly damped, by expreſſions of uneaſineſs "from a troubleſome complaint, and eſpecially from "the end of 1769, by the melancholy occaſioned by "the declining health of his wife, whom he had the "misfortune to loſe on the 23d of June, 1770. This loſs "overcame him, and his diſorders increaſed every "day; he deſcribed moſt minutely the ſeat and the "progreſs of his pains, and requeſted of me, as of "his other friends in whom he placed any confidence, "means of cure, which I was far from being able to "give him. I ſaw clearly a local diſorder, but I could "not imagine what it was. I referred him to ſome "ſkilful ſurgeon; but there was not one in the neigh-"bourhood, in whom he had any confidence. I ſhould "have ſaid to him, 'come to me,' but how could I "propoſe a journey of two hundred leagues to a man, "to whom the leaſt motion of a carriage was a tor-"ment. At laſt, however, I adviſed, I preſſed him "to go to Berlin to Dr. Meckel, who would be able "to judge of his complaint, would ſuperintend it, and "would chooſe a ſkilful ſurgeon to perform the ope-"ration if it ſhould be judged neceſſary; and I con-"ceived it to be ſo. My ſolicitations prevailed, and "he arrived at Berlin on the 11th of June, 1771. "Dr. Meckel received him as the beſt of brothers, "and inſiſted on his living with him, where for five "months he enjoyed every thing that could be agree-"able in the moſt amiable family. The operation was "performed on the 24th of June, by Mr. Smucker, "and Dr. Meckel found the caſe ſo intereſting, as to "be induced to make it the ſubject of a ſmall work, "which is full of new and uſeful remarks. The title "is as follows: "De Morbo hernioſo congenito ſingu-

"lari

" lari et complicato," 8vo. Berlin, 1772. As ſoon as " he was ſufficiently recovered to bear company, he " profited of the ſociety of the moſt enlightened per- " ſons of Berlin, not only of men of letters, but of " the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages of every deſcrip- " tion, and of the higheſt rank; and he enjoyed the " inexpreſſible pleaſure of a cure, after a long and " painful diſorder. The reception he met with, on " his return to Hanover, was alſo a ſenſible pleaſure to " him, and he hoped to enjoy at laſt a good ſtate of " health; but the application, that a crowd of conſulta- " tions required, ſoon deranged his nerves again; pains " were felt in the part where the operation had been " performed, and the hypochondria returned.

" His work upon Solitude was received with great " eclat, not only in Germany, but wherever German is " read, and procured him a correſpondence which gra- " tified him extremely; I mean that of the empreſs of " Ruſſia, to whom the book had been ſent without " his knowledge. It was not indeed to be expected, " that he ſhould think of offering to ſuch a ſovereign " a work, which ſo well paints the happineſs to be en- " joyed in retirement from the world. That princeſs, " however, was ſo well pleaſed with it, that ſhe de- " termined herſelf to ſend her thanks to the author. " On the 26th of January 1786, a courier from Mr. " de Groſſe, envoy from Ruſſia to Hamburgh, brought " ZIMMERMANN a ſmall box, containing a ring ſet " with diamonds of extraordinary ſize and beauty, " with a gold medal, bearing on one ſide the figure " of the empreſs, and on the other the happy re- " form of the Ruſſian monarchy. That princeſs " had alſo added a note in her own hand-writing, con- " taining theſe remarkable words: 'To Mr. ZIMMER- " MANN, counſellor of ſtate, and phyſician to his Bri- " tannic majeſty, to thank him for the excellent pre-

" cepts he has given mankind in his book upon Soli-
" tude.' This note was accompanied with a letter
" from Mr. de Groſſe, who propoſed to him by de-
" ſire of the empreſs, to paſs a few months in the ſum-
" mer at St. Peterſburg, becauſe ſhe wiſhed to be
" perſonally acquainted with him. His letter to the
" empreſs was full of expreſſions of gratitude; but he
" wrote to Mr. de Groſſe, that he feared he could not
" undertake the journey, without endangering his
" health; though, if her majeſty continued to de-
" ſire it, he would undertake it. The empreſs diſ-
" penſed with it in the moſt gracious manner, by writ-
" ing to him, 'that ſhe did not wiſh his health ſhould
" ſuffer on account of the pleaſure ſhe ſhould expe-
" rience from the journey.' This correſpondence laſted
" ſix years, till the commencement of 1791, when the
" empreſs dropped it all at once. The ordinary ſub-
" jects of theſe letters were politics, literature, and
" philoſophy.

" In the journey which ZIMMERMANN made to Ber-
" lin, he had a long audience with the king at Potz-
" dam, of which audience he narrated the principal
" circumſtances to a friend, who ſeems to have com-
" municated his letter to ſome inconſiderate perſon,
" and it was publiſhed, mutilated, and falſified, without
" the knowledge of the author; who, however, had it
" printed again, after his journey to Potzdam in 1786.

" In 1788, when the king of England was ill, the
" Hanoverian miniſtry ſent him to the Hague, that
" he might be nearer London, in caſe his preſence
" ſhould become neceſſary there. He remained at
" the Hague ten days, and did not leave it till all
" danger was over.

" His letter upon his preſentation to the king of
" Pruſſia has been criticized with the greateſt ſeverity;

" and

"and the gentleman who cauſed it to be printed "without the author's conſent certainly did wrong. "His account of his journey in 1786, which it was "natural enough to publiſh, but which contained ſe- "veral epiſodes, and one of them upon the irreligion "of the people of Berlin, which irritated, or ſerved "as a pretext to perſons who wiſhed to be irritated, "was ſtill more ſeverely ſcrutinized. He loved that "prince, and, far from ſeeing him in the ſame light "with the author of the 'Pruſſian Monarchy,' he "publiſhed in German, immediately upon the appear- "ance of that work in 1788, 'Frederick the Great "defended againſt the Count de Mirabeau.' Continu- "ing afterwards to compare, to explain, and to arrange "a multitude of facts, which he had long ſince col- "lected, all thoſe he had added thereto during the ſe- "venteen days he paſſed in the king's company at "Potzdam, and alſo others which he had obtained "from authentic ſources; he publiſhed them in 1790, "in German, in 3 vols. 12mo, with this title, 'Frag- "ments of Frederick the Great; being Collections to- "wards a Hiſtory of his Life, of his Reign, and of "his Character.'

"Deeply impreſſed with the importance of ſeveral "ſubjects, ZIMMERMANN gave himſelf up to labours "that rapidly deſtroyed his health; not only in as much "as an unremitted occupation of the mind hurts it "more than any thing elſe; but alſo, becauſe when it "was employed in any work, his manner of living was "changed in a very prejudicial manner. He roſe very "early in the morning, and wrote a long while before "he began his viſits; and in the evening, after having "finiſhed the profeſſional buſineſs of the day, inſtead "of ceaſing and diverting his mind in ſociety, he again "went to work, and remained at it frequently till a

" very late hour. His mind was thus in continual " action, and his body had not the repoſe it required. " He bore up, however, very well for ſeveral years, " and on the 4th of October, 1794, he wrote me a " letter, in which there is the ſame ſtrength of expreſ- " ſion, the ſame juſtneſs of thought, and the ſame pre- " ciſion of arrangement, as in thoſe preceding. From " the month of November, however, he had loſt his " ſleep, his appetite, his ſtrength; he became ſenſibly " thinner, and this ſtate of decline continued to increaſe. " In January he was ſtill able to make a few viſits in " his carriage, but he frequently fainted on the ſtairs; " it was painful for him to write a preſcription; he ſome- " times complained of a confuſion in his head, and he " at length gave over all buſineſs.

" This was at firſt taken for an effect of hypochon- " dria; but it was ſoon perceived, that his deep me- " lancholy had deſtroyed the chain of his ideas. What " has happened to ſo many men of genius befel him. " One ſtrong idea maſters every other, and ſubdues the " mind, that is no longer able either to drive it away, or " loſe ſight of it. Preſerving all his preſence of mind, " all his perſpicuity, and juſtneſs of thought on other " ſubjects, but no longer deſirous of occupying himſelf " with them, no longer capable of any buſineſs, or of " giving advice but with pain, he had unceaſingly be- " fore his eyes the *enemy plundering his houſe*, as Paſcal " always ſaw a globe of fire near him, Bonnet his " friend robbing him, and Spinello the devil oppoſite " to him. In February he commenced taking medi- " cines, which were either preſcribed by himſelf, or by " the phyſicians whom he conſulted. In the begin- " ning of March he deſired my advice; but he was no " longer able himſelf to deſcribe his diſorder, and his " wife wrote me the account of it. I anſwered it im-

" mediately;

" mediately; but of what avail can be the directions " of an abſent phyſician in a diſorder, the progreſs of " which is rapid, when there muſt neceſſarily be an in- " terval of near a month between the advice aſked, and " the directions received?

" His health decayed ſo faſt, that Dr. Wichmann, " who attended him, thought a journey and change of " air would now be the beſt remedy. Eutin, a place " in the duchy of Holſtein, was fixed upon for his re- " ſidence. In going through Luneberg, Dr. Lentin, " one of the phyſicians in whom he placed much con- " fidence, was conſulted; but ZIMMERMANN, who, " though ſo often uneaſy on account of health, had, not- " withſtanding, the wiſdom to take few medicines, " and who did not like them, always had a crowd of " objections to make againſt the beſt advice, and did " nothing. Arrived at Eutin, an old acquaintance of " his family laviſhed on him all the careſſes of friend- " ſhip. This reception highly pleaſed him, and he " grew rather better. Dr. Henſler came to ſee him, " and gave him his advice, which was probably very " good, but became uſeleſs, as it was very irregularly " followed. At laſt, after a reſidence of three months, " he deſired to return to Hanover, where he entered " his houſe with the ſame idea with which he had left " it; he thought it plundered, and himſelf totally " ruined. This excellent man died on the 7th of Oc- " tober, 1795." Vide " Tiſſot's Life of ZIMMER- MANN;" tranſlated from the French.

ADDENDA.

ACHILLINI (ALEXANDER)

A Native of Bologna, a Philoſopher and Phyſician, profeſſed both theſe Sciences with great Reputation.

HE had ſcholars from all parts of Europe. He died in his own country in 1512, at the age of forty, with the pompous ſurname of "The Great Philoſopher," after having publiſhed various pieces in anatomy and medicine. To him is aſcribed the diſcovery of the hammer and anvil, two little bones in the organ of hearing. He adopted the ſentiments of Averroes, and was the rival of Pomponacius. Theſe two philoſophers mutually decried each other, according to the cuſtom that has prevailed from time immemorial among the learned; but in theſe diſputes Pomponacius had always the upper hand, as he had the talent of mixing witticiſms with his arguments for the entertainment of the by-ſtanders. Add to this, that ACHILLINI lowered himſelf with the public by his ſingular and ſlovenly dreſs. His works were collected in folio at Venice, in 1545.

ACRON,

A celebrated Phyſician of Agrigentum in Sicily, flouriſhed, according to Prieſtley, 439 Years B.C.

IN his time Athens was viſited by the plague, which he is ſaid to have expelled by burning perfumes to purify the air; a maxim he perhaps learned in Egypt. He wrote ſome phyſical tracts in the Doric dialect, which time has long deſtroyed.

ADER (WILLIAM)

A Phyſician of Toulouſe,

AUTHOR of a treatiſe printed in 1621, under this title, "De Ægrotis & morbis Evangelicis;" in this piece he examines, whether the maladies which our

our Saviour removed could have been healed by medicine. He decides in the negative; and asserts, that the infirmities healed by the Messiah were incurable by the physician's art. We are told by Vigneul Marville, that ADER was said to have composed this book, merely to efface the remembrance of another in which he had maintained the contrary. He lived at the beginning of the 17th century. He was a man of profound erudition.

ÆGIDIUS (surnamed ATHENIENSIS)

A Grecian Physician and Philosopher, who flourished in the eighth Century, under the Emperor Tiberius II.

HE turned Benedictine at last, and left a great many tracts behind, some of which have been in so much credit as to be read in the schools. The principal are, "De Pulsibus" and "De Venenis." Some think there is another of this name and profession, a Benedictine also, and physician to Phil. Augustus, king of France, to whom they attribute a work in Latin hexameters, on the same subject, Paris, 1528, in 4to; but this is perhaps only another version. Being accidentally wounded with an arrow, he would not suffer the wound to be dressed, that he might have an opportunity of exercising his fortitude against pain.

ÆLIANUS MECCIUS,

A Physician praised by Galen.

HE was the first that employed treacle as a remedy and preservative against the plague, and found it successful. We learn that this physician to his extensive knowledge added great politeness.

AGRICOLA (GEORGE)

A German Physician,

BORN at Glauca in Misnia, on the 24th of March 1494; surpassed all the ancients in the knowledge of metals

metals and ſubterraneous animals. He wrote ſeveral works on natural hiſtory, and on other ſubjects. He died November 21, 1555.

AITON (WILLIAM)

WAS born in 1731, at a ſmall village near Hamilton, in Lanarkſhire. He had been early initiated in horticulture; and, in 1754, going for employment to the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, he attracted in the following year the notice of Mr. Philip Miller, author of the "Gardener's Dictionary," who was at that time ſuperintendant of the botanical garden at Chelſea. The inſtruction which he received from that eminent gardener, it is ſaid, laid the foundation of his future fortune. His attention to his profeſſion procured for him a recommendation to the late princeſs dowager of Wales, and his preſent majeſty. In 1759, he conſequently was appointed to ſuperintend the botanical garden at Kew. An opportunity for the exertion of his talents was now offered, nor was it neglected. The moſt curious plants were collected from every known part of the world, and his ſkill in the cultivation of them was evinced by his attention to the various ſoils and degrees of warmth or cold which were neceſſary for their growth. The borders in the garden were enlarged for the more free circulation of the air where it was required, and the ſtoves were improved for the reception of plants, and, as near as it was thought poſſible, adapted to the climates from which they were produced. His profeſſional abilities were not unnoticed by the moſt eminent botaniſts of the time; and, in 1764, he became acquainted with Sir Joſeph Banks, when a friendſhip equally honourable to both commenced, and which ſubſiſted for life. In 1783, Mr. Haverfield having been advanced to a higher

higher ſtation, was ſucceeded by Mr. AITON, in the more lucrative office of ſuperintending the pleaſure and kitchen gardens at Kew, with which he was permitted to retain his former poſt. His labours proved, that the favours, which his majeſty conferred on him, were not injudiciouſly beſtowed; for, in 1789, he publiſhed an ample catalogue of the plants at Kew, with the title of "Hortus Kewenſis." In this catalogue was given an account of the ſeveral foreign plants, which had been introduced into the Engliſh gardens at different times. The whole impreſſion of this elaborate performance was ſold within two years, and a ſecond edition has been long wanted.

Though active and temperate, Mr. AITON had for ſome time been afflicted with a complaint, which is thought by the faculty to be incurable. It was that of a ſcirrhous liver; nor was it to be ſurmounted by the aid of medicine, though every poſſible means was liberally beſtowed. He died on February 1ſt, 1793, in the 63d year of his age, having left behind him a wife and three daughters. He had been diſtinguiſhed by the friendſhip of thoſe who were moſt celebrated for their botanical ſcience. The late earl of Bute, Sir Joſeph Banks, the late Dr. Solander, and Mr. Dryander, were the friends to whom he always was inclined to declare his acknowledgments for their kindneſs, and to the three latter for the aſſiſtance which they afforded him in completing the "Hortus Kewenſis. He was aſſiduous in his employment, eaſy in his temper, and faithful to his duty. As a friend, a huſband, and a father, his character was exemplary. On his burial in the churchyard at Kew, his pall was ſupported by thoſe who knew and eſteemed him; by Sir Joſeph Banks, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Dryander, Dr. Pitcairn, Mr. Dundas, of Richmond, and Mr. Zoffani. The king,

attentive

attentive to his faithful ſervants, demonſtrated his kindneſs to Mr. AITON, by appointing his ſon to his father's places.

AKAKIA (MARTIN)

Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Paris,

WAS born at Chalons, in Champagne. He was named "Sans Malice," i. e. Harmleſs; but, according to the cuſtom of that age, he changed it to AKAKIA, a Greek word of the ſame meaning. He publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of two books of Galen, "De Ratione Curandi," i. e. "Of the Method of Curing;" and illuſtrated it with a Commentary. He alſo tranſlated Galen's "Ars Medica." He died in 1551.

ALBINUS (BERNARD)

Whoſe true Name was Weiſs, Anglice White, born in 1653, at Deſſau, in the Principality of Anhault,

WAS one of the moſt celebrated phyſicians of his time. After being admitted M.D. in the univerſity of Leyden, he travelled into the Low Countries, France, and Lorraine. On his return he was named profeſſor at Frankfort on the Oder, in 1680; and in 1702, in the univerſity of Leyden, where he died the 7th of December 1721, at the age of nearly ſixty-nine. He was a great favourite of Frederic elector of Brandenburgh, who gave him a canonry at Magdeburg; but our honeſt phyſician, unable to reconcile his place of profeſſor with that of canon, reſigned the latter to another with the approbation of the elector. He compoſed a great number of treatiſes on divers maladies, the liſt whereof may be ſeen in the "Bibliothéque de la Médecine, ancienne and moderne," by M. Carrère.

ALBINUS (Bernard Sigefred)

Son of the former, Profeſſor of Medicine at Leyden, born in 1683, died in 1762.

At the age of 73 he married a young girl. He was inconteſtibly one of the greateſt maſters in the ſcience of anatomy the world has ever ſeen. Having applied early in life to diſſection, he formed the deſign of giving plates of the muſcles, imagined various methods of determining more preciſely their ligaments, cauſed them to be drawn by the beſt artiſts, and far ſurpaſſed all that had been done before him. The fruits of his ſagacity were three volumes, ornamented with maſterly engravings. The firſt is an explication of the anatomical tables of Euſtachius at Leyden, 1744, folio; the ſecond preſents the figures of the muſcles of the human body, London, 1749, in folio; and the third exhibits the bones, Leyden, 1753, in folio. The explanations are in Latin. His younger brother was

ALBINUS (Christian Bernard)

Who no leſs diſtinguiſhed himſelf in an uncommon proficiency in the ſtudy of medicine at the univerſity of Utrecht, where he was made profeſſor. He has given the world, 1. "The Natural Hiſtory of Spiders and other Inſects," London, 1736, in 4to. with Engravings. 2. "The Natural Hiſtory of the Inſects of England," London, 1749, in 4to.

ALBRICUS,

Who was born in London during the eleventh century, after ſtudying ſome years at Oxford, travelled into foreign parts to make a further progreſs in learning. He was a great philoſopher, a learned and able phyſician, and very well verſed in all the branches of polite literature. He had a happy genius, born for the

the ſciences, as appears by the excellent books he wrote, of which Bayle has given us a catalogue; but none of them were ever printed.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASSIS,

An Arabian Phyſician of the eleventh Century.

He wrote ſeveral excellent tracts, which are ſtill extant; and, amongſt others, a method of curing diſeaſes, in three books. It is ornamented with cuts of chirurgical inſtruments. Whatever its merit might be when it was written, it is not of much ſervice now. Thoſe who wiſh to ſee more of this writer, are referred to Vander Linden de Script. Medic.

ALCENDI (James) ALCHINDUS,

An Arabian Phyſician.

Was in great reputation about the year 1145. Perhaps he is the ſame with the famous Peripatetic of that name, who lived in the reign of Almanzor, king of Morocco; but he is certainly different from that Alchindus, likewiſe an Arabian phyſician and aſtrologer, who lived after the twelfth century; ſince Averroes makes mention of him, as being ſtrongly ſuſpected of magic. Divers works are attributed to them both; as may be ſeen, with their titles, in the Biblioth. de la Médecine, anc. & mod. de M. Carrère.

ALEXANDRINI de NEUSTAIN (Julius)

Born at Trent, phyſician to Maximilian II, received conſiderable favours from that emperor, who permitted him to tranſmit them to his children, though they were not legitimate. He died in his native country, in the year 1590, at the age of 84. Alexandrini wrote ſeveral pieces both in proſe and verſe,

which ſhew that his judgment was ſound, and his knowledge very general. 1. "De Medicinâ & Medico," Tiguri, 1557, in 4to. 2. "Salubrium, or De Sanitate tuenda, libri xxiii," Coloniæ, 1575, in folio. 3. "Pædotrophia," Tiguri, 1559, in 18mo. This laſt is in verſe.

ALMELOVEEN (THOMAS JANSEEN D')

A Dutch Phyſician,

PUBLISHED "The Deſcription of the Plants of Malabar, in the Hortus Malabaricus," Amſterdam, 1678 & ſeq. 12 vols. folio; to which we muſt add "Flora Malabarica," 1696, folio.

ALSAHARAVIUS or ABULCASEM,

An ancient Arabian Phyſician,

COMPILED a treatiſe entitled Al-Taſrif, a Method of Practice, in 32 books, chiefly taken from Mohammed Rhazis. He is ſuppoſed to have lived about A. D. 1085; but Dr. Freind thinks he was later, and that he was the ſame perſon with Abulcaſem, or Albucaſus, becauſe he found, at the end of the Arabic manuſcript of Alſaharavius, theſe words tranſlated out of Arabic, and written in Latin thus, "Explicit hic Tractatus de "Chirurgiâ, eſtque concluſio totius libri practices Me-"dicinæ, cujus Author eſt A'bul-caſem, &c. die "primo menſis ſafar A. Heg: 807," which anſwers to A. D. 1404. He ſays the art of ſurgery was in his time almoſt loſt, and he might have added that of phyſic, and all the other liberal arts alſo, eſpecially in Europe, and they had then begun to decline in Aſia alſo. "Hiſt. of Phyſic," vol. 2.

AMATUS (Lusitanus)

A celebrated Phyſician, flouriſhed in 1550; his real Name was John Rod. de Caſtelbranco.

He ſtudied at Salamanca, and travelled into France and the Low Countries, where he acquired reputation. Some authors ſay, he turned Jew a ſhort time before his death. He wrote Commentaries on Dioſcorides, and Avicennæ Curationum medicinalium cent. vii.

AMBROSINI (Bartholomew)

Profeſſor in Medicine, and Director of the Botanical Garden at Bologna, his native Country, about 1620;

Was at the ſame time appointed by the ſenate of that city, ſuperintendant of the cabinet of natural hiſtory belonging to the republic. Beſide ſeveral volumes of Aldrovandi, which he publiſhed, he alſo gave, 1. "Panacea ex Herbis que a Sanctis denominantur, Bononiæ, 1630, in 8vo." 2. "Hiſtoria Capſicorum cum Iconibus," ibid. 1630, 12mo. 3. "Theodorica Medicina," ibid. 1632, 4to, &c. He died in 1657.

AMBROSINI (Hyacinth)

Brother and ſucceſſor to the foregoing in the direction of the botanical garden at Bologna, was author of the following works; 1. "Hortus Bononiæ ſtudioſorum conſitus, &c." Bononiæ, 1654, 1657, 4to. 2. "Phytologia, hoc eſt, de Plantis," ibid. 1664, 1666, folio. This laſt contains the different names and the ſynonimes, with the etymologies of the plants diſcovered in the xvii century. By the death of the author this work was left imperfect, which was deſigned to extend to ſeveral volumes.

AMMAN (Paul)

Of Breſlau, Member of the Academy Naturæ Curioſorum, and Profeſſor of Phyſic at Leipſic.

He died in 1690. We have of him: 1. "Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Lipſienſis," Lipſiæ, 1675, 8vo. 2. "Character Plantarum," 1676, 12mo. 3. "Hortus Roſianus quoad exotica deſcriptus," 1686, 4to, &c.

AMMAN (John Conrad)

A Swiſs Phyſician of the laſt Century,

Died at Amſterdam; applied himſelf particularly to the teaching of thoſe to ſpeak who were born deaf. He acquired great reputation for this talent both in France and Holland, as well as in his own country. He publiſhed the method he had employed, in two ſmall tracts, which are curious and much ſought after, one under the title of "Surdus loquens," Harlemii, 1692, 8vo; the other "De Loquelâ," Amſt. 1700, 12mo.

AMPSINGIUS (John Assuerus)

Profeſſor in Medicine in the Univerſity of Roſtock, at the Beginning of the 17th Century,

Was author of ſeveral works on ſubjects in his practice. 1. "Diſputatio de Calculo," 1617, 4to. 2. "De Morborum Differentiis Liber," 4to, 1619, and 1623, 8vo. 3. "De Dolore Capitis Diſputatio, 1618, 4to.

ANDROMACHUS,

A Native of Crete, and Phyſician to the Emperor Nero, A. D. 65.

Invented Theriaca, and gave a deſcription of that medicine in elegiac verſes addreſſed to Nero.

ANDRY (NICHOLAS)

At firſt Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Paris in the College des Graſſins, then in the College Royal, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,

WROTE on his art with conſiderable ſucceſs. It was the fate of ſeveral of his literary pieces not to ſurvive him. Thoſe on medicine, which are ſtill read, are, 1. "A Good Treatiſe on the Generation of Worms in the Human Body," 12mo. 2. "Orthopedia, or the Art of preventing and correcting the Deformities of Children." 3. "On the Aliments uſed in Lent, 1713," 2 vols. 12mo. 4. "Remarks on Phlebotomy, Purgations, and Drinks," 1710, 12mo. 5. "The Pre-eminence of Medicine over Surgery," 12mo. 1728, &c. He died in 1742, at an advanced age.

ANGELI (BALDUS)

An Italian Phyſician, born in Romagna, in the 16th Century,

RAISED himſelf a name in the practice of his art. He is known in the republic of letters by a Latin tract on Vipers. This piece, in which the author treats of the nature of theſe reptiles, and of the diſorders in which they may be adminiſtered, was printed in 1589, 4to. It is ſcarce.

AQUILANUS (SEBASTIANUS) or SEBASTIAN D'AQUILA,

(his true Name being unknown) an Italian Phyſician,

BORN at Aquila, a town of Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, profeſſed his art in the univerſity of Padua. He was in reputation at the time of Louis de Gonzaguez, biſhop of Mantua, to whom he inſcribed a book, and he died in 1543. We have of his, a treatiſe, "De Morbo Gallico," Lyons, 1505, 4to, with the works

works of other phyſicians; Boulogne, 1517, 8vo; and "De Febre ſanguineâ," in the Pratique de Gattinaire, Baſle, 1537, in 8vo; and Lyons, 1538, 4to. Aquilanus was one of the moſt zealous defenders of Galen.

ARANTIUS (Julius Cæsar)

A famous Italian Phyſician, and anatomical Writer,

Was born at Bologne, in 1520. He was the pupil of Veſalius, as alſo of his uncle Bartholomæus Magus, who taught him the elements of anatomy, in the year 1548. His piece entitled, "De humano Fœtu Opuſculum," was printed at Venice in 1571, Baſil, 1579, 8vo; Venice, 1587, 4to. To this edition he joined a preface, and a book of anatomical obſervations, printed at Venice in 1595. He died about 1570.

ARDERN (John)

An early medical Writer of the Engliſh Nation,

Whose works come within the notice of Dr. Freind. It appears that he was a ſurgeon of great experience, and the firſt who is recorded as having become eminent in that branch in this nation. He was many years ſettled in the town of Newark, from 1348 to 1370, when he removed to London; but the exact time of his death is not known. Although much empiriciſm and ſuperſtition appears in his practice, yet many uſeful obſervations are to be found in his writings, and we muſt reckon him among thoſe who have really improved their profeſſion. A treatiſe of his on the Fiſtula in Ano was tranſlated and publiſhed by John Read in 1588.

ARGENTIER (John)

Was born at Caſtelnovo in Piedmont, made conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of medicine, and arrived at great diſtinction in the theory of his art. He died at Turin in 1572, in the 58th year of his age. His works were collected after his death in two volumes folio, and publiſhed at Venice. This phyſician was of little ſervice to the world out of his library. When he was called upon to reduce his obſervations to practice, his memory failed in ſupplying them. He cenſured the writings of Galen with much acrimony, and this procured him the title of Cenſor Medicorum.

ARTEDI (Peter)

A Swediſh Phyſician,

Born in 1705, formed an intimate friendſhip with the celebrated Linnæus, aſſiſted by whoſe attainments, he diligently employed himſelf in the inveſtigation of nature. He was on the point of publiſhing his works, when, by accidentally falling into a ditch, he was drowned in 1735. Linnæus took the care of the publication, which he preſented to the world under the following titles:

1. "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica," Leyden, 1738, 8vo.

2. "Philoſophia Ichthyologica," Leyden, 1738, 8vo.

ASELLIUS (Gaspar)

A Phyſician of Cremona,

Who diſcovered the lacteal veins in the meſentery. He publiſhed a diſſertation "De lacteis Venis," wherein his diſcovery is diſplayed, with plates in three colours.

colours. The firſt edition of this curious work is of Milan, where he died in 1626; but it was afterwards reprinted at Baſle in 1627, 4to. and at Leyden. The author profeſſed anatomy at Pavia, about 1620, with great ſucceſs.

AVENZOAR,

An Arabian Phyſician of the twelfth Century,

Author of a work entitled, "Al Thaiſſer," containing all neceſſary rules for medicine and diet to be uſed in moſt diſeaſes. And although the ſeveral ſects in phyſic were in his time extinct, yet his mode of reaſoning borders on that of the dogmatic or rational ſect; he is alſo often influenced by the philoſophical theory of Galen; as he lived, however, to the age of 135, and had ſeen a great deal of practice, he made many obſervations, and relates ſome things which are new. Dr. Freind ſays, that our author firſt deſcribed an abſceſs in the mediaſtinum, which happened to himſelf, which was cured by copious bleeding; alſo, an inflammation terminating in an abſceſs of the pericardium, neither of which, he ſays, are mentioned by any of the Greek or Arabian phyſicians before him; but the doctor muſt have overlooked Galen, who mentioned them long before. Vide Galen. de Admin. Anatom. lib. 7. cap. 13.

B.

BAILLOU (William De)
An eminent French Phyſician.

His principal work is entitled, "Gulielmi Bailloui Medici Pariſienſis celeberrimi Epidemiorum et Ephemeridum libri duo ſtudio et opera M. Jacobi Thevart Medici Pariſienſis, digeſti, ſcholiis aliquot illuſtrati, et in lucem primum editi: prodeunt ſecundo emendatiſſimi, et græcarum dictionum paſſim occurrentium interpretationibus inſigniter aucti." This book was reprinted at Venice, 1734, 4to. He became dean of the faculty with univerſal approbation. He was a man conſpicuous for knowledge both theoretical and practical, and not leſs remarkable for his true piety, his extenſive charity, and the conſcientious diſcharge of his office as phyſician. He died in 1616, in the 78th year of his age. The learned and ingenious Dr. Thevart, to whoſe care the correctneſs of this valuable book is owing, was nearly related to the author, and the heir, ſays the accurate writer of De Baillou's life, not only of his writings, but of his virtues alſo.

It would contribute neither to the information nor amuſement of our readers, to mention the ſeveral treatiſes collected in this volume; we ſhall, however, ſay, that as he has followed the method of Hippocrates and Galen, ſo he has in a great meaſure ſhared their ſpirit, and written with perſpicuity and judgement. The Venetian printer inſcribed this neat edition of our author's valuable work to Sir Hans Sloane.

BARRELIER (James)
A Dominican Friar, and a conſiderable Botaniſt.

After having gone through a courſe of ſtudy, and taken the degree of licentiate in medicine, he entered into the order of preaching friars. His talents and prudence

prudence were ſo conſpicuous, that, in 1646, he was elected aſſiſtant to the general, with whom he made the tour of France, Spain, and Italy. Amidſt the avocations of his poſt, and without neglecting his duties, he found the means of applying himſelf to the ſtudy of botany, to which he ſeemed to have a natural propenſity. He collected a great number of plants and ſhells, and made drawings of ſeveral that had not been known, or but very imperfectly deſcribed. He had undertaken a general hiſtory of plants, which he intended to entitle, "Hortus Mundi;" or, "Orbis Botanicus." He was working at it with the utmoſt diligence, when an aſthma put a period to his labours in 1673, at the age of ſixty-ſeven. All that could be collected of this work was publiſhed by Ant. de Juſſieu, under the following title, "Plantæ per Galliam, Hiſpaniam, et Italiam obſervatæ, et Iconibus æneis exhibitæ," Paris, 1714, folio.

BARRERE (PETER)

Phyſician, of Perpignan, died in 1755.

He was well verſed in the theory and practice of phyſic, and had alſo the reputation of being an accurate obſerver. His works are the following, 1. "Relation et Eſſai ſur l'Hiſtoire de la France équinoxiale," 1748, 12mo. 2. "Diſſertation ſur la Couleur des Nègres," 1741, 4to. 3. "Obſervations ſur l'Origine des Pierres figurées," 1646, 4to.

BARTHOLIN (THOMAS)

Son of Caſpar Bartholin, an eminent Phyſician,

Born at Copenhagen the 20th of October, 1616. After ſome years ſtudy in his own country, he went to Leyden in 1637, where he ſtudied phyſic for three years. He travelled next to France, where he reſided two years at Paris and Montpellier, in order to im-

prove himſelf under the famous phyſicians of thoſe two univerſities. He went from thence to Italy, and continued three years at Padua, where he was treated with great honour and reſpect, and was made a member of the Incogniti by John Francis Loredan. After having viſited the principal parts of Italy, he went to Malta. Thence he returned to Padua, and next to Baſil, where he received his doctor's degree in phyſic, the 14th of October 1645. The year following he returned to his native country, where he did not remain long without employment; for, upon the death of Chriſtopher Longomontanus, the profeſſor of mathematics at Copenhagen, he was appointed his ſucceſſor in 1647. In 1648, he was named to the anatomical chair; an employment more ſuited to his genius and inclination, which he diſcharged with great aſſiduity for thirteen years. His intenſe application having rendered his conſtitution very infirm, he reſigned his chair in 1661, and the king of Denmark allowed him the title of honorary profeſſor. He retired to a little eſtate he had purchaſed at Hageſted, near Copenhagen, where he intended to ſpend the remainder of his days in peace and tranquillity. An unlucky accident, however, diſturbed him in his retreat; his houſe took fire in 1670, and his library was deſtroyed, with all his books and manuſcripts. In conſideration of this loſs, the king appointed him his phyſician, with a handſome ſalary, and exempted his land from all taxes. The univerſity of Copenhagen were likewiſe touched with his misfortune, and appointed him their librarian; and, in 1675, the king honoured him ſtill farther, by giving him a ſeat in the grand council of Denmark. He died on the 4th of December, 1680, and left ſeveral works:

1. "Anatomia Bartholini Parentis novis Obſervationibus primum locupletata." L. Bat. 1641, 8vo.

2. "De Unicornu Obſervationes novæ. Acceſſerunt de aureo Cornu Olai Wormii Eruditorum Judicia," Patavii, 1645, 8vo.

3. "De Monſtris in Naturâ & Medicinâ," Baſil, 1645, 4to.

4. "Antiquitatum veteris Puerperii Synopſis, Operi magno ad Eruditos præmiſſa," Hafniæ, 1646, 8vo.

5. "De Luce Animalium Libri tres, admirandis Hiſtoriis, Rationibuſque novis referti," L. Bat. 1647, 8vo.

6. "De Armillis Veterum, præſertim Danorum Schedion," Hafniæ, 1648, 8vo.

BAUHINE (JOHN)

A celebrated Phyſician of the 16th Century,

WAS a native of Amiens, but profeſſed phyſic and ſurgery at Baſil in Switzerland, whither he had retired on account of his religion, and died in high reputation in 1582, aged 71 years.

BAUHINE (JOHN)

His eldeſt Son, born at Baſil in 1541,

WAS phyſician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many writings and diſcourſes in phyſic, ſurgery, and botany. His principal works are, "A Treatiſe on Plants," in Latin, 3 vols. folio, Ebrod. 1650. "A Treatiſe on Bathing in Mineral Waters," 4to. and 12mo. 1605.

BAUHINE (CASPAR)

Born at Baſil, Jan. 17, 1560,

WAS firſt phyſician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He profeſſed medicine and botany at Baſil, where he died in 1624, at the age of 65. He was a good ſcholar,

but

but a man of great vanity and preſumption. He wrote, 1. "Inſtitutiones Anatomicæ, Baſil, 1604, 8vo. 2. "Theatrum Botanicum," 1663, folio. 3. "Traité des Hermaphrodites," in Latin, 1614, 8vo, ſcarce. 4. "Pinax Theatri Botanici," Francfort, 1671, 4to. 5. Other works in Latin, juſtly eſteemed in their time, and deſerving to be ſo ſtill. He is ſtyled in his epitaph, "the phœnix of his age," for anatomy and botany. Riolan ſpeaks of him as ignorant, injudicious, and preſumptuous. He ſays, that in the year 1579, he obſerved the valve in the beginning of the ilium, or colon, before he read any author who made mention of it. But it is certain that Varolius, and many others, deſcribed it very accurately many years before. GASPAR left a ſon, John Gaſpar, who purſued the ſame ſtudies, profeſſed at Baſil, was conſulted by a part of Europe, and publiſhed the "Theatrum Botanicum" of his father, and bore a great reputation in his profeſſion as an able phyſician.

BECCARIA (JAMES BARTHOLOMEW)

A very eminent Phyſician,

WAS born in 1682, at Bononia. He received the firſt rudiments of education among the jeſuits. He then proceeded to the ſtudy of philoſophy, in which he made great progreſs; but cultivated that branch of it particularly which comprehends the contemplation and inveſtigation of nature. Having gone through a courſe of philoſophy and mathematics, he applied himſelf to medicine. Being appointed teacher of natural philoſophy at an academy in Bononia, in conſequence of his ardent purſuits in philoſophy, his fellow citizens conferred on him the office of public profeſſor.

His firſt ſtep in this chair was the interpretation of the dialectics. He kept his houſe open to ſtudents;

ſtudents, who formed there a kind of philoſophical ſociety. Here it was his practice to deliver his ſentiments on the different branches of ſcience, or to explain ſuch metaphyſical ſubjects as had been treated of by Deſcartes, Malebranche, Leibnitz, and others of the moderns. Among the frequenters of this little ſociety we find the names of John Baptiſt Morgagni, Euſtathius Manfred, and Victorius Franciſcus Stancarius, who, in concurrence with BECCARIA, ſucceeded in ſhaking off the old ſcholaſtic yoke, and formed themſelves into an academy, adopting a new and more uſeful method of reaſoning. In this inſtitution it was thought fit to elect twelve of their body, who were called Ordinarii, to read the ſeveral lectures in natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, anatomy, medicine, phyſics, and mathematics. In which partition, the illuſtration of natural hiſtory fell to the ſhare of BECCARIA, who gave ſuch ſatisfaction, that it was difficult to determine which was moſt admired, his diligence or his ingenuity.

In 1712, he was called to give lectures in medicine; in which he acquired ſo great a reputation, that he found it ſcarcely practicable to anſwer the deſires of the incredible number of thoſe who applied to him for inſtruction. At the beginning of the year 1718, while entirely occupied in this ſtation, and in collecting numberleſs anatomical ſubjects, to exhibit and to explain to his auditors, he was attacked by a putrid fever, which brought his life in imminent danger, and from which he did not recover till after a confinement of eight months; and even then it left him ſubject to intermitting attacks, and a violent pain in his ſide. But the vigour of his mind triumphed over the weakneſs of his body. Having undertaken to demonſtrate and explain his anatomical preparations, he would not deſiſt, and went on patiently inſtructing the ſtudents that frequented

frequented his houſe. On the death of Antonio Maria Valſalva, who was preſident of the inſtitution, BECCARIA, already vice-preſident, was unanimouſly choſen by the academicians to ſucceed him; in which poſt he did the academy much ſignal ſervice, and to this day it adheres to the rules preſcribed by BECCARIA.

He now practiſed as well as taught the art of medicine, and in this he acquired an unbounded fame; for it was not confined to his own countrymen, but was ſpread throughout Europe. He communicated to the royal ſociety of London ſeveral barometrical and meteorological obſervations; with others on the ignis fatuus, and on the ſpots that appear in ſtones. In acknowledgment for which he was choſen a member of that learned body in 1728. He confeſſes that in his conſtitution he was not without ſome igneous ſparks, which were eaſily kindled into anger and other vehement emotions; yet he was reſolved to evince by example what he had conſtantly taught, that the medicine of the mind is more to be attended to than that of the body, and that they are truly wiſe and happy, who have learnt to heal their diſtorted and bad affections. He had brought himſelf to ſuch an equal temper of mind, that, but a few hours previous to his death, he wanted to mark the heights of the barometer and thermometer, which was his uſual practice three times daily. Thus after many and various labours, died this learned and ingenious man, and was buried in the church of St. Maria ad Baracanum, where an inſcription is carved on his monument. He publiſhed the following works:

1. "Lettere al Cavaliere Tommaſo Derham, intorno la Meteora chiamata Fuoco fatuo. Edita primum in Soc. Lond. Tranſ. 1720.

2. "Differ-

2. " Diſſertatio metheorologico-medica, in quâ Aëris Temperies et Morbi Bononiæ graſſantes Annis 1729, et ſequenti deſcribuntur."

3. " Parere intorno al Taglio della Macchia de Viareggio, Lucca, 1739, 4to.

4. " De longis Jejuniis diſſertatio," Patavii, 1743, folio.

5. " De quamplurimis Phoſphoris nunc primum detectis, Commentarius," Bononiæ, 1744, 4to.

6. " De quamplurimis, &c. alter Commentarius."

7. " De Motu inteſtino Corporum fluidorum."

8. " De medicatis Recobarii Aquis."

9. " De Lacte."

10. " Epiſtolæ tres medicæ ad Franciſcum Roncalium Pawlinum," Brixiæ, 1747, fol.

11. " Scriptura medico-legalis," 1749. He alſo left behind him ſeveral manuſcripts.

BECHER (JOHN JOACHIM)

Born in 1645, at Spires,

WAS at firſt profeſſor of medicine, and then firſt phyſician to the elector of Mentz, and afterwards to the elector of Bavaria. He went to London, where his reputation had arrived before him, and where the malice of his rivals had forced him to ſeek an aſylum. Here he died in 1685. His works are various, among which we may diſtinguiſh the following:

1. " Phyſica ſubterranea," Frankfort, 1669, 8vo.

2. " Experimentum chemicum novum," Frankfort, 1671, 8vo.

3. " Character pro Notitia Linguarum univerſali. An univerſal Language, by Means whereof all Nations might eaſily underſtand each other." It is the fanciful idea of a man of genius.

4. " Inſtitutiones

4. "Inſtitutiones chemicæ, ſeu Manuductio ad Philoſophiam hermeticam," Mentz, 1662, 8vo.

5. "Inſtitutiones chemicæ Prodromæ," Frankfort, 1664, &c.

6. "Experimentum novum ac curioſum de Minerâ arenariâ perpetuâ, Frankfort 1680, 8vo.

7. "Epiſtolæ chemicæ," Amſterdam, 1673, 8vo.

BECHER was reputed to be a very able machiniſt, and good chemiſt. He was a man of lively temper, impetuous and headſtrong, and therefore indulged in a thouſand chemical reveries. He was the firſt who applied the art of chemiſtry, in all its extent, to philoſophy, and ſhewed what uſe might be made of it in explaining the ſtructure, the combinations and the mutual relations of bodies. He pretended to have diſcovered a kind of perpetual motion. It is, however, beyond a doubt, that the world is indebted to him for ſome uſeful diſcoveries, and he attempted ſome improvements in the art of printing.

BECKER (DANIEL)

A Native of Koenigſberg, and firſt Phyſician to the Elector of Brandenburg,

DIED in his own country in 1670, in the 43d year of his age. He publiſhed

1. "Commentarius de Theriaca: Medicus microcoſmus," Lond: 1660, 8vo.

2. "De Cultrivoro Pruſſinio," Leyden, 1638, 8vo.

BEDREDDIN (BAALBEKI)

A phyſician, born at Balbec in Syria,

AND author of a book entitled, "Moſarrah al Refs," in which he treats of thoſe medicines which excite pleaſure, according to different conſtitutions of mind

and

and body. He finds fault with Avicenna for claſſing the coriander among thoſe ſimples which enliven the heart. He lived in the ſeventh century of the hegira.

BERENGARIUS (JACOBUS)

An eminent Surgeon and Anatomiſt of Carpo.

CELEBRATED for being the firſt who cured the lues venerea with mercurial ointment, which carried it off by ſalivation, by which diſcovery he gained both riches and reputation. He flouriſhed about 1520. The Arabians were the firſt that uſed either crude mercury, or a chemical ſublimate from it, mixed with lard or other fat or oily ſubſtances, made into an ointment, with which they cured the itch, the morphea alba et nigra, the albaras, and aſapha, ſeveral hundred years before; and it is probable that he took the hint from them, as Paracelſus afterwards ſtole it from him, and acquired ſo much riches and fame, as made him write an inſolent and brutiſh letter to the king of Spain and the pope, when they ſent for him to cure ſome perſons of great diſtinction at the courts of Spain and Rome, and he refuſed the mandate; for which and his drunkenneſs the pope threatened to excommunicate him. The curious reader is referred to Fracaſt. in Aphrodiſiac. p. 200.

BERKENHOUT (Dr. JOHN)

WAS born about the year 1730, at the town of Leeds in Yorkſhire, and educated at the grammar ſchool. His father, who was a merchant, and a native of Holland, intended him for trade, and with that view ſent him at an early age into Germany to learn the foreign languages. After continuing a few years in that

that country, he made the tour of Europe, in company with one or more Engliſh noblemen. On their return into Germany, they viſited Berlin, where Mr. BERKENHOUT met with a near relation of his father's, the baron de Bielfeldt, a nobleman then in high eſtimation with the late king of Pruſſia, diſtinguiſhed as one of the founders of the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin, and univerſally known as a politician and a man of letters. With this relation our young traveller fixed his abode for ſome time, and regardleſs of his original deſtination, became a cadet in a Pruſſian regiment of foot. He ſoon obtained an enſign's commiſſion, and in the ſpace of a few years was advanced to the rank of captain. He quitted the Pruſſian ſervice, on the declaration of war between England and France, in 1756, and was honoured with the command of a company in the ſervice of his native country. When peace was concluded in 1760, not chooſing, we ſuppoſe, to lead a life of inactivity on half pay, he went down to Edinburgh, and commenced ſtudent of phyſic. During his reſidence at that univerſity, he publiſhed his "Clavis Anglica Linguæ Botanicæ," a book of ſingular utility to all ſtudents of botany. This book has been long out of print. It was the only botanical lexicon in our language, and particularly expletive of the Linnæan ſyſtem.

Having continued ſome years at Edinburgh, Mr. BERKENHOUT went to the univerſity of Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. This was in the year 1765, as we learn from the date of his theſis, which we have ſeen. It is entitled "Diſſertatio medica inauguralis de Podagrâ," and dedicated to his relation, baron de Bielfeldt. Returning to England, Dr. BERKENHOUT ſettled at Iſleworth in Middleſex, and ſoon after publiſhed his "Pharmacopœia medici,"

dici," the third edition of which was printed in 1782. In 1778 he was ſent by government with the commiſſioners to America. Neither the commiſſioners nor their ſecretary were ſuffered by the congreſs to proceed further than New York. Dr. BERKENHOUT, however, found means to penetrate as far as Philadelphia, where the congreſs was then aſſembled. He appears to have remained in that city for ſome time without moleſtation, but at laſt they began to ſuſpect that he was ſent by lord North for the purpoſe of tampering with ſome of their leading members. The doctor was immediately ſeized and committed to priſon.

How long he remained a ſtate priſoner, or by what means he obtained his liberty, we are not informed; but we find from the public prints, that he rejoined the commiſſioners at New York, and returned with them to England. For this temporary ſacrifice of the emoluments of his profeſſion, and in conſideration of his having, in the ſervice of his ſovereign, committed himſelf to the mercy of a congreſs of incenſed republicans, he obtained a penſion.

Many years previous to this event (viz. in 1769, or 1770) Dr. BERKENHOUT publiſhed his "Outlines of the Natural Hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland," in 3 vols. 12mo. a work which eſtabliſhed his reputation as a naturaliſt. This very uſeful book was alſo long out of print; but we are informed that a new edition has been lately publiſhed. In the year 1773 he wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "An Eſſay on the Bite of a Mad Dog," in which the claim to infallibility of the principal preſervative remedies againſt the hydrophobia is examined. This pamphlet is inſcribed to Sir George Baker, and deſerves to be univerſally read. In the year following Dr. BERKENHOUT publiſhed his "Symptomatology,"

tomatology," a book which is too univerſally known to require any recommendation. His laſt publication, which appeared at the beginning of the year 1788, is entitled, "First Lines of the Theory and Practice of philoſophical Chemiſtry." It is dedicated to Mr. Eden, afterwards ambaſſador to the court of Spain, now lord Auckland, whom the doctor accompanied to America. Of this book it is ſufficient to ſay, that it exhibits a ſatisfactory diſplay of the preſent ſtate of chemiſtry, and that it is the only ſyſtematical book on this ſubject in the Engliſh language. Theſe, we believe, except a learned preface to the tranſlation of Dr. Pomme's treatiſe on hyſteric diſeaſes, are all Dr. BERKENHOUT's writings in the line of his profeſſion; but he is not leſs known as the author of other valuable works, particularly the "Biographia Literaria," publiſhed by Dodſley. We have alſo good reaſon to ſuppoſe him the author of certain humorous publications, in proſe and verſe, to which he did not think fit to prefix his name. We likewiſe remember to have ſeen a tranſlation, from the Swediſh language, of the celebrated count Teſſin's letters to the late king of Sweden. It is dedicated to the prince of Wales, his preſent majeſty of Great Britain, and was, we believe, Mr. BERKENHOUT's firſt publication.

THE END.